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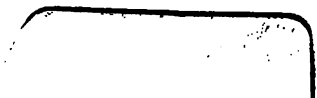
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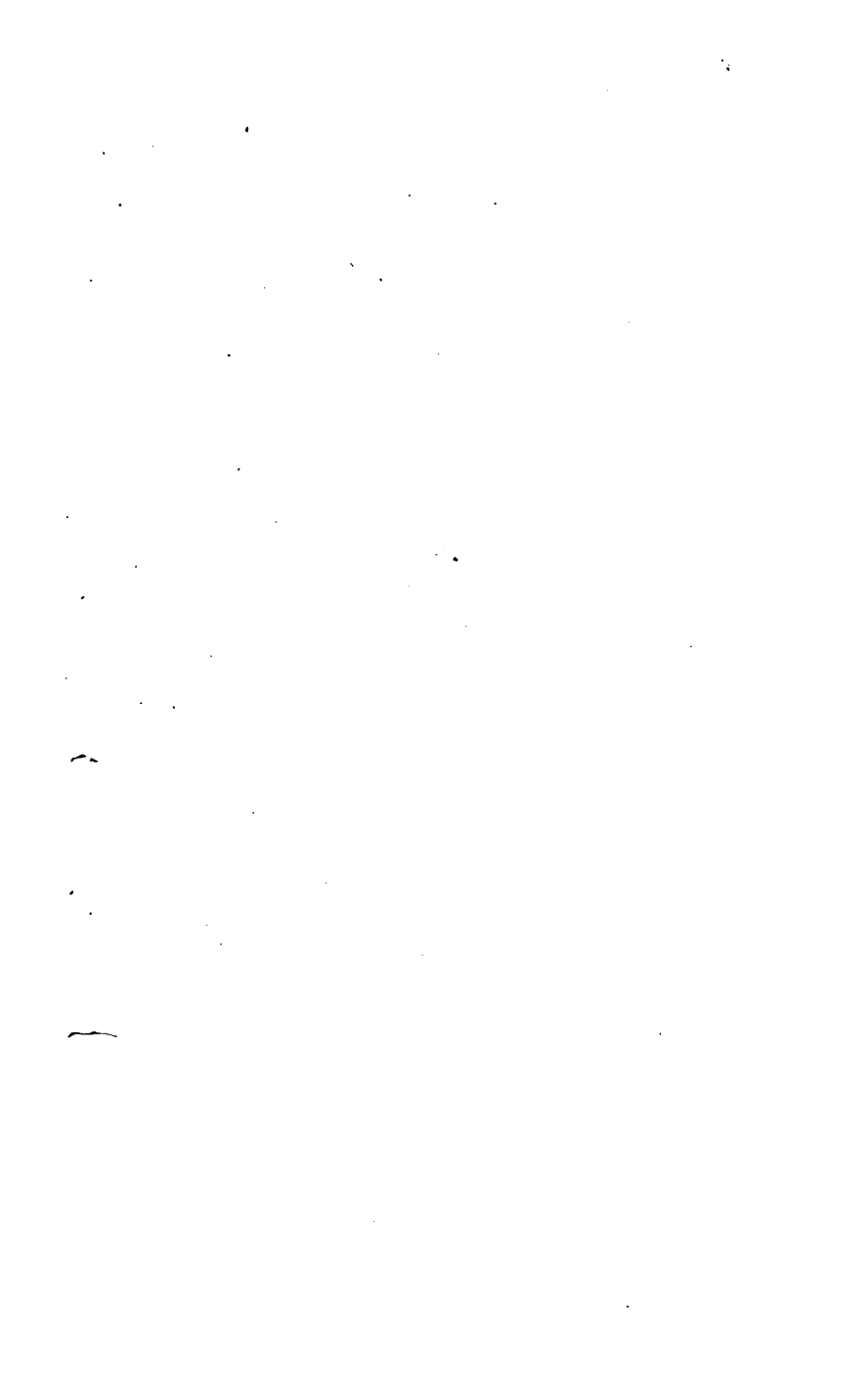


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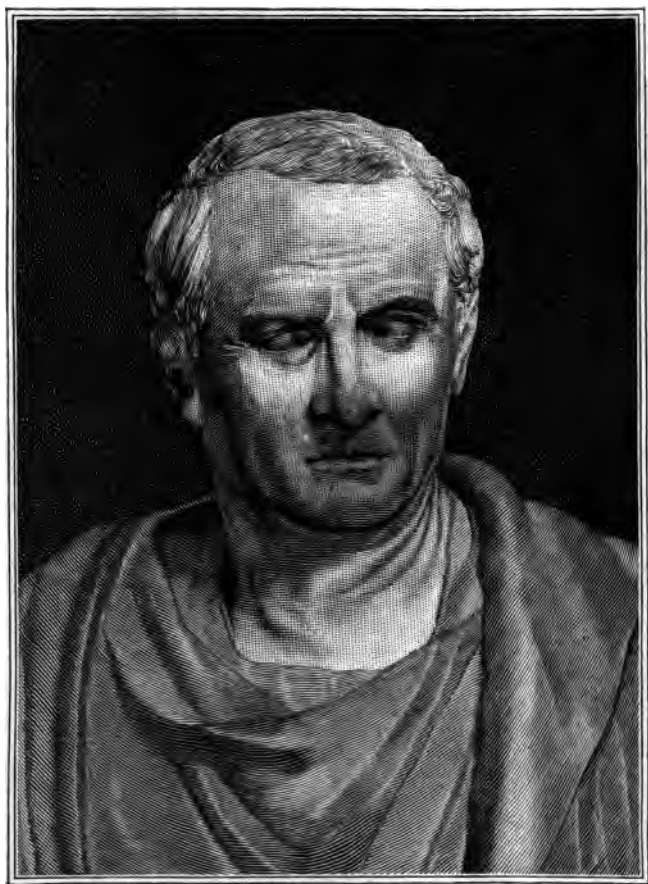


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CICERO.

(Bust in the Galleria degli Uffizi, Florence.)

SELECT
ORATIONS AND LETTERS
OF CICERO

(ALLEN AND GREENOUGH'S EDITION)

REVISED BY

J. B. GREENOUGH AND G. L. KITTREDGE

WITH A

SPECIAL VOCABULARY

BY

J. B. GREENOUGH



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P R E F A C E

THE present volume is not intended to supersede the revised edition of Cicero's Select Orations. It has been prepared to meet the needs of those teachers who prefer marked quantities and who wish to introduce their students to Cicero's Letters. Several orations have been omitted, and their place is supplied by a careful selection from Cicero's correspondence. The letters are arranged chronologically, like the orations. They throw light on Cicero's character, on Roman political history, and on various phases of ancient manners, and at the same time they illustrate almost every variety of letter-writing, — from hasty notes on family matters to weighty discussions of public policy. One letter from Pompey to Cicero and one from Cæsar have also been included.

Several maps have been added, and a new plan of the Forum, exhibiting the remarkable series of excavations begun in 1899. These have brought to light the Comitium, the Basilica Aemilia, the Lake and Sanctuary of Juturna, and other important remains. The plan is taken, with slight modifications, from that in Richter's *Topographie der Stadt Rom* (edition of 1901). For permission to reproduce the figure of the base of Cæsar's column from Lanciani's *New Tales of Old Rome*, the editors are indebted to Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin, and Company, the publishers of that interesting work. Several new maps are also included in the present volume. The vocabulary has been carefully revised.

The following extract from the Preface to the Select Orations may be appended: —

"The present volume is practically an entirely new work, since the notes have been almost wholly rewritten, and very

extensive additions have been made. The revising editors have kept constantly in mind the original design, which gave prominence to matters of historical and political interest. Though in pursuance of the original design the orations are arranged in chronological order, yet, by the fuller annotation of Roscius and the Catilines, care has been taken to enable teachers to begin with either, according to their judgment or habit.

"The admirable historical and political work of the late Professor W. F. Allen has not been reduced, but collected into introductory chapters for convenience of continued reading and reference. The grammatical discussions have been much increased, the revisers having found, by instructive experience, that in order to profit by a book the pupil must be able to read it, and for this a knowledge of the usages of the language is indispensable.

"The treatment of the orations rhetorically and logically has been very much extended, with the hope of making the book more useful, not only for the study of Latin, but also for the study of rhetorical composition generally. The very numerous illustrations have not been inserted merely to make a picture book, but to give the pupil some sense of the reality of the orations as a part of history. Teachers and others who take a more intelligent interest in these ancient memorials, will find much explanatory and critical comment in the numbered list of illustrations. A very large increase of introductory matter has seemed desirable in view of the growing interest in the study of the history of civilization."

The editors have enjoyed the scholarly coöperation of Mr. M. Grant Daniell, to whom they are indebted for many valuable suggestions.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

April, 1902.

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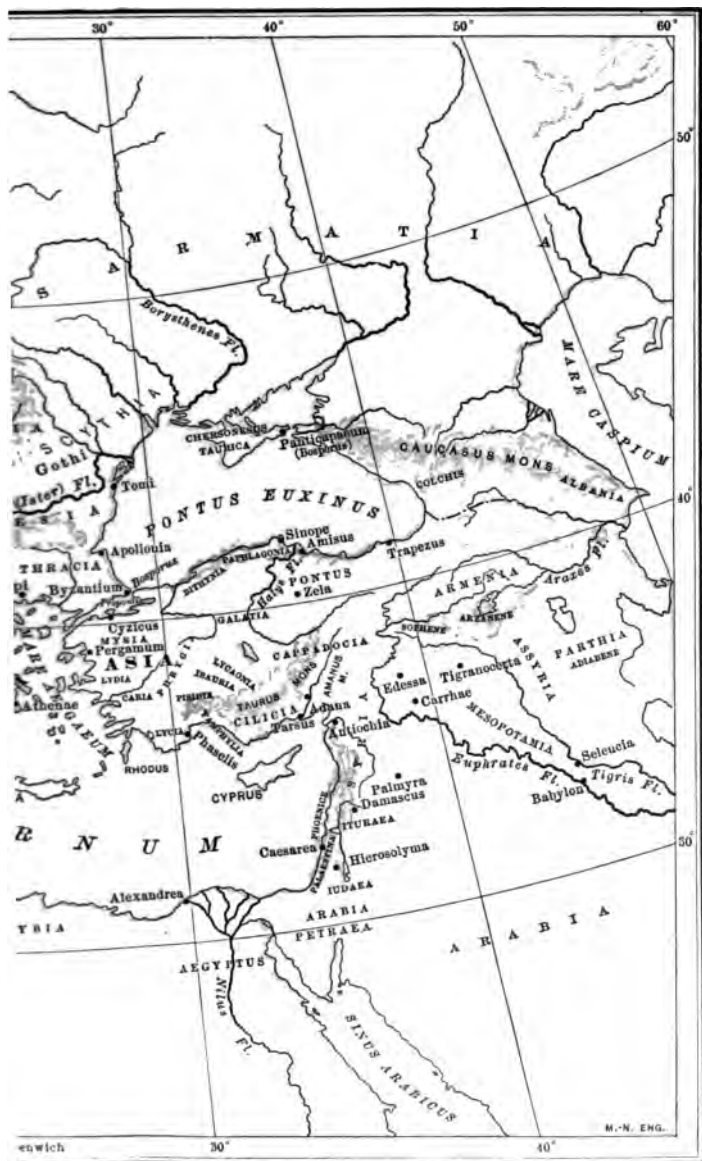
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ABBREVIATIONS.

- Arch. Zeit.* — Archäologische Zeitung. Berlin.
- Baum.* — Baumeister, Denkmäler des klassischen Altertums. Munich, 1885-88.
- Bernoulli.* — J. J. Bernoulli, Römische Ikonographie, 1882-94.
- Brunn.* — Denkmäler griechischer und römischer Sculptur. Unter Leitung von Heinrich Brunn herausg. von Friedrich Bruckmann. Munich, 1888-.
- Brunn u. Arndt.* — Griechische und römische Porträts. Nach Auswahl und Anordnung von Heinrich Brunn und Paul Arndt herausg. von Friedrich Bruckmann. Munich, 1891-.
- Cohen.* — H. Cohen, Description générale des Monnaies de la République romaine. Paris, 1857.
- De Clarac.* — Musée de Sculpture. Par M. le C^{te} de Clarac. Paris, 1828-30.
- D'Escamps.* — Henry D'Escamps, Galerie des Marbres antiques du Musée Campana à Rome. 2^e éd. Berlin, 1868.
- von Falke.* — Jacob von Falke, Hellas und Rom. Stuttgart, 1878-80.
- Head.* — A Guide to the Principal Gold and Silver Coins of the Ancients. By Barclay V. Head. Second edition. London (British Museum), 1881.
- Med. Illust.* — M. M. Vecchi, Il Mediterraneo Illustrato. Florence, 1841.
- Poole.* — A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum. Edited by R. S. Poole. London, 1873, etc.
- Visconti.* — Visconti, Iconographie Romaine. Paris, 1817-24.

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43. Coin of Cato Uticensis. Obverse: head of Liberty. Reverse: Victory seated. . . . *Cohen.*
44. Writing Implements: tablets (*tabellae*), inkstands (*atramentaria*), pens (*stili*), papyrus rolls (*volumina*), box for holding rolls (*scrinium*); also money bags (*sacculi*) and coins (*nummi*). Wall painting. . . . *Museo Borbonico.*
45. Girl Writing a Letter (showing *tabellae* and *stilus*). Wall painting *Museo Borbonico.*
46. Coin of Brutus and Casca. Obverse: head of Brutus. Reverse: trophy, shields, etc. . . . *Cohen*
47. Ædile opening the games. Ancient statue. . . . *Photograph.*
48. Coin of Mark Antony and his Brother Lucius. . . . *Visconti.*
49. L. Domitius Ahenobarbus (from a coin). . . . *Cohen.*
50. Coin of Lepidus and Octavianus as Triumvirs. . . . *Cohen.*
51. Coin of Pansa. . . . *Cohen.*
52. Coin of Q. Cassius. Obverse: head of Liberty. Reverse (in memory of the condemnation of the Vestals by L. Cassius Longinus, prætor B.C. 113): temple of Vesta, with curule chair, voting urn, juror's ballot marked *A* (*absolvo*), and *C* (*condemno*): see p. lxxv. . . . *Cohen.*

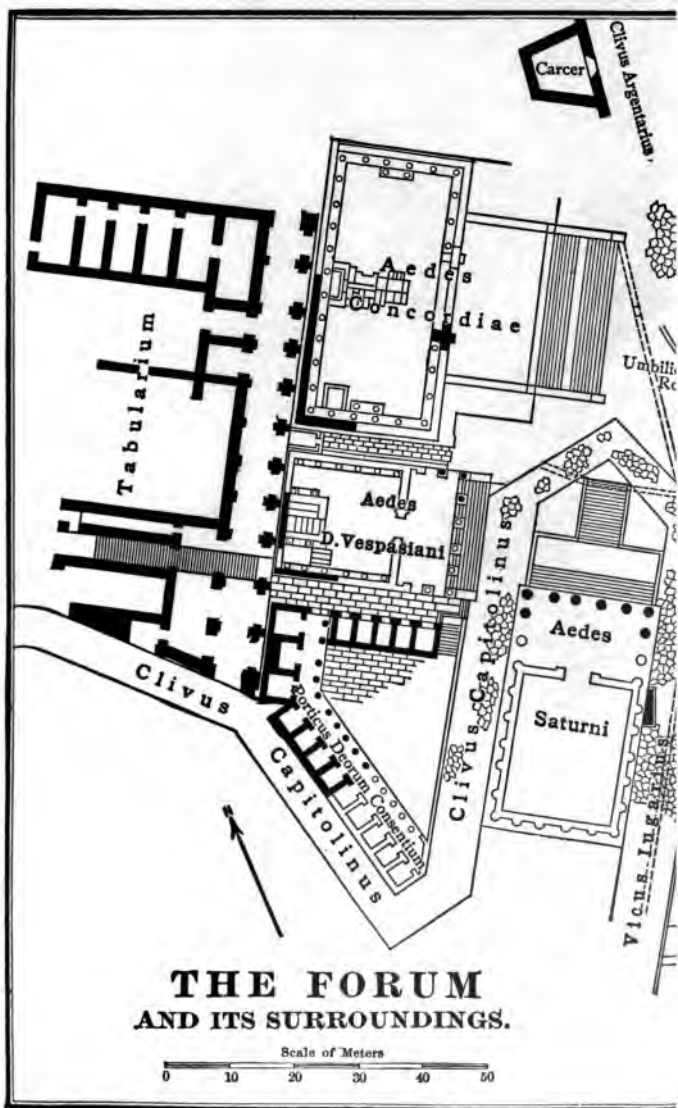
LIST OF MAPS.

Imperium Romanum
Italia
Roma
Latium
Aegaeum Mare

EXPLANATION OF THE VIEW OF THE FORUM.

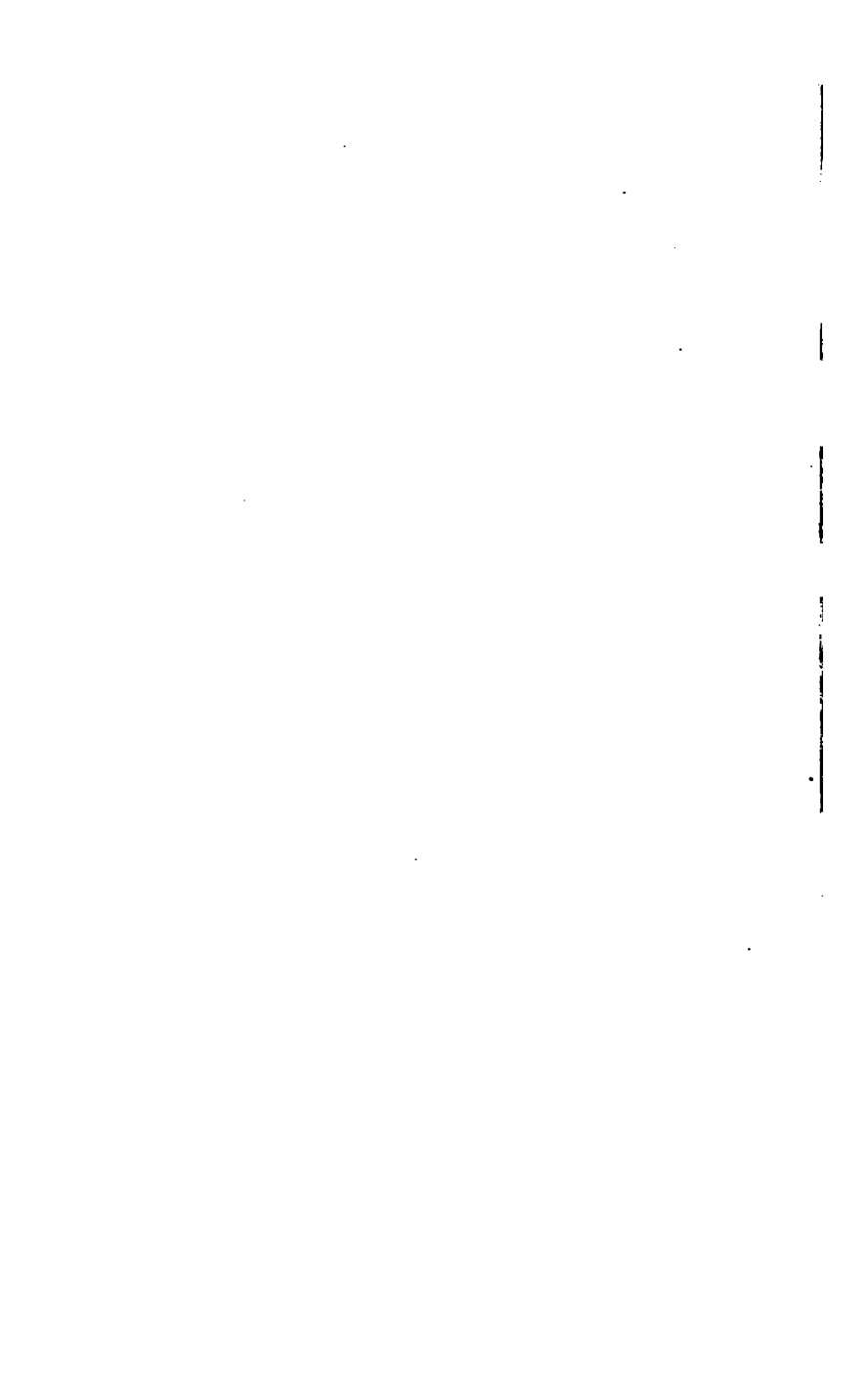
The background shows the southeasterly side of the Capitol. The blank wall in the centre is the rear of the *Palazzo dei Senatori*; stands on the saddle between the two summits (*inter duos lucos*). The lower part of this wall is very old, and is commonly supposed to be the wall of the *Tabularium*, or Record Office.

The modern buildings on the right occupy the site of the ancient (*Arx*); those on the left, that of the *Capitolium*. In front, parallel to the wall of the *Tabularium*, is, on the right, the Column of Trajan, a late monument of slight importance; at the left of that are the remains of the Temple of Vespasian (three Corinthian columns, of which only two show in the view); farther to the left is a ruin with eight Ionic columns, the Temple of Saturn, built in the time of the Empire on the site of the earlier Temple of Saturn, which served during the Republic as the *Atrium Vestae*, or Treasury. Below, at the right of the picture, is the statue of Septimius Severus: this probably occupies part of the space of the old *Senaculum*, or gathering-place of the Senators. Below the Temple of Vespasian, in front of the Arch is the open space of the Forum, distinguishable by its flagging: here stood the *Rostra*. To the left, below the Temple of Vespasian, are the ruins of the *Basilica Julia*. At the extreme left of the picture, in the foreground, are three Corinthian columns, the only remains of the famous Temple of Castor. Near the point where the spectator is supposed to stand are the ruins of the *Atrium Vestae* and the *Regia*.





THE FORM
AND THE FUNCTION





INTRODUCTION

I. LIFE OF CICERO.

MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO, partly on account of his natural abilities and partly on account of the times in which he lived, has left a name associated with some of the most important events in the history of the world, as well as with some of the most potent forces in our civilization. Few men have made so distinct an impression on modern literature and thought. He touched many things which he did not adorn, but there is hardly any kind of intellectual activity that is not conspicuously indebted to his precepts or his example.

I. CICERO'S LIFE FROM HIS BIRTH TO THE OPENING OF HIS POLITICAL CAREER (B.C. 106-76).

Cicero was born at Arpinum, a city with the Roman franchise (which was also the birthplace of Marius), Jan. 3, B.C. 106, of an equestrian family. His grandfather, who had a small estate in that region, was of Volscian stock, and thus belonged to the old virile country people of the republic. His grandmother was a Gratidia, closely connected by adoption with the great Marius and with prominent Roman politicians. His father, who was the eldest son, had increased the family estate by agriculture and by the profits of a fulling-mill, so that he was among the richest of his townsmen, and possessed the census of a Roman knight. By his marriage with Helvia, a woman of the nobility, he became connected with many sena-

torial families. She was a woman of great economic and domestic virtues, and a strong support to her husband, who was of a somewhat weak constitution. The father was a man of cultivated mind and devoted himself to the education of his two sons, Marcus, afterwards the orator, and the younger brother Quintus. For this purpose he removed to the city. His ambition, like that of every Roman of fortune, was to have his sons enter politics and so to establish a senatorial family. He lived to see both of them succeed in this career, and the elder become one of the most distinguished men in Rome.

Cicero himself was early stimulated by the success of Marius and the general atmosphere of Roman ambition to desire a prominent place in the state.¹ His father's connections with men and women of rank brought the boy into contact with the great orators M. Antonius and L. Crassus,² who interested themselves in his education.³ Among his companions were the sons of Aculeo, Lucius Cicero, his cousin, his intimate friend Atticus, L. Torquatus, C. Marius the younger, and L. Ælius Tubero. His instructors were Greeks; but, as he had already formed the purpose of attaining office through the power of oratory, he did not confine himself to theoretical or technical learning. He frequented the Forum to hear the great orators of his day, especially Antonius and Crassus, who discoursed with him on literary subjects, so that they became in a manner his teachers. He received instruction from Archias⁴; he sought the society of L. Accius, the poet, and he studied the art of delivery in the theatre, becoming intimately acquainted with the great actors Roscius and Æsopus. He practised

¹ πολλὸν ἀριστεύειν καὶ ὑπείροχος εἶμεναι ἄλλων. *Ad Quintum Fratrem*, iii. 5, 6.

² See p. xxxvii.

³ This debt he amply repays by his tribute to them in the *De Oratore*.

⁴ See Defence of Archias, ch. i.

many kinds of composition, but his most important means of education, as he tells us, was translation from the Greek.

At the age of sixteen (B.C. 90), Cicero received the *toga virilis* (the "coming out" of a Roman boy), and from that time he devoted himself to law and statesmanship as well as oratory. For this purpose he was put under the charge of Mucius Scævola, the augur, and later he attached himself to the no less celebrated Pontifex of the same name. In B.C. 89 he served one campaign in the army under Cn. Pompeius Strabo. After this short military experience, he returned with still greater vigor to his literary and political studies. He studied philosophy under Phædrus and Philo, oratory under Molo of Rhodes, and all the branches of a liberal education under Diodotus the Stoic.

When about twenty-five years of age, Cicero began his active career. It was customary to win one's spurs by attacking some political opponent; but this was contrary to Cicero's pacific nature, and throughout his life he prided himself on always taking the side of the defence. His first oratorical efforts have not been preserved to us. The earliest of his orations which we possess is his defence of P. Quinctius in a civil action (B.C. 81). This suit involved no political question; but no case at that time could be entirely free from politics in one form or another, and nothing is more significant of Cicero's character than the skill with which he constantly used political bias for his client's advantage without seeming to take sides. To defend Quinctius was a bold undertaking for a young advocate; for the opposing counsel was the great orator Hortensius,¹ backed by powerful influence on behalf of the plaintiff. The case, too, was a somewhat dry one; but Cicero's skill as an advocate is shown by the fact that he raises it above the ordinary business and technical level into a question of universal justice and the rights of common humanity.

¹ See p. xxxix.

Next year occurred the trial of Sextus Roscius of Ameria for parricide (B.C. 80), a case growing out of the abuses of Sulla's dictatorship.¹ Cicero showed his courage by undertaking the defence, and his forensic skill by converting his plea into a powerful attack on the accusers in the regular manner of Roman invective. In B.C. 79 he came into still more daring antagonism with Sulla in the case of a woman of Arretium. The oration has not come down to us, but from its boldness it must have added greatly to the orator's fame. The same year — either on account of his health or, less probably, from fear of Sulla — he went to Greece and the East to continue his studies; for at that time such a journey was like "going to Europe" among us. He visited the greatest orators, rhetoricians, and philosophers of the East, especially at Rhodes, then a seat of the highest culture. After an absence of two years, he returned to Rome, with an improved style of oratory, and again engaged in law cases, in which he had as opponents his two great rivals Hortensius and Cotta.

II. FROM THE QUÆSTORSHIP IN SICILY TO THE CONSULSHIP (B.C. 75-64).

In B.C. 76 Cicero began his political career, becoming candidate for the quæstorship (the lowest grade of the *cursus honorum*),² while Cotta was candidate for the consulship and Hortensius for the prætorship. All three were elected, and Cicero's lot³ assigned him to the province of Sicily under Sextus Peducæus. It was in this administration that his ability and honesty gained the favor of the Sicilians, which gave him the great opportunity of his life in the impeachment of Verres, in B.C. 70.⁴ This prosecution he undertook in the interests of his own ambition, in spite of the fact that the

¹ See pp. 1, 2, below (Introduction to the Oration).

² See p. lix.

³ See p. lix.

⁴ See pp. 26-28, below.

Senate was as a class on the side of the accused, who was also supported by many of the most influential men of the state. But it was, on the other hand, a popular cause, and many of the most decent of the nobility favored it. The orator's success, by force of talent and honest industry, against the tricks of Verres and his counsel Hortensius broke the domination of this rival in the courts,¹ and made Cicero the first advocate of his time.

In B.C. 69 Cicero became curule ædile, and in B.C. 67 he was elected prætor with great unanimity. In the latter year began the agitation for the Manilian Law,² by his advocacy of which Cicero endeared himself to the people and gained the favor of Pompey, whose powerful support was a kind of bulwark against the envious and exclusive nobility. In his prætorship (B.C. 66) he was allotted to the presidency of the Court for Extortion,³ and in this, as in all his public offices, he was honest and unselfish. During all these years he had continued his career as an advocate, engaging in such cases as seemed likely to extend his political influence and advance him most rapidly in the regular succession of curule offices. After his prætorship he refused a province⁴ in order to remain at home and canvass for his consulship.

III. CONSULSHIP (B.C. 63).

For the consulship of B.C. 63 there were six candidates, but of these only Cicero, Catiline, and C. Antonius were prominent. The contest was not merely one of personal ambition. The first and second conspiracies of Catiline, as well as his notorious character, could have left no doubt that his aims were treasonable. Antonius had combined with him for mutual support in securing election by illegal means, and was himself a weak and

¹ See p. 250, below.

² See p. 66, below.

³ See p. lxxv, N.¹

⁴ See p. lxi.

unprincipled man. On the other hand, Cicero was *homo*,¹ a champion of the *Equites* (though without being an enemy of the senatorial order), and had had an unusual record in his office as well as in the Forum. Thus the cause of Cicero's ambition was, at the same time, the cause of the government against both the worthless and debauched members of the senatorial order on the one hand, and the degraded people on the other. It was also the cause of the great class against the patricians and the official nobility, who were so entrenched in power that for many years no *novus homo* had been elected consul. The success of Cicero unquestionably prolonged the existence of the already doomed republic of Antonius, the less dangerous of his two rivals, was due to his colleague.

Cicero had now reached the goal for which he had striven from his earliest youth. His administration is famous for the overthrow of the Catilinarian conspiracy, which has cast into obscurity all his other consular acts. These, however, are of such a character, in relation to the needs of the time, that they are unimportant. By birth an *eques*, but by virtue of his position a member of the senatorial order, Cicero had always been expected to reconcile and unite these, the two upper classes in Roman society and politics.² He failed to see that the real strength of the commonwealth, as well as its real strength, centred in the interests of the common people. His association with Pompey and his own rise in official rank, made him incline more and more to the side of the Senate, and he seems to have taken it as his mission to restore that body, now thoroughly effaced, to its former purity and political importance. The minor measures of his administration³ were dictated by such sentiments as

¹ See p. 1, below.

² On the strife between the Senate and the *Equites*, see p. lxxv.

³ Such were his opposition to the agrarian law proposed by the tribune Rullus, his support of the *Lex Roscia*, which gave the *equites* 100 rows of seats in the theatre, and his laws against bribery at election

and are significant only as illustrating his character and opinions.

The history of Catiline's conspiracy is given in the Introduction to the four Orations against Catiline,¹ and need not be repeated here. The conspirators were completely thwarted, and five of them were, in accordance with a resolution of the Senate, put to death by the consul without a trial. This victory was the climax of Cicero's career, and he always regarded it as one of the greatest of human achievements. In fact, however, it marked the beginning of his downfall.

IV. CONSULSHIP TO BANISHMENT (B.C. 63-58).

The execution of the conspirators without the forms of law was a blunder, and grievously did Cicero answer for it. He had distinctly violated the constitution, and thus he had laid himself open to the attacks of his enemies. At the end of his consulship, one of the tribunes, Q. Metellus Nepos, prevented him from making the customary speech to the people "because he had put to death Roman citizens without a trial." The next year, when he was defending P. Sulla, the accuser (L. Torquatus) upbraided him as a tyrant, "the third foreign *king* of Rome." A year later P. Clodius² began to speak of him in the same terms. Clodius, indeed, continued to pursue him till he accomplished his banishment and the confiscation of his property. Almost the whole time from his consulship till the year of his banishment was spent in seeking support against his enemies. He attached himself more closely to Pompey, and pleaded causes of all kinds to win friends, but in vain.

In B.C. 60 Roman politics took a turn extremely unfavorable to Cicero. Pompey, who on his return from the East had been

¹ See pp. 98, 113, 126, 141, below.

² Clodius was a man of abandoned character and an inveterate enemy of Cicero (see p. xx, note 1).

unfairly treated by the extreme senatorial party, allied himself with the democratic leaders, Cæsar and Crassus, in a coalition often called the First Triumvirate. As a result, the Senate became for a time almost powerless, and everything was in the hands of the popular party. The next year, Cæsar, as consul, procured the passage of an iniquitous law for dividing the fertile and populous territory of Campania among needy citizens of Rome. Cicero refused to serve on the board appointed to execute this law. Thus he not only exasperated the mob, but brought down upon himself the resentment of the triumvirs, who, though two of them, Cæsar and Pompey, still professed to be his personal friends, refused to protect him against the attacks of his enemies. Accordingly, in B.C. 58, Clodius, then tribune,¹ brought forward a law that whoever had put to death a Roman citizen, without trial, "should be denied the use of fire and water" (the Roman formula for banishment). This bill was obviously aimed at Cicero's action in the case of the Catilinarians. Cicero at once took alarm, and after appealing in vain to the consuls of the year, L. Calpurnius Piso and A. Gabinius, as well as to Pompey, left Rome about March 20, just as the affair was coming to blows. Immediately after his departure, Clodius procured the passage of a special bill against him, forbidding him, *by name*, the use of fire or water anywhere within four hundred miles of Rome. At the same time his house on the Palatine² and his Tusculan³ villa were pillaged and destroyed by a mob. Upon receiving news of these proceedings, Cicero prepared to leave Italy altogether. He embarked from Brundisium, April 29, and arrived at Thessa-

¹ In order to be eligible for this office, Clodius, by birth a patrician, had procured his adoption into a plebeian family. His express purpose in the whole transaction was to accomplish the ruin of Cicero, with whom he was incensed on account of evidence which Cicero had once given against him.

² See note on Cat. i., sect. 1, p. 99, l. 4.

³ Cf. note on Plunder of Syracuse, sect. 12, p. 54, l. 27.

lonica on the 23d of May.¹ Here he remained as the guest of his friend Plancius, then quæstor of Macedonia, until November, when he removed to Dyrrachium. His friends at Rome were constantly agitating for his recall, but without success.

The next year, however, B.C. 57, it suited the designs of Pompey, then once more inclining to the senatorial party, to allow his return. His influence with the nobility as well as with the equestrian order, was a point to be secured in the great game of politics. On the 1st of January, the consul L. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther brought forward a bill for his recall. This was vetoed by a tribune. Other attempts were made by his friends, which resulted only in riot and disorder. Finally, partly through the efforts of T. Annius Milo, who met the violence of Clodius with opposing violence, partly through the partisanship of Pompey and the Senate, which brought to the city the citizens of the *Municipia* and the Italian colonies ("the country members"),² a law was passed, Aug. 4, B.C. 57, revoking the decree of exile. Cicero arrived in Rome September 4. His journey through Italy was like a continuous triumphal procession, and to his exalted imagination, freedom, which had departed with him, was now returned to Rome. But in fact his restoration had been merely a piece of selfish policy on the part of the great leaders. He remained the most consummate rhetorician of all time, but his prominence in the state was gone forever, except for a brief period (B.C. 43). He had never been a statesman, and now he had not the chance to be even a politician.

¹ For the exact chronology of Cicero's flight, see C. L. Smith, *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, VII. 65 ff.

² See p. liii.

V. FROM CICERO'S RECALL TO THE BREAKING OUT CIVIL WAR (B.C. 56-49).

Upon his return he delivered two famous speeches¹ the Senate and one before the people), in which he thanked the state for restoring him, and lauded Pompey to the skies. The "triumvirs" were still all-powerful at Rome, and Cicero, like the rest, was forced to conform to their wishes and commands. In this same year he proposed a measure which gave Pompey extraordinary powers over the provincial grain market, for the purpose of securing the city against scarcity of provisions. Next year (B.C. 56) he spoke strongly in favor of confirming Cæsar's proconsular authority in Gaul.² With Crassus the third "triumvir," Cicero had never been on good terms, and at the request of the other two triumvirs, he became reconciled with him in B.C. 55, shortly before the latter set out on his fatal expedition against the Parthians.

During these years, becoming less and less important in politics, Cicero began to devote himself more to literature. He wrote the *De Oratore*, the *Republic*, and the treatise *De Legibus*. He also continued his activity at the bar on his own behalf and that of his friends, as well as at the request of the political leaders. He secured the restoration of his property to C. Sestius, who had been active in his recall. At the end of this period he also defended Milo for the murder of Clodius.³ His defence of Gabinius and Vatinius (both creatures of Pompey and Cæsar respectively), was less successful to him; but he was hardly a free agent in these matters. "I am distressed," he writes to his brother Quintus,

¹ *Post Reditum*: i. (*in Senatu*); ii. (*ad Quirites*).

² See the oration *De Consulariis Provinciis*.

³ *Pro Domo Sua* (B.C. 57).

⁴ *Pro P. Sestio*, on a charge of assault (B.C. 56).

⁵ B.C. 52. See the oration *pro Milone*.

distressed that there is no longer any government nor any courts, and that this time of my life, which ought to be brilliant with the prestige of a Senator, is either worn out in the labors of the Forum, or made endurable by literature at home. Of my enemies, some I do not oppose, and others I even defend. I am not only not free to think as I will, but not even to hate as I will.”¹

The disturbances following the death of Clodius led to the appointment of Pompey as consul without colleague (practically dictator), in B.C. 52. One of his acts was to pass a law postponing the provincial administration of consuls and prætors until five years after their year of office. The interval was to be filled by such former magistrates as had never held a province. Among these was Cicero, who therefore had to submit to the lot. He drew Cilicia, in which an inroad of the Parthians was expected.

About May 1, B.C. 51, he set out for this province. His administration was in accord with the principles expressed in his writings, — clean and honest, — a thing worthy of notice in an age of corruption and greed. He had the good fortune to escape the test of a formidable war, but he was successful in overcoming some tribes of plundering mountaineers. For this he was hailed as *imperator*, according to custom, and he even hoped for the honor of a triumph, the highest conventional distinction which a Roman could obtain. He returned to Rome late in B.C. 50, and was still endeavoring to secure permission to celebrate his triumph² when the great Civil War between Cæsar and Pompey broke out (B.C. 49).³

¹ *Ad Quintum Fratrem*, iii. 5 (6).

² These efforts were unsuccessful.

³ See p. 181, below.

VI. FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE CIVIL WAR TO THE MURDER OF CÆSAR (B.C. 49-44).

Cicero was now in a very difficult position. It became necessary for every man of importance to take sides; yet he could not see his way clear to join either party. For some time he vacillated, while both Cæsar and Pompey made earnest efforts to secure his support.¹ His great hope was to mediate between them; and, after Pompey had left Italy, he remained behind with this end in view. Finally, however, he decided for Pompey as the champion of the senatorial party, and set out, though with great reluctance, to join him at Dyrrachium (June 11, B.C. 49). In the camp he found things even worse than he had expected, and he gave up the cause of the Republic for lost. On account of illness he was not present at the Battle of Pharsalia (Aug. 9, B.C. 48). After the fate of the contest was decided, he refused to continue the struggle or to follow the adherents of the lost cause to Africa, but returned to Italy (September, B.C. 48), to make terms with the conqueror.² He remained at Brundisium until Cæsar's return from Egypt in September, B.C. 47, when he at once sought an interview. Cæsar received him with great kindness and respect, and allowed him once more to return to Rome.

From this time until the assassination of Cæsar in B.C. 44, Cicero remained for the most part in retirement at his Tusculan villa, absorbed in literary pursuits, though in B.C. 46 he delivered his *Oration for Marcellus* (remarkable for its praise of Cæsar), and his *Defence of Ligarius*, and, in the following year, his *Defence of King Deiotarus* of Galatia, charged with attempting the murder of Cæsar. The chief literary fruits of this period of leisure were three works on oratory (*De Claris Orato-*

¹ See the letters of Pompey (p. 185, below) and Cæsar (p. 189). Cf. Cicero's letter to Pompey, pp. 185 ff.

² See pp. 192-193, below.

ribus, Orator, and De Partitione Oratoria), and several philosophic works (*De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum, Academica, Tusculanae Quaestiones, De Natura Deorum, De Senectute*). Meantime his domestic relations were far from happy. In B.C. 46 he had divorced his wife Terentia and married his rich young ward Publilia, from whom, however, he separated in the following year. In B.C. 45 his daughter Tullia died suddenly. Cicero was tenderly attached to her, and it was in part as a distraction from his grief that he wrote some of the works just mentioned. He now seemed to be thoroughly given over to a life of dignified literary retirement, when the murder of Cæsar (March 15, B.C. 44) once more plunged the state into a condition of anarchy.

VII. FROM THE MURDER OF CÆSAR TO THE DEATH OF CICERO (B.C. 44-43).

Though Cicero had no share in the conspiracy against Cæsar, his sympathy was counted on by Brutus and Cassius, and he hailed the death of the Dictator as the restoration of the republic. But the conspirators had made no adequate provision for carrying on the government, and Cicero soon felt that his hopes were doomed to disappointment. Bitterly chagrined by the disorderly scenes that followed, he retired once more to the country,¹ and in July, B.C. 44, set out for a journey to Greece, but, changing his plans in consequence of better news from Rome, he returned to the city in the following month. The chief power was now in the hands of the surviving consul, Mark Antony, whose principal rival was Octavianus (afterwards the Emperor Augustus), Cæsar's adopted son.² Cicero appeared

¹ About this time were written the *De Divinatione, De Fato, De Amicitia, and De Officiis*.

² For further details see Introduction to Cicero's letter to Cassius, pp. 197-199, below.

again in the Senate and began his celebrated series of orations against Antony with the First Philippic (Sept. 2). Once more he took an active part in politics, apparently assuming his old position as leader, and speaking with all the charm and effectiveness of his earlier days. But he had fallen upon evil times; arms could no longer yield to the gown, and it soon became clear that there could be no peace except by the complete victory of a single aspirant for the supremacy.

Octavianus at first joined with the Senate against Antony, but he soon broke with the constitutional authorities, and, in B.C. 43, formed with Antony and Lepidus the coalition known as the Second Triumvirate. A merciless proscription at once began. Octavianus had every reason to be grateful to Cicero, but he was of a cold and ungenerous nature, and when Antony demanded his death he made no objection. Cicero's name was accordingly placed on the list of proscribed citizens. Cicero was at this time at his Tusculan villa. He made a half-hearted attempt to escape from Italy, but was overtaken near his villa at Formiæ by the soldiers of the triumvirs, and met his death with firmness (Dec. 7, B.C. 43). Antony satisfied his hatred by indignities to the mangled remains.

The career of Cicero is a remarkable example of a sudden rise, followed by an utter collapse and fall. His rise was the natural result of his own ability, industry, and ambition; his fall was as naturally caused by his defects, coupled with his good qualities, — a mixture that produced a certain weakness of character. Had he been less timid or less scrupulous, or, on the other hand, had he been more far-sighted, he might have remained on the pedestal to which he was proud to have raised himself and on which he was ambitious to stand. But the times needed a different kind of man, and others, far less worthy, but able and willing to cope with the contending forces in the state, supplanted him. One quality was particularly instrumental both in his rise and his fall. He excelled in forcible

nd witty abuse. He dearly loved a bitter jest, and he lived among a people that were constitutionally inclined to abusive language. No doubt it was this talent for invective that made him popular when it happened to be directed in accordance with the people's taste. But it also alienated his friends, and embittered his enemies. He was called a *Scurra* and a Cynic, and it was perhaps a pun that cost him the favor of Octavianus; certainly it was his abuse of Antony and Fulvia that cost him his life. But he was the first orator of all time, a literary worker of the rarest gifts, and according to his lights a lover and servant of the state.

The following list gives the titles and subjects of all of Cicero's orations (except fragments) which have survived:

B.C. 81. *Pro P. QUINCTIO*: Defence of Quinctius in a prosecution by Sex. Nævius, to recover the profits of a partnership in some land in Gaul, inherited from his brother C. Quinctius.

B.C. 80. *Pro SEX. ROSCIO AMERINO*: Defence of Roscius on a charge of parricide brought by Erucius as professional prosecutor, at the instigation of Chrysogonus.

B.C. 76 (?). *Pro Q. ROSCIO COMOEDO*: Defence of the actor Roscius from the claim of C. Fannius Chærea to half the profits of certain lands taken as the value of a slave held by them in partnership, and killed by C. Flavius.

B.C. 72 (or 71). *Pro M. TULLIO*: Plea for damages for an assault made by a rival claimant on Tullius' estate.

B.C. 70. *In CAECILIUM* ("Divinatio"): Plea on the technical right of Cicero to conduct the prosecution against Verres.

— *In C. VERREM*: Impeachment of Verres for plunder and oppression in Sicily. Six Orations. — (1) The general charge ("*Actio Prima*"); (2) *De Praetura Urbana*: earlier political crimes of Verres; (3) *De Iurisdictione Siciliana*: his administration in Sicily; (4) *De Frumento*: peculation and fraud as to the supplies of grain;

(5) *De Signis*: the plunder of works of art; (6) *De Sceleribus*: the cruelties of his government.

B.C. 69. *Pro M. FONTEIO*: Defence of Fonteius' admiralship of Gaul during Pompey's campaign against Sertorius, about 69 B.C.

— *Pro A. CAECINA*: Defence against Æbutius of his right to an estate received by inheritance from his wife (the widow of a rich money-lender, M. Fulcinius).

B.C. 66. *Pro LEGE MANILIA, vel De IMPERIO CN. MANILII*: Defence of the proposal of Manilius to invest Pompey with command of the war against Mithridates.

— *Pro A. CLUENTIO HABITO*: Defence of Cluentius against the charge of poisoning his stepfather Oppianicus, brought by the younger Oppianicus, instigated by Sassia, the mother of Cluentius.

B.C. 63. *De LEGE AGRARIA*: Against the Agrarian Law of C. Gracchus. Three orations: the first delivered in the Senate and the other two before the people.

— *Pro C. RABIRIO*: Defence of Rabirius on the charge of killing Saturninus, about B.C. 100.

— *In L. CATILINAM*: On the Conspiracy of Catiline. Three orations: the first and last delivered in the Senate, the second before the people.

— *Pro L. MURENA*: Defence of Murena on a charge of bribery brought by Sulpicius, the defeated candidate for consulship. (Following previous orations on the same side by Hortensius and Crassus.)

B.C. 62. *Pro P. CORNELIO SULLA*: Defence of Sulla against the charge of sharing in Catiline's conspiracy.

— *Pro A. LICINIO ARCHIA*: Defence of the claim of Archias to Roman citizenship.

B.C. 59. *Pro L. VALERIO FLACCO*: Defence of Flaccus against the charge of maladministration as propraetor in Asia.

B.C. 57. *POST REDITUM*: Thanks for Cicero's recall from Asia. Two orations: (1) *In Senatu*; (2) *Ad Quirites*.

— *Pro DOMO SUA*: Appeal to the *pontifices* against the confiscation of Cicero's estate by Clodius.

— *De HARUSPICUM RESPONSIS*: Invective against the *haruspices* of Clodius.

B.C. 56. **PRO P. SESTIO** : Defence of Sestius, a partisan of Cicero, on a charge of assault, the attack having been made on Sestius by the dependants and partisans of Clodius.

— **IN P. VATINIUM** ("Interrogatio") : A personal attack on Vatinius, one of the witnesses against Sestius.

— **PRO M. CAELIO** : Defence of the character of Cælius (a dissolute young friend of Cicero) against a vindictive charge of stealing and poisoning, brought by Atratinus, at the instigation of Clodia.

— **DE PROVINCIIS CONSULARIBUS** : Advocating the recall of Piso and Gabinius, and the retaining of Cæsar in the proconsulate of Gaul.

— **PRO CORNELIO BALBO** : Defence of Balbus (a citizen of Gades) in his right of Roman citizenship, granted by Pompey.

B.C. 55. **IN L. CALPURNIUM PISONEM** : Retaliation for an attack made by Piso after his return from the proconsulate of Macedonia.

B.C. 54. **PRO CN. PLANCIO** : Defence of Plancius on the charge of corrupt political bargaining, brought by M. Junius Laterensis, the defeated candidate for ædile.

— **PRO C. RABIRIO POSTUMO** : Defence of Rabirius, in a prosecution to recover money alleged to have been received from Ptolemy, King of Egypt, in corrupt partnership with Gabinius.

B.C. 52. **PRO T. ANNIO MILONE** : Defence of Milo on the charge of the murder of Clodius.

B.C. 46. **PRO M. MARCELLO** : Speech of thanks to Cæsar for the pardon of Marcellus.

— **PRO Q. LIGARIO** : Petition of pardon for Ligarius, charged with conducting the war in Africa against Cæsar.

B.C. 45. **PRO REGE DEIOTARO** : Defence of Deiotarus, King of Galatia, charged with attempting the murder of Cæsar.

B.C. 44-43. **IN M. ANTONIUM** : *Orationes Philippicæ XIV.*—

B.C. 44. (1) (Sept. 2) Reply to an invective of Antony : exhortation to the consuls Antony and Dolabella ; (2) Reply to a bitterer invective : a review of Antony's public and private life ; (3) (Dec. 20) Urging the support of Octavianus (Augustus) and D. Brutus against Antony, now in Hither Gaul ; (4) (Dec. 20) Exposition to the people of the acts of the Senate, and praise of D. Brutus, B.C. 43 ; (5) (Jan.

1) Protest against treating with Antony : he should be declared a public enemy ; (6) (Jan. 4) Appeal to the people : the embassy to Antony would be in vain ; (7) (end of January) Protest against those who clamored for peace : Antony must not be suffered to escape ; (8) (February) The war against Antony is *iustum bellum* : his partisans should be required to submit before the 1st of March ; (9) (February) Eulogy of Sulpicius, who had died while on the mission to Antony ; (10) (February) Thanks to Pansa, and praise of M. Brutus ; (11) (about March) That Asia should be assigned to Cassius, to conduct the war against Trebonius ; (12) (about March) Declining to serve, with P. Servilius, on an embassy to Antony ; (13) (March 20) There can be no peace with Antony : praise of Sex. Pompey ; (14) (April 22) Thanksgiving proposed, and honors to the dead, after the defeat of Antony at Bononia.

The titles of Cicero's other writings (exclusive of some fragments and lost works) are as follows :

B.C.

(?) PHAENOMENA. (Translation from Aratus, in verse.)

84. DE INVENTIONE RHETORICA, 2 Books.¹

¹ The *Rhetorica ad C. Herennium* (in four Books), once ascribed to Cicero, is certainly not from his hand.

55. DE ORATORE, 3 Books.

54-52. DE RE PUBLICA.

52 (and later). DE LEGIBUS.

46. DE CLARIS ORATORIBUS (*Brutus*).

46. PARADOXA. (A treatment of six Stoic paradoxes in the manner of that school.)

46. ORATOR.

46 (or 45). DE PARTITIONE ORATORIA.

45. DE FINIBUS BONORUM ET MALORUM, 5 Books. (On the ultimate foundations of ethics.)

45. ACADEMICA, 2 Books. (Defence of the philosophy of the New Academy.)

45-44. TUSCULANAE QUAESTIONES, 5 Books. (Incidental questions concerning ethics.)

B.C.

- 45 (or 44). TIMAEUS. (Free translation from Plato.)
- 45-44. DE NATURA DEORUM, 3 Books.
- 45 (or 44). DE SENECTUTE (*Cato Maior*).
- 44. DE DIVINATIONE, 2 Books.
- 44. DE FATO.
- 44. TOPICA.
- 44. DE AMICITIA (*Laelius*).
- 44. DE OFFICIIS, 3 Books. (A treatise on practical ethics.)
- 44 (?). DE OPTIMO GENERE ORATORUM. (On the Attic and the Asiatic style.)
- 62-43. EPISTOLAE AD FAMILIARES (*Ad Diversos*), 16 Books.
- 60-54. " AD QUINTUM FRATREM, 3 Books.
- 68-43. " AD ATTICUM, 16 Books.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

B.C.

- 106. Birth of Cicero (Jan. 3). Birth of Pompey (Sept. 30).
Marius finishes the Jugurthine War.
- 102. Birth of Quintus Cicero. The Teutones defeated by Marius at Aquæ Sextiæ.
- 101. The Cimbri defeated by Marius at Vercellæ.
- 100 (perhaps 102). Birth of Cæsar (July 12).
- 99. Death of Saturninus and Glaucia.
- 91. Murder of M. Livius Drusus. Social (or Marsic) War begins.
- 90. Cicero assumes the toga virilis.
- 89. Cicero serves under Cn. Pompeius Strabo in the Social War.
- 88. First Civil War begins. Flight of Marius. First Mithridatic War begins (ends 84). Massacre of Roman citizens by Mithridates. Sulla leaves Rome for the East.
- 87. Conflict between Cinna and Octavius. Marius returns to Rome. Massacre of the senatorial party.
- 86. Marius consul for the seventh time. Death of Marius. Rome in the hands of Cinna.
- 84. Sulla ends the First Mithridatic War. Murder of Cinna.
- 83. Sulla returns to Italy. Second Mithridatic War (ends 82).
- 82. Sulla overthrows the Marian party. The Proscription (ends June 1, 81). Sulla appointed Dictator.

B.C.

81. Reforms of Sulla : the courts reorganized, etc.
fence of **P. Quinctius** (his first extant oration)
80. Sulla's constitution goes into effect. The con
Cicero's Defence of Roscius of Ameria. Pom
his first triumph.
79. Sulla resigns the dictatorship. **Cicero goes to Ga**
78. **Cicero in Athens and Asia.** Death of Sulla.
Lepidus and Catulus.
77. **Cicero returns from Greece.** He marries Tere
earlier).
76. War with Sertorius (ends 72).
75. **Cicero quæstor in Sicily.**
74. Third Mithridatic War begins. Lucullus goes
Cicero returns from Sicily to Rome.
73. War with Spartacus (ends with the death of S
Successes of Lucullus against Mithridates.
72. End of the Sertorian War in Spain (Pom
Perperna).
70. First consulship of Pompey and Crassus. **Cice**
ment of Verres. Courts restored to the *equi*
cian power re-established.
69. **Cicero curule ædile.** Lucullus defeats Tigranes at
68. Successes of Mithridates against the lieutenants
67. Glabrio appointed to supersede Lucullus. G
Pompey takes command against the Pirates.
66. **Cicero prætor. His Defence of Cluentius.** The
successfully ended by Pompey. **Manilian La**
by Cicero). Pompey takes command against
65. **Birth of Cicero's only son, Marcus.** First Cons
line.
63. **Cicero and C. Antonius consuls. Second Cons**
line suppressed. Four Orations against Catil
Augustus (Sept. 23).
62. Return of Pompey from the East. **Cicero's Defen**
61. Trial of Clodius for violating the mysteries. (**C**
with him in the Senate.

B.C.

60. The First Triumvirate (coalition of Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus).
59. First consulship of Cæsar (with Bibulus). Clodius is chosen tribune.
58. Tribunate of Clodius. His legislation. **Cicero driven into exile.** Beginning of Cæsar's conquest of Gaul (finished in 51).
57. **Cicero recalled from exile** (law passed Aug. 4).
56. **Cicero's Defence of Sestius.**
55. Second consulship of Pompey and Crassus. Cæsar's command in Gaul renewed. His first invasion of Britain.
54. Cæsar's second invasion of Britain.
53. **Cicero made augur.** Crassus and his army destroyed by the Parthians (Battle of Carrhæ).
52. Clodius killed (Jan. 20). Burning of the Senate-house. Pompey elected consul without colleague (Feb. 25). **Cicero's Defence of Milo.**
51. **Cicero proconsul in Cilicia.** His successful campaign against the mountaineers.
50. **Cicero returns to Italy.**
49. Cæsar crosses the Rubicon. Beginning of the Great Civil War (ends 46). **Cicero's efforts for peace. Pompey retires to Epirus, where Cicero joins him.** Cæsar acquires Spain. Cæsar dictator.
48. Battle of Pharsalia. Death of Pompey. Cæsar in Africa (Alexandrine War). Cæsar re-appointed dictator.
47. Cæsar returns to Rome. **He pardons Cicero.** He sails for Africa against the Pompeians.
46. Battle of Thapsus. Cato kills himself at Utica. Cæsar returns to Rome, undisputed master of the Empire. He is made dictator for ten years. His reform of the calendar. Revolt of the sons of Pompey in Spain. **Cicero divorces Terentia and marries Publilia.** Cicero's Oration for Marcellus; for Ligarius.
45. Cæsar defeats the sons of Pompey (Battle of Munda). **Death of Cicero's daughter, Tullia.** Tusculan Questions, etc.

B.C.

- Cicero divorces Publilia.** Cæsar appointed dictator for five years.
44. Cæsar appointed dictator for life. Assassination of Cæsar (March 15). Octavianus in Rome. Struggle between Antony and the Senate begins. **Cicero's first four orations (against Antony).**
43. **Cicero's Philippics V.-XIV.** The Mutina War. The Triumvirate (Octavianus, Antony, and Lepidus). **Cicero's last oration. Murder of Cicero (Dec. 7).**
42. Battle of Philippi.

II. ROMAN ORATORY.

FROM the earliest times of which we have historical knowledge, up to the establishment of the Empire as the result of the Civil War, the constitution of Rome was republican, in that all laws were passed and all magistrates elected by the vote of all the citizens. The principle of "representation," however, which to us seems inseparable from republican institutions, was unknown to the Romans. All laws were passed and all officers were elected, at what we should call a general meeting of the entire body of citizens, convened at the place of seat of government. The absence of newspapers, also, made a distinct difference between ancient political conditions and those of our own times. Conversation and public addresses were the only means of disseminating political ideas. Even the scope of public addresses was much limited; meetings could be called by a magistrate only, and could be addressed by only such persons as the presiding magistrate would permit. Obviously, under such a *régime*, public opinion, which even now has a distinct potency in state affairs, must have been far more efficacious as a political instrument than it is to-day.

To this must be added the fact that under Roman

the only means of *social advancement* was success in a *political career*. The Senate, the Roman peerage,¹ consisted practically only of persons who had been elected to one or more of the three graded magistracies, quæstorship, prætorship, consulship (the *cursus honorum*).² Hence every ambitious Roman, of high or low estate, had to become a politician and follow the regular course of office-holding. The curule magistrates were at once generals, judges, and statesmen. To achieve success, therefore, a politician had to show ability in all of these directions. Occasionally, to be sure, a man succeeded by virtue of a single talent,—like Marius, who owed his advancement solely to his valor and military skill; but such instances were rare. Next to military fame, the strongest recommendation to the favor of the people was oratorical ability. Then, as now, the orator's power to move the multitude in public affairs was the readiest means of advancement. Further, political prosecutions, and private suits prompted by political motives, were of the commonest occurrence, and these afforded an eloquent advocate abundant opportunity to make himself known and to secure the favor of large bodies of supporters. Again, the Senate was a numerous and somewhat turbulent body, always more or less divided in a partisan sense; and, though it had no legislative functions, it still exercised a very strong influence on politics. To be able to sway this large assembly by force of oratory was of great moment to an aspiring Roman. Finally, though the contention for office ceased with the consulship, there still continued among the *consulares*, who formed almost a distinct class in society and public life, a vehement rivalry to be regarded as the leading man in the state. For all these reasons, the art of oratory was perhaps more highly esteemed and of greater practical value in the later period of the Roman Republic than at any other time in the history of the world.³

¹ See p. l.

² See p. liv.

³ Cf. Cicero's remark on p. 199 (ll. 1-3).

again in the Senate and began his celebrated series of orations against Antony with the First Philippic (Sept. 2). Once more he took an active part in politics, apparently assuming his old position as leader, and speaking with all the charm and effectiveness of his earlier days. But he had fallen upon evil times; arms could no longer yield to the gown, and it soon became clear that there could be no peace except by the complete victory of a single aspirant for the supremacy.

Octavianus at first joined with the Senate against Antony, but he soon broke with the constitutional authorities, and, in B.C. 43, formed with Antony and Lepidus the coalition known as the Second Triumvirate. A merciless proscription at once began. Octavianus had every reason to be grateful to Cicero, but he was of a cold and ungenerous nature, and when Antony demanded his death he made no objection. Cicero's name was accordingly placed on the list of proscribed citizens. Cicero was at this time at his Tusculan villa. He made a half-hearted attempt to escape from Italy, but was overtaken near his villa at Formiæ by the soldiers of the triumvirs, and met his death with firmness (Dec. 7, B.C. 43). Antony satisfied his hatred by indignities to the mangled remains.

The career of Cicero is a remarkable example of a sudden rise, followed by an utter collapse and fall. His rise was the natural result of his own ability, industry, and ambition; his fall was as naturally caused by his defects, coupled with his good qualities, — a mixture that produced a certain weakness of character. Had he been less timid or less scrupulous, or, on the other hand, had he been more far-sighted, he might have remained on the pedestal to which he was proud to have raised himself and on which he was ambitious to stand. But the times needed a different kind of man, and others, far less worthy, but able and willing to cope with the contending forces in the state, supplanted him. One quality was particularly instrumental both in his rise and his fall. He excelled in forcible

and witty abuse. He dearly loved a bitter jest, and he lived among a people that were constitutionally inclined to abusive language. No doubt it was this talent for invective that made him popular when it happened to be directed in accordance with the people's taste. But it also alienated his friends, and embittered his enemies. He was called a *Scurra* and a Cynic, and it was perhaps a pun that cost him the favor of Octavianus; certainly it was his abuse of Antony and Fulvia that cost him his life. But he was the first orator of all time, a literary worker of the rarest gifts, and according to his lights a lover and servant of the state.

The following list gives the titles and subjects of all of Cicero's orations (except fragments) which have survived:

B.C. 81. Pro P. QUINCTIO: Defence of Quinctius in a prosecution by Sex. Nævius, to recover the profits of a partnership in some land in Gaul, inherited from his brother C. Quinctius.

B.C. 80. Pro SEX. ROSCIO AMERINO: Defence of Roscius on a charge of parricide brought by Erucius as professional prosecutor, at the instigation of Chrysogonus.

B.C. 76 (?). Pro Q. ROSCIO COMOEDO: Defence of the actor Roscius from the claim of C. Fannius Chærea to half the profits of certain lands taken as the value of a slave held by them in partnership, and killed by C. Flavius.

B.C. 72 (or 71). Pro M. TULLIO: Plea for damages for an assault made by a rival claimant on Tullius' estate.

B.C. 70. In CAECILIUM ("Divinatio"): Plea on the technical right of Cicero to conduct the prosecution against Verres.

— In C. VERREM: Impeachment of Verres for plunder and oppression in Sicily. Six Orations. — (1) The general charge ("*Actio Prima*"); (2) *De Praetura Urbana*: earlier political crimes of Verres; (3) *De Iurisdictione Siciliana*: his administration in Sicily; (4) *De Frumento*: peculation and fraud as to the supplies of grain;

But even from the very establishment of the commonwealth, oratory was highly prized, and Cicero gives a long roll of distinguished orators from the First Secession of the Plebs (B.C. 494) to his own time. The most eminent of those whose art was still uninfluenced by Greek rhetoric, was Cato the Censor (died B.C. 149), who may be called the last of the natural Roman orators. His speeches are lost, but more than a hundred and fifty of them were known to Cicero, who praises them as *acutae, elegantes, facetæ, breves*.

It was in Cato's lifetime that the introduction of Greek art and letters into Rome took place; and oratory, like all other forms of literature, felt the new influence at once. The oration, though still valued most for its effectiveness, soon came to be looked on as an artistic work as well. The beginning of this tendency is seen in Ser. Sulpicius Galba (consul B.C. 144) and M. Lepidus (consul B.C. 137). Galba, in the words of Cicero, "was the first of the Latins to employ the peculiar arts of the orator,—digressions to introduce ornament, the art of captivating the minds of his hearers, of moving them with passion, of exaggerating a case, of appealing to pity, and the art of introducing *commonplaces*."¹ It was in Lepidus, however, that the full effect of Greek art first manifested itself, not to such a degree as to destroy originality, but sufficiently to foster native talent and develop a truly national school of speaking. Cicero, who had many of his orations, declares that he was "the first Roman orator to show Greek smoothness and the unity of the period."² His influence was particularly felt by C. Papirius Carbo (consul B.C. 120), the best advocate of his time, Tiberius Gracchus, the illustrious tribune, and Caius Gracchus, his younger brother. Of the last mentioned, Cicero speaks with great admiration as a man "of sur-

¹ That is, digressions on general subjects which would fit any particular oration when a point of the kind arose.

² For the Latin period, see p. xlv.

passing genius" and of unequalled excellence, whose early death was a heavy loss to Latin literature.¹

In the generation immediately preceding Cicero, in which oratory was enthusiastically cultivated and carried to a high pitch of perfection, two figures tower above all others, Marcus Antonius (the grandfather of Mark Antony) and L. Crassus. Both were Cicero's masters in his youth,² and he finds it hard to prefer one to the other; but, on the whole, he seems to regard Crassus as the greater orator. "The lofty earnestness and dignity of his nature were relieved by the brightest humor and the wittiest vein of genius. His diction was as choice and elegant as it was free and unaffected, and with the mastery of tasteful exposition he united the clearest logical development of thought."³

Crassus appears in the *De Oratore* as the exponent of Cicero's own views of the aim, function, appointments, and preparation of the orator. To Crassus the orator was no mere handicraftsman, confined to manipulating juries and popular assemblies, but statesman and philosopher as well, requiring for his equipment all the knowledge that could be gained on the highest subjects that interest mankind. He was himself familiar with all the ancient systems of philosophy as expounded by the wise from Plato to Diodorus, and had discussed the nature and functions of oratory with the philosophers of his time in person at Athens. This ideal of the orator, contrasted with Cato's definition *vir bonus dicendi peritus*, shows the

¹ A little fragment of one of his speeches became classic at Rome and used to be learned by heart. "Wretched man that I am! Whither shall I go? In what direction shall I turn? To the Capitol? But it is reeking with the blood of my brother. To my home? To see there my mother crushed with grief and lamentation?"—"These words," says Cicero, "were delivered in such a way, by the help of eyes, voice, and gesture, that even his enemies could not restrain their tears."

² See p. xiv.

³ Cicero's testimony, as summed up by Piderit.

advance of the art as such between the earliest times and those of Cicero.

Yet in the Roman orations, addressed as they were to an intensely practical people, matter had always been more attended to than manner, effective force than artistic elegance. Even Cicero himself, in his public addresses, conceals, and even disparages, his knowledge of Greek art, philosophy, and literature. But in his time the study of oratory as an art began to be pursued for a definite end, — the acquiring of a distinct style. And in this study two different styles offered themselves to the choice of the aspiring young Roman, — namely, the *Asiatic* and the *Attic*.

The precise difference between the two styles cannot be exactly determined; but from the middle of the first century B.C., both were advocated and practised by enthusiastic partisans in a controversy like that between realism and romanticism, or Wagnerism and classicism.

It would seem, in a general way, that Atticism stood for directness, force, and naturalness, while Asiaticism (or Asianism) represented display and affectation in all its forms. Cicero says in one place,¹ "The styles of Asiatic oratory are two, — one epigrammatic and pointed, full of fine ideas which are not so weighty and serious as neat and graceful; the other with not so many sententious ideas, but voluble and hurried in its flow of language, and marked by an ornamented and elegant diction." From these hints, as well as from the practice of imperial times (in which this style had full sway), we may gather that the "Asiatic" orators sought the applause of the audience and a reputation for smartness, and were overstrained and artificial.²

About Cicero's time a reaction had set in, and a school had

¹ *Brutus*, xcv, 325.

² This Asiatic oratory was the decayed development of the highly ornamented style cultivated by Isocrates (B.C. 436-338).

arisen which called itself *Attic*, and attempted to return to the simplicity of Xenophon and Lysias. But in avoiding the Eastern exaggeration, it had fallen into a meagreness and baldness very different from the direct force of Demosthenes. Probably this tendency was really no more sincere than the other, for both styles alike aimed to excite the admiration of the hearer rather than to influence his mind or feelings by the effective presentation of ideas.

Hortensius, the great contemporary and rival of Cicero, was a special example of the Asiatic school. He was a somewhat effeminate person, with a dandified air both in composition and delivery. "His voice," we read, "was resonant and sweet, his motions and gestures had even more art than is suitable for an orator."¹

The extreme Attic school was represented by C. Licinius Calvus.² "Though he handled his style with knowledge and good taste," writes Cicero, "yet being too critical of himself, and fearing to acquire unhealthy force, he lost even real vitality. Accordingly, his speaking, repressed by too great scrupulousness, was brilliant to the learned and those who listened to him attentively, but by the crowd and the Forum it was swallowed like a pill."³

It is important to settle Cicero's own position in this contest. He himself fancied that he followed the true and best form of Atticism. We see by his oratorical works that his ideas were formed on the best models; that he was familiar with all the rhetorical systems of the Greeks of the best period, and fully appreciated all the excellencies of the earlier Roman orators, as well as the simplicity and directness of Demosthenes. But taste had declined, and everything had to be overdone to satisfy the public. Cicero seems to have taken a

¹ *Brutus*, xcv, 326.

² Born May 28, B.C. 82; died before B.C. 47.

³ *Brutus*, lxxxii, 284.

middle course, following the style of the *Rhodian* school, a branch or outgrowth of the Asiatic, with strong Attic tendencies. It professed to abhor the luxuriance and affectation of Asianism and to aim at the old directness and true feeling; but Cicero was assailed in his own time for exaggeration, false pathos, and artificial rhetoric, such as were characteristic of Asianism. Nor could we expect anything else. He could not restore a style which the age could not appreciate, nor rise to a height for which his native genius was insufficient. With him, however, Latin oratory reached the acme of its development.

Immediately after Cicero, came the Empire with its suppression of free thought, and in this the extreme style of Asiatic exaggeration and posing became the rage. Many literary men endeavored to stem this tide, but in vain. The younger Pliny attempted to take Cicero as his model, but the only oration of his that we possess is merely a fulsome rhetorical exercise. Quintilian wrote a treatise on the education of the orator, full of sound learning and good sense. Oratory was the favorite study of all literary men, and even emperors entered the lists to contend for pre-eminence. But "art for art's sake" had become the aim in literature generally; and oratory, now divorced from real feeling, could not but end in affected brilliancy and false emotion, such as mark all we know of later Roman work.

Before the Romans came into contact with Greek oratory, that art had been reduced to a very elaborate and even pedantic science. All the principles by which a public speaker could proceed had been formulated into rules which even to this day, with or without the speaker's knowledge, guide all discussion. Without going into the minute details of the system, one may well notice the scientific principles which had been carefully mastered by Cicero, and which formed the basis of his skill as an orator.

Naturally the first matter to be attended to was the settlement of the question at issue (*constitutio causae*). As the ancient science of rhetoric had to do with discourse of every kind, all questions that might arise were divided into two classes: those whose discussion was directed to acquiring knowledge merely (*quaestiones cognitionis*), and those directed to determining what action should be taken as the result of the enquiry (*quaestiones actionis*). With the former we have nothing to do here. They are confined to philosophical discussion only, and the orations of Cicero are all on practical subjects.

The practical questions included under the *quaestiones actionis* were of several different kinds: they might be judicial questions coming before some form of court (*genus iudiciale*); they might be deliberative and come before an assembly or senate (*genus deliberativum*); or they might be questions of praise or blame in reference to some particular person or act not under judicial investigation (*genus demonstrativum*). The last class would include eulogies and the like.

The oration itself had also its divisions, which were established particularly in regard to the *genus iudiciale* as the most important of the three kinds. The *exordium* contained necessary preliminary remarks and the approach to the subject. The *narratio* gave the facts on which the argument was founded. The *propositio* was the statement of the theme or view to be maintained, and often contained a *partitio* or division of the proposition. The *argumentatio* embraced the *confirmatio* or arguments for the main thesis, and the *confutatio* (*refutatio*) or refutation of real or supposed arguments of the opponent. The address ended with the *peroratio*, the place for such application of the argument, or appeal to the hearers, or general remarks, as were suitable to the occasion. Naturally, as the art of speaking came before the science, and was at all times more or less free from scientific trammels, these divisions

could not well cover the whole ground, and each of them accordingly subdivided into several smaller parts, which according to the character of the oration. Thus the *exordium* contained a *principium* and an *insinuatio* (the suggestion made in order to gain the favorable attention of the hearer) and all the various forms of proof had their place as indicated by their names in the *confirmatio*. Even the main divisions were not all clearly marked, but generally they can be made from Cicero's speeches. For examples, see the summary and the running analysis of each oration in the notes.

With the same particularity were the necessary duties of the orator divided, and furnished each with its technical name: *inventio*, the gathering of material; *dispositio*, the arrangement; *elocutio*, the suitable expression in language; *memoria*, the committing to memory; *actio*, the delivery. Under each of these again, was a body of lore with its technical phrases. *Elocutio* embraced the whole doctrine of what we should call *style*, the use of all rhetorical devices, ornaments (*lumina*) and forms of speech. So that no science was ever more completely digested and labelled than this of oratory.

Of the orations in the present edition, *Roscius*, *Verrins* and *Archias* belong purely to the *genus iudiciale*; the *Manilian Law* and the four *Orations against Catiline* belong to the *deliberativum*.

III. CICERO AS AN ORATOR.

CICERO's success as an orator was due more than anything else to his skill in effectively presenting the strong points of a case and cleverly covering the weak ones. For this he had extraordinary natural talents, increased by very diligent study and practice, and never, even in his greatest success, did he relax the most careful study of his cases to this end. Attention is called throughout the notes to his felicities in this branch of his art, which, because it is not strictly literary, is likely to be overlooked, and all the more because such art must always be carefully concealed. It is sufficient, however, to call attention to it here generally, referring the student to the notes for details.


On the literary side of oratory, Cicero's only rival is Demosthenes, to whom he is superior in everything except moral earnestness and the power that comes from it, a quality which belongs to the man rather than the orator. Teuffel (*Gesch. der röm. Lit.*) ascribes to him an extraordinary activity of intellect, a lively imagination, quickness and warmth of feeling, a marvellous sense of form, an inexhaustible fertility of expression, an incisive and diverting wit, with the best physical advantages. As to his "form," he speaks of it as "clear, forceful, clean, copious, appropriate, attractive, tasteful, and harmonious." The whole range of tones from light jest even to tragic vehemence was at his command, and especially did he excel in an appearance of conviction and emotion, which he increased by an impassioned delivery. Of course he is not always at his best, but it is never safe to criticise his compositions without a careful study of the practical necessities of the occasion.

Thus Cicero's style is often criticised as redundant and autological, a criticism which must proceed either from igno-

rance or inattention. One of the great arts of the public speaker is to keep before his audience a few points in such a way that they cannot be lost sight of. To accomplish this, these points must be repeated as many times as possible, but with such art that the fact of repetition shall not be noticed. Hence the same thing must often be said again and again, or else dwelt upon with a profusion of rhetoric, in order to allow time for the idea to gain a lodgement. It was to this art that the late Rufus Choate owed his success as an advocate, though the literary critic would fain reduce his speeches to one-half their length. Literary tautology is in fact a special oratorical virtue. A spoken word you hear but once unless it is repeated, and there are things which have to be heard many times before they can have their effect.

Again, apart from "repetitional" tautology, it must be remembered that the Latin language was in a sense a rude tongue, lacking in nice distinctions. Such distinctions must be wrought out by a long-continued effort to express delicate shades of thought. Hence it often becomes necessary in Latin to point the exact signification of a word or phrase capable of several meanings, either by contrasting it with its opposite, or else by adding another word which has an equally general meaning, but which, like a stereoscopic view, gives the other side of the same idea, and so rounds out and limits the vagueness of the first. Thus the two together often produce as refined distinctions as any language which has a larger and more precise vocabulary.

In the oration for the Manilian Law (i. 3), for instance, we have *singulari eximiaque virtute*. Here *singulari* might mean simply *odd* (not found in others). This of itself is not necessarily a compliment any more than *peculiar* is in English, but when Cicero adds *eximia* the two words together convey the idea that the *virtus* is not only peculiar to Pompey, but exemplary and of surpassing merit. At the same time the two



words allow the orator to dwell longer on a point that he wishes to emphasize.

In the same oration (v. 12) the words *periculum et discrimen* occur. In a treatise on synonyms it would be impossible to distinguish between these two, because each is very often used for the other with precisely the same meaning. But when the two are used together, as in this passage, they are not tautological, as would at first appear to a microscopic critic. The first refers to the immediate moment of doubt, the question whether it (the *salus*) shall be preserved or not; the second, to the ultimate decisive moment, which determines that doubt and finally decides. In English we should ordinarily put the whole into one (modified) idea, and say "most dangerous crisis," or the like. But the Latin has a habit of dividing the two parts of an idea and stating each separately. Hence we have the figure that we call *hendiadys*, which simply means that one language, or age, states separately and co-ordinately what another language, or age, unites into one complex.

In *gloriam . . . tueri et conservare* (the same oration, v. 12), *tueri*, the first word, refers to the action of the subject, the effort to maintain; *conservare*, the second, to the result [to be] attained, the preservation of the glory. To complete the idea both are necessary, because from the general turn of the thought both the effort and the result are alike important. In this way the same general idea can be artfully repeated from two different points of view without the hearer's suspecting a repetition.

To such causes as these is to be attributed the frequent use of words in a manner often called tautological.

IV. LATIN AND ENGLISH STYLE.

Two differences between Latin and English prose are noticeable. Latin prose is periodic in its structure ; i.e. the main idea, instead of being expressed at once, briefly followed or preceded by its modifications, all in short detached sentences (as in English), is so put as to embrace all its modifying clauses with itself in one harmonious whole. This is also done at times in formal discourse in English, but in Latin it was the prevailing style. Though this method of presentation seems to us involved, yet it is after all only an artistic elaboration of the loose parenthetical way of speaking habitual with unlettered persons, or, in other words, it simply follows the natural processes of the human mind. But when developed it allows and stimulates an antithetic balance of thought both in sound and sense, so that each element of an idea is brought into notice by an opposing one, or is so embroidered on the level surface of the main idea or injected into it that it cannot fail to get its true effect at the instant when that effect is required.¹

If we take the opening period of the oration for Roscius (p. 2), the main clause is *credo ego* ; the rest of the sentence is all the object of *credo* in the indirect discourse. The main verb of the indirect discourse is *mirari* (changed from *miramini*), with *vos* in the accusative as its subject. The object of *mirari* is the indirect question *quid sit quod*, etc., embracing all the rest (changed from a direct question *quid est quod*, etc.). Again, the subject of *sit* is all that follows, being a clause with *quod*, of which *surrexerim* is the main verb and all the other clauses are modifiers. The clause *cum . . . sedeant* is a kind of adverbial modifier of *surrexerim*, while the clause *qui . . . sim . . . comparandus* is a kind of adjective modifier of *ego* the subject of *surrexerim*, and *qui sedeant* is a kind of adjective modifier of *his*.

¹ See A. S. Hill's *Foundations of Rhetoric*, pp. 220-222.

Omnes hi, etc., is an independent sentence, but is connected in thought with the preceding, and explains the fact at which the jurors are supposed to be surprised, i.e. *I suppose you wonder*, etc., *but the fact is*, etc.

In another sentence, the beginning of the Manilian Law, we have a good example of the antithetic balancing of one word or clause against another which marks the Latin periodic style. The sentence consists of two parts,—the first concessive, introduced by *quamquam*; the second adversative, introduced by *tamen*. So, in the first, *conspectus* balances *locus*, which is brought into relief by *autem* ("and again"); while *ad agendum amplissimus* and *ad dicendum ornatissimus* are balanced in like manner against each other. In the second part, the relative clause *qui . . . patuit* (virtually concessive) is, as usual, embodied in the main clause, bringing the relative as near as possible to its antecedent *aditu*; *voluntas* and *rationes* are set in antithesis by *sed*; while the main verb, *prohibuerunt*, comes last as usual. The logical form of the whole is, "Though political speaking has its advantages, yet I have been prevented," etc.

By stating first the leading thought (*hoc aditu*, etc.), and putting the verb at the end, Latin is able to make the main clause active, thus partly disguising the art of the antithesis. Here, as elsewhere, it is of great help in reading to observe these two rules: (1) that Latin puts first the main idea, the key to the whole; and (2) that it constantly deals in antitheses, often forcing them when they do not naturally occur (as in *amplissimus* and *ornatissimus*), each thought or expression having its pendant, like ornaments which go in pairs.

The second main difference between Latin and English prose style is that in English the emphasis gravitates towards the end, while in Latin the more emphatic word always comes first. This is not, like the corresponding usage in English, a mere tendency, but a universal practice, which can be and is managed by the writer with exquisite skill, so that a Latin prose

sentence bears on its face its own emphasis, giving the effect to the eye that the best reader or speaker in English to the ear.

Thus the first paragraph of the oration for Roscius (cited) shows its emphasis as follows: "I SUPPOSE (conceding something he will presently contradict or explain) YOU (not, as I do, know or think of the state of things) *wonder* is that, etc., but the fact is (implied as the antithesis of the emphatic *credo*)," etc. Again, *omnes* is emphatic, i.e. "I am not only one, but *all* would speak were it not for circumstances which he proceeds to mention. Even *videtis* has an emphasis: "who, *as you see*, are in attendance." Again, *oportere defendi*, i.e. "THINK (though they do nothing) *only* be averted by a defence, but *to make the defence themselves*

If we take the beginning of the oration for Milo, there is the same artistic arrangement: "Though I am AFRAID,¹ gentlemen, that it is not quite BECOMING, when I get up to speak *very brave man*, to be alarmed, and that it is *particularly* coming, when TITUS ANNIUS himself is more alarmed for the welfare of the *state* than for *his own*, that *I* in his case can show an *equally* lofty spirit, nevertheless this *strange* form of *strange court* terrifies me as I gaze on it, for *wherever men fall* they miss the *customary appearance* of the Forum and its *old established* style of courts."

It is only by attention to this feature of Latin style that the full force of the author, with all the implications, connotations and hints, can be clearly seen.

¹ As we might say, "I am *afraid* you won't like it, but I have done it and so."

V. DELIVERY.

THE delivery of a Latin oration was marked by a fire and force of which we have small conception. Though the Romans were an extremely dignified and formal race, yet beneath the surface they had all the violent emotions which we in modern times associate with the Mediterranean nations. The *actio* or delivery occupies one of the first places in ancient treatises on oratory (*actio in dicendo una dominatur*, de Or. III, lvi, 213). The range of expressed emotion was much wider than is usual with us, not only in pitch of voice and inflection of tone, but also in bodily activity, sometimes going beyond what the best orators of the time regarded as becoming. Violent movements of the arms, stamping of the feet, changes of position, gestures of the whole body, so that sometimes the knee would touch the ground, were not infrequent. The Latin language, however, did not have that violent and sudden stress with which we are familiar, and on which we depend for spasmodic force. It had instead a more sustained and singing tone, capable of infinite variations. The syllabic accent, too, was very slight, and almost merged in a kind of rhythmic ictus depending on the quantity of the syllables.

Hence particular attention was paid to the *numerus*, or succession of long and short syllables, so as to give, along with varying tones of emphasis, an agreeable musical cadence which is foreign to the spirit of most modern languages. The most emphatic words were indicated by an intensity of tone throughout, as in modern music, and the less emphatic, coming at the end, were pronounced with a full, orotund utterance, so as to round out the period, but with a descending stress rather than with a rising one such as we have in English. Such a close as *tēmēritās fili cōmprōbāvit* was regarded as especially effective. So *quī ēiūs dēm hōmīnis sīt quī imprōbōs prōbēt prōbōs imprōbārē* is praised by Cicero as an ideal cadence.

VI. THE ROMAN CONSTITUTION.

IN the time of Cicero the Roman "State" had technically a republican constitution, that is, every citizen had a share in the government. But not every citizen had an equal share, partly from fixed constitutional principles, and partly from differentiations in social prominence which affected constitutional rights.

I. CITIZENSHIP AND ORDERS IN THE STATE.

Accordingly there were among Roman citizens three social (and in a manner political) ranks (*ordines*): the Senatorial Order (*ordo senatorius*), the Equestrian Order (*ordo equestris*), and the People (*populus*, in the narrower sense). The first two of these made up the Roman aristocracy.

I. SENATORIAL ORDER. — The *Ordo Senatorius* was strictly speaking only another name for the Senate, the members of which, by virtue of their life tenure of office, their privileges and insignia, and their *esprit de corps*, formed a kind of Peerage. The list of Senators, regularly numbering 300, was in early times made up by the Censors at their discretion from among those who had held high magistracies. But after the reforms of Sulla (B.C. 80) every person who had held the quaestorship — the lowest grade of the regular magistracy (see below, p. lix) — was lawfully entitled to a seat in the Senate. This aristocracy was therefore an official or bureaucratic class. Their number fluctuated, running up to five or six hundred.

Nobility, however, did not really depend on holding offices oneself, but on being descended from an ancestor who had held a curule office.¹ When any person not so descended was chosen a magistrate, he was called a *novus homo*,² and, though he of course became a member of the Senatorial Order, he was not regarded as a noble. His posterity, however, would belong to the nobility. But such instances were very uncommon; for the Senate and the magistrates had such control over the elections that it was very difficult for any person not already a member of the nobility to be chosen to any office entitling him to enter the Senate. Hence the Senatorial Order and the Nobility were practically identical, and "new men"

¹ Whoever held any curule office — that is, dictator, consul, interrex, praetor, magister equitum, or curule aedile — secured to his posterity the *ius imaginum*; that is, the right to place in the hall and carry at funeral processions a wax mask of this ancestor, as well as of any other deceased members of the family of curule rank. The privilege was highly prized.

² Examples are Cato the Censor, Marius, and Cicero.



ITALIA SUPERIOR

Scale of Miles: 0, 50, 100

Regions and Provinces shown include: Noricum, Rhætia, Transpadana, Venetiae, Liguria, Cisalpinia, Picenum, Etruria, and Corsica.

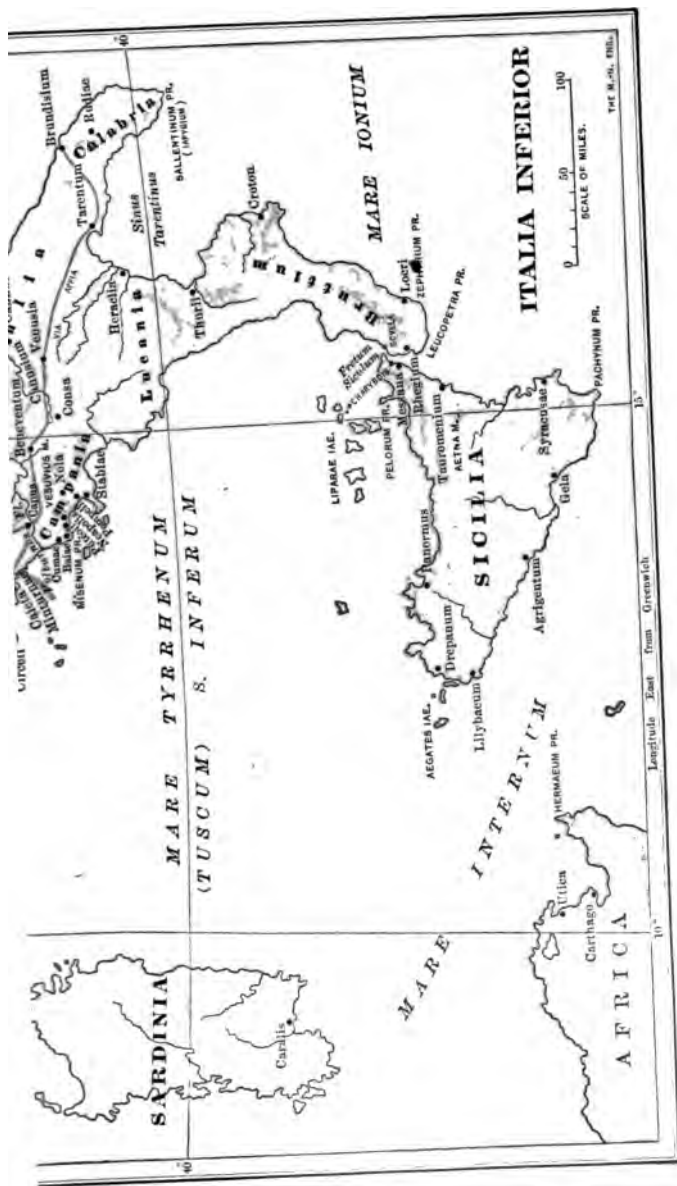
Major Bodies of Water: Mare Adriaticum, Mare Tyrrhenum, Mare Ionium.

Geographical Features: Alpes Graiae, Alpes Liguriae, Apenninus, Tiberis, Sinus Liguricus.

Other labels: Genava, Lemania, Lucania, Calabria, Sicilia, S. SUPERUM, ILLYRIUM, ADRIATICUM, TUSCUM, CORSICA.

A horizontal scale bar with tick marks at 0, 50, and 100. Below the bar is the text "SCALE OF MILES."

Alt.	Longitude	East	from	Greenwich	15°
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became necessarily identified with the class to which their posterity would belong, rather than that from which they themselves had come. This double relation of Cicero—a member of the Senate, but sprung from the Equestrian Order—goes a great way to explain what is inconsistent and vacillating in his political career.

II. EQUESTRIAN ORDER.—The title *Equites* was originally applied to the members of the eighteen centuries *equitum equo publico* under the Servian constitution, to whom a horse was assigned by the state, together with a certain sum of money yearly for its support, and who constituted the old Roman cavalry. Those who served *equo publico* had to have the equestrian census,¹ i.e. possess a fortune of 400,000 sesterces (\$20,000); and the horses were assigned by the Censors, as a rule, to the young men of senatorial families. These *centuriae equitum* were therefore composed of young noblemen. When they entered the Senate, they were (in the later years of the republic) obliged to give up the public horse. Therefore, on becoming Senators, they voted in the centuries of the first class, not with the Equites (see p. lv, below). This aristocratic body had, however, long before Cicero's time, ceased to serve in the field; they formed a parade corps (somewhat like the Royal Guards in England), from which active officers of the legion, *tribuni militum*, were taken.²

During the time that the *equites equo publico* still served in the field as cavalry, another body grew up by their side, consisting of *equites equo privato*: that is, persons of the equestrian census (having a property of 400,000 sesterces), who had not received a horse from the state, but who volunteered with horses of their own. This body consisted mainly of young men of wealth who did not belong to noble (that is, senatorial) families. No very distinct line was, however, drawn between the two classes until the *Lex Iudiciaria* of C. Gracchus (B.C. 123), which prescribed that the *iudices* should not, as heretofore, be taken from the Senators (see p. lxxv), but from those who possessed the equestrian census, and at the same time were not members of the Senate. This law did not formally exclude nobles who were not members of the Senate; but the entire body of nobility was so far identified in spirit and interest with the Senate, that an antagonism immediately grew up between them and this new judicial class. A principal cause of the antagonism was that members of the Senate were prohibited from being engaged in any trade or business:

¹ This requirement grew up only after the establishment of the *equites equo privato*.

² When the Roman *equites* ceased to serve as cavalry, troops of horse were demanded of the allies; and in the time of Cæsar we find that the Roman legion consisted exclusively of infantry, the cavalry being made up of such auxiliaries.

while, as has been shown above, the Senate, by its control over the elections, virtually filled its own vacancies, of course from the ranks of nobility. Hence, as rich men of non-senatorial families were excluded from a political career, and so from the nobility, while Senators were excluded from a business life, there were formed during the last century of the republic two powerful aristocracies, — the nobles, or Senatorial Order, an aristocracy of rank, and the Equestrian Order, an aristocracy of wealth corresponding to the moneyed aristocracy of our day. The name *Equestris* was given to the latter body because its members possessed original equestrian census: that is, that amount of property which would have entitled them to a public horse. From the ranks of the nobility were taken the oppressive provincial governors: the Equestrian Order, on the other hand, furnished the *publicani*, the equally oppressive tax-gatherers.

The Equestrian Order, *Ordo Equestris*, is therefore not merely distinguished from the *centuriae equitum*, but strongly contrasted with them. The former is the wealthy middle class, the latter are the young nobility. The term *equites* is sometimes applied to both indiscriminately, although the strictly correct term for the members of the Equestrian Order was *equites*.

III. *POPULUS*. — Below these two aristocratic orders, in estate and in social position, were all the rest of the free-born citizens not possessing a census of 400,000 sesterces. Among these there was naturally great variety in fortune, cultivation, and respectability; but they all had a status superior to that of the *libertini* (freedmen) and the foreign residents. It was this third class which was under the control of the *tribuni plebis*, which by its turbulence brought on all the disturbances which ultimately resulted in the overthrow of the republic. It must not be supposed, however, that these humbler citizens were debarred from political preference except by their want of money, and in fact many of them rose to positions of wealth and influence.

The *populus* (in the narrower sense) was often confounded with the *plebs*, but in reality the distinction between the *plebs* and the *patrii* was in Cicero's time historical rather than political. The patricians had been originally a privileged class of hereditary nobility, entirely distinguished from the later senatorial nobility; but only a few patrician families remained and these, though still proud of their high birth, had no special privileges and had been practically merged in the Senatorial Order. Opposed to the patricians had been originally the *plebs*, a class of unknown origin (probably foreign residents) destitute of all political rights. These had gradually, in the long controversies of the earlier Republican times, acquired all the rights and privileges of full citizens, and a majority of the Senatorial and Equestrian Orders were of plebeian origin. In time the *plebs* in an enlarged

sense and *populus* in its narrower acceptation had become synonymous, meaning the "third estate" or, in other words, all citizens not Senators or *equites*. Officially, however, *Populus* (in its wider sense) includes all Roman citizens.¹

ROMAN CITIZENSHIP. — Roman citizenship, like all rights that have grown up in a long period of time, included many minute details. The important points, however, may be included under two heads: (i) political rights, including those of voting (*ius suffragii*) and holding office (*ius honorum*), and (ii) civil rights, especially those securing personal freedom by the right of appeal (*ius provocationis*), etc., and by other privileges limiting the arbitrary power of magistrates (see remarks on the *imperium*, p. lviii, below). Among the civil rights were those of trade (*commercii*), intermarriage (*connubii*), making a will (*testamenti*), and others, which, though affecting the status of a man before the law, were unimportant in comparison with the great political and civil privileges first mentioned. Full citizens of Rome (*cives optimo iure*) enjoyed not only all the civil rights referred to, but also the *ius suffragii et honorum*; but many persons, not *cives optimo iure*, had important civil rights without being entitled to vote or hold office. The *ius provocationis* was especially sought after by foreigners as affording a powerful protection all over the world in times when the rights of common humanity were scantily recognized.

ITALIAN TOWNS. — Roman citizenship was originally restricted to the inhabitants of the city and a small amount of adjacent territory. But as Rome enlarged her boundaries the rights of citizenship were extended, in different degrees, to the conquered Italians.

A native Italian town which lost its original independence and was absorbed in the Roman state, ceased to be a separate *civitas*, and became a *municipium*; its citizens now possessed Roman citizenship as well as that of their own town. This Roman citizenship was possessed in various degrees. Some *municipia* lost all rights of self-government, without receiving any political rights at Rome in their place: that is, their political existence was extinguished, and their citizens became mere passive citizens of Rome, with civil rights, but no political ones. A second class of towns retained their corporate existence, with the right of local self-government, but without the Roman franchise. The condition thus established was called *ius Caeritum*, because the Etruscan town of Cære was taken as the type. The most favored class of *municipia* retained all powers of self-government, with magistrates of their own election, at the same time being full citizens of Rome. If, as happened in many cases, colonists were sent from Rome (or Latium) to occupy the conquered territory, these retained

¹ So in the formula for the Roman government: *Senatus Populusque Romanus*.

their full Roman citizenship though living at a distance from the city. Thus a class of towns called *coloniae*, possessing special privileges, grew up.

After the Social War, which resulted (B.C. 90) in giving full Roman citizenship to the inhabitants of all the Italian towns not already enjoying it, there were practically but three classes of such towns: *coloniae*, *municipia*, and *praefecturae*. There was no longer any real distinction between the *coloniae* and the *municipia*, though the former were looked upon with more respect. The *praefecturae*, however, had not full rights of self-government, for the administration of justice was in the hands of *praefecti* sent from the capital.

PROVINCIALS. — The foreign conquests of Rome were organized as far as possible as provinces (*provinciae*). The native inhabitants of the provinces would not be Roman citizens at all, unless citizenship, usually of the first grade, was specially conferred upon them. Thus St. Paul was a free citizen of Tarsus, for his father had in some way secured the lesser Roman citizenship, which conferred civil rights but did not carry with it the right of suffrage or any other political privileges (see p. liii, above).

FREEDMEN. — Besides the free-born citizens (*ingenui*), the Roman Republic included a large class of *libertini* or freedmen. Manumitted slaves became citizens, but their exact status was a standing subject of controversy in politics. In Cicero's time they voted in the four city tribes, though there had been various attempts to make them eligible for membership in the tribes so that their suffrages might count for more (see under Assemblies, p. lv, below). Throughout the history of the republic, there was a constant tendency to extend the suffrage, in spite of the efforts of the aristocratic classes.

The government of this complex assemblage of citizens was in the hands of a still more complex system of magistrates and assemblies. In our own day, we must distinguish the *Legislative*, the *Executive*, and the *Judicial*, though these various branches of the state authority were not scrupulously kept separate as with us.

II. THE PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES.

The *Legislative* (or law-making) power properly resided in the People's Assemblies (*comitia*). There were, in Cicero's time, two principal assemblies, both of them having as their basis the thirty-five local tribes into which the whole people were divided for administrative purposes.

I. COMITIA CENTURIATA. — The *Comitia Centuriata*, or great council, was the military organization of Servius Tullius endowed with legislative and political powers at the foundation of the republic. Later it was

organized upon the basis of the thirty-five tribes. There is no precise statement as to either the time or the manner of this reorganization. It must, however, have taken place between the First and Second Punic Wars, and, according to one theory, was carried out in the following manner. The old division of the people into five classes (according to wealth)¹ being retained, for each tribe there were now formed two centuries of each class, one of *seniores* (above 45), one of *iuniores*, making in all 350 centuries. To these were added 18 centuries of *equites* (the young men of senatorial families, see p. li), guilds of smiths, carpenters, hornblowers, and trumpeters, and a century of freedmen and *capite censi* (those who had no property) — 373 in all. Each century had one vote, determined by the majority of its voters. These *comitia* were regularly presided over by the consul; they elected all the higher magistrates, and had full power of making laws, as well as jurisdiction in criminal cases so far as this had not been transferred to the *Quæstiones Perpetuæ*.²

II. COMITIA TRIBUTA. — Legislation had, before Cicero's time, however, practically passed into the hands of the tribal assembly (*Comitia Tributa*). There were two distinct assemblies which passed under this name :

(a) The *Comitia Tributa* proper, an assembly of the entire people according to the thirty-five tribes (each tribe having one vote), which elected the inferior magistrates (curule ædile, quæstor, etc.), and was presided over by the prætor.

(b) The far more important tribal assembly of the plebeians exclusively, presided over by the Tribune of the People. Strictly speaking, this latter was not *comitia*, inasmuch as it was not composed of the whole people, *populus*, — the patricians being excluded from it. But these were now reduced to a few noble families, whose members would not have cared to take part in this democratic assembly even if they had been permitted; and by the Hortensian Law (B.C. 287) acts of this assembly, *plebiscita*, had received the validity of laws. This plebeian assembly elected the plebeian magistrates (tribunes, plebeian ædiles). It was also the principal organ for making laws.

The *Comitia Centuriata*, which elected the higher magistrates, being originally a military organization, could only be convened outside the city, and accordingly met in the Campus Martius or parade-ground. The *Comitia Tributa*, however, being purely a civil assembly, usually met in the Forum, but could be convened in any suitable place.

III. COMITIA CURIATA. — A third assembly, the *Comitia Curiata*, more ancient than the other two, retained only certain formal functions,

¹ See p. lxii.

² See p. lxv.

especially that of ceremonially investing the consuls with the *imperium* military authority (see p. lviii, below).¹ It had no longer any real political importance. Membership in the *comitia curiata* was originally confined to patricians, but it is not clear whether this restriction was continued in Cicero's time.

CONTIO. — Besides these assemblies, there were meetings, theoretical for discussion, called *contiones*. A *contio* could be called by any magistrate who had a matter to lay before the people, and was held regularly in the *Comitium* or the Forum.² After a *rogatio* (proposition of a law) had been offered, such a meeting was regularly convened in order that the people might hear the arguments on both sides. After that, on the same subsequent occasion, the *comitia* voted on the bill, Yes or No, at a regular meeting for that purpose.

III. THE SENATE.

The Roman Senate (*senatus*), as its name indicates, was originally "council of elders" (cf. the Homeric *βουλή γερόντων*), advisers of the king. It had, therefore, strictly speaking, no authority to make laws or to enforce their execution, and its votes were simply *consulta*, i.e. matters agreed to as advisable, and its power was *auctoritas*. When annual magistrates succeeded the regal power, this advisory function continued, but the influence of the Senate increased, and the increase went on until, in the third century B.C., this body came to be the actual (though not for governing power in the state, and its *consulta* became *ordinances*, by which the Senate directed the administration of the whole state, though it had no power to pass laws, and was itself subject to the laws. The organization of a new province, for example, was an executive measure, put into force not by a law of the people, but by an ordinance of the Senate; in this ordinance was embodied the entire authority of Rome over the province, except so far as this was defined by general laws passed by the whole people.

It will thus be seen that the Senate, though originally a "council," by the time of Cicero absorbed a great part of the legislative as well as the executive power in the state.

For membership in the Senate, see p. l, above.

The Senate could only be called together by some magistrate regularly

¹ This was done annually by passing a law called *lex curiata de imperio*. On such occasions the thirty *curiae* were represented by bailiffs (*lictors*).

² For an example of an address at such a meeting see the Oration for the Maelian Law.

possessing the *imperium* (usually the Consul), or by the tribunes of the people (*tribuni plebis*) : the magistrate who summoned it also presided, and laid before it (*referre*) the business for which it was convened. He might at this point give his own judgment. He then proceeded to ask (*rogare*) the Senators individually their opinions (*sententiae*). The order was to ask in their turns the *consulares*, *praetorii*, and *aedilicii* (that is, those who sat in the Senate by virtue of having held these offices respectively). It has been disputed whether the *senatores pedarii*—i.e. those who had held no curule office—had the *ius sententiae*, or right to debate. There are, however, numerous instances of their having taken part in discussion. If the annual election had already taken place,—which was usually in July, six months before the new magistrates assumed their offices,—the magistrates elect (*designati*) were called upon before their several classes. The *princeps Senatus* (see note, Cat. iii., sect. 10) was called upon first of all, when there were no *consules designati*. The presiding officer, however, had it in his power to vary the order, and honor or slight any Senator by calling upon him *extra ordinem*. For a deliberative oration, delivered in the Senate, see Catiline iv.

As the Senate was primarily a body of councillors, its business was as a rule laid before it in general terms, not in any special form for action : each Senator could, as he chose, give his judgment in full, by argument (*sententiam dicere*), or by simply expressing his assent to the judgment of another (*verbo adsentiri*). No Senator had a right to introduce any matter formally by motion, as with us, but it was possible for a Senator, when called on, to give his opinion on any subject not included in the questions referred. The vote was taken by a division (*discessio*), i.e. the Senators went to one side or the other of the house. When a majority had decided in favor of any *sententia*, it was written out in proper form by the secretaries (*scribae*), under the direction of the presiding magistrate, in the presence of some of its principal supporters (*adesse scribundo*), and promulgated. An example of a formal resolution of the Senate is contained in the last chapter of Cicero's Fourteenth Philippic.

IV. THE EXECUTIVE.

THE CONSULS. — After the expulsion of the kings, their absolute authority (*imperium*), both in peace and war, was vested in two Consuls (originally *praetores*). Gradually, however, these autocratic powers were limited by various checks, so that in one sense a Consul had no more power than the president of a modern republic. He could, it is true, do *anything* in his year of office without lawful question from anybody; yet, as he could be called to account at the end of his term, any violation of the constitution

was extremely dangerous. Particularly was this true in regard to objections from any one of the ten tribunes.¹ The danger of transgressing this limitation was so immediate that it was rarely incurred, and practically in almost all cases the "veto" (*intercessio*) of a tribune was sufficient to stop any action on the part of the curule magistrates. Another limitation on the consular power came from the curious Roman arrangement of co-ordinate magistrates or "colleagues." The objection of one consul was sufficient to annul any act of the other. This principle also applied to other magistracies, so that the wheels of government could be stopped by any colleague of equal rank. To override such an objection was an act of unconstitutional violence, which, however, was often practised when public opinion could be relied on to sustain the illegal action. In practice, the two consuls either took turns in the administration (sometimes alternating month by month) or agreed upon a division of functions.

The consuls were regularly elected in July and entered upon their office on the first day of the following January. They possessed two kinds of authority, — *potestas*, or power in general (which all magistrates had in some degree), and *imperium*,² military or sovereign power, as of a general in the field. This *imperium* was originally exercised by the consuls, not only in the army but in the city, so that they had absolute authority of life or death; but this was limited, early in the history of the republic, by the *Lex Valeria*, which gave every citizen the right of appeal (*ius provocationis*) to the *comitia centuriata* (see p. 321, below) against a sentence of capital or corporal punishment, and later by the *Lex Porcia*, which forbade the scourging of citizens. By the *Lex Sempronia* of Caius Gracchus the right of appeal in capital cases was established even against the military *imperium*.³ In other respects, however, the military *imperium* remained practically absolute, but it could not be exercised inside the walls, except by virtue of the *senatus consultum*, "*Dent operam consules ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat*," which revived the ancient powers of the consuls and was equivalent to a declaration of martial law.⁴ After the Sullan reforms (B.C. 80) the consuls did not receive the military *imperium* until their year of office had expired and they were about to set out for their provinces.⁵ The civil powers of the consuls were analogous to those of any chief

¹ See p. lxii.

² Of the other regular magistrates only the prætors possessed the *imperium* (see p. lix). The *imperium* was formally conferred on the consuls by the *comitia curiata* (see p. lvi).

³ Cf. Crucifixion of a Roman Citizen, sect. 6.

⁴ See note on Cat. i., sect. 2 (p. 100, l. 12).

⁵ See p. lxi.

magistrate. Most important among them were the right to call together, consult, and preside over the Senate, and the right to convene the *comitia centuriata* and preside over the election of the higher curule magistrates. For the consular *auspicia*, see p. lxiii, below.

PRÆTORS. — *Prætor* was the original Italic title of the consuls, but, as the result of the agitation for the Licinian Laws, in B.C. 366, a special magistrate of that name was elected "who administered justice, a colleague of the consuls and elected under the same auspices."¹ Gradually other prætors were added, until in the time of Cicero there were eight. They were essentially judicial officers, and their functions were assigned by lot.² As curule magistrates, however, they could on occasion command armies or assist the consuls in emergencies (see Cat. iii. 5), and were assigned as *proprators* to provinces abroad after their year of office.³ Like the consuls, they were regularly elected at the *comitia centuriata* in July and began to serve on the first of the following January.

QUÆSTORS. — The quæstors (*quaestores*), or public treasurers, were in Cicero's time twenty in number. Two (called *quaestores urbani*) had charge of the treasury and archives at Rome, while the others were assigned to the several military commanders and provincial governors, to serve as quartermasters and paymasters. The quæstors entered upon office on Dec. 5, when they drew lots to determine their respective places of service.⁴

CURSUS HONORUM. — No one could be chosen prætor until he had been quæstor, or consul until he had been prætor. These three magistracies, then, formed a career of office — the so-called *cursus honorum* — which it was the aim of every ambitious Roman to complete as soon as possible. To be elected quæstor a man had to be at least 30 years old,⁵ and the lowest legal ages for the prætorship and the consulship were 40 and 43 respectively. The consulship could in no case be held until three years after the prætorship. Consuls and prætors were curule magistrates, but this was not the case with the quæstor. The office of curule ædile (see below) was often held between the quæstorship and the prætorship, but it was not a necessary grade in the *cursus honorum*. The minimum age for this office was the twenty-seventh year.

¹ He was, however, inferior in rank to the consul, who had *maior potestas*.

² See p. lxv.

³ See p. lxi.

⁴ They were originally appointed by the consuls, but in Cicero's time were elected by the *comitia tributa*. The practical management of the treasury was with the clerks (*scribae quaestorii*), as in our modern civil service. These formed a permanent and powerful corporation. Cf. Cat. iv., sect. 15 (p. 149, ll. 10, 11).

⁵ In the time of the Gracchi the age was 27.

ÆDILES. — The ædiles (from *aedes*, a temple) were four magistrates who had the general superintendence of the police of the city, criminal jurisdiction with the power of imposing fines, the care of the great public buildings, etc. They did not form a board (*collegium*), but were two grades, two being necessarily plebeians, while the other two, the *cuiusmodi* ædiles, who ranked with the higher magistrates, might be patricians. Ædileship was not a necessary step in a political career, but it was eagerly sought, between the quaestorship and the praetorship, by ambitious men for the reason that the superintendence of the public games gave great opportunity for gaining popular favor. A certain sum was appropriated from the public treasury for these games; but an ædile who wished to rise to higher positions, and not to be thought mean, took care to add a good sum from his own pocket.¹

LICTORS, INSIGNIA, etc. — The consuls and praetors were accompanied by special officers called lictors (*lictores*), who were at the same time symbol of the supreme power and the immediate ministers of the will of the magistrates. They carried a bundle of rods and an axe bound together (the *fascies*),² to inflict the punishment of flogging and death according to the regular Roman mode of execution. Each consul had two lictors, each praetor had six. After the right of appeal was established (p. lviii, above), the lictors did not carry the axe inside the city. Besides the "imperial" lictors, all magistrates were attended by ministers of various kinds, *viatores* (summoners), *praecones* (criers), and slaves. All the chief magistrates wore as a mark of authority the *toga praetexta* (white with a crimson border), and the *latus clavus* (or broad stripe of crimson) on the front of the tunic. As commanders of armies, they wore instead of the toga the *paludamentum*, a kind of cloak entirely of crimson. In fact, the majesty of the law was symbolized in the most striking manner in the case of all magistrates except the tribunes,³ who, as champions of the people, wore no distinguishing dress, the quaestors and the plebeian ædiles.

PROCONSULS AND PROPRAETORS. — All the magistrates so far mentioned were elected annually. When it was desired to retain the services of a consul or a praetor after his term had expired, his *imperium* was extended (*prorogatum*) by the Senate, and he was known as a *proconsul* or *propraetor*. It was only the military *imperium* that was thus prorogued,⁴ not the civil

¹ Cf. Impeachment of Verres, sects. 37-40 (pp. 41, 42); Plunder of Syracuse, sect. 19 (p. 58, ll. 2-5).

² See Fig. 25, p. 290, below.

³ See p. lxii.

⁴ Sometimes a private citizen was invested with the *imperium* and called consul (see Manil. Law, sect. 62).

power. Thus the proconsul had no authority within the city, and could not, like the consul, call together the Senate or an assembly of the people.

As the "state" grew, it became customary to commit the government of conquered provinces to proconsuls and proprætors, and to this end the prorogation of the *imperium* for a second year became regular. After the time of Sulla, all provinces were so governed,¹ one of his laws providing that the consuls and prætors should set out for their provinces immediately on the expiration of their term of office in the city.² No difference was made between the power of a proconsul and that of a proprætor. Both officers had the full military and civil command and were almost absolute monarchs, except for their liability to be afterwards called to account (cf. p. lvii, above). Their opportunities for plunder were almost unlimited.³ Their power, however, did not extend to the city itself, in which they were mere private citizens. Hence it often happened that a commander, on returning from his province, remained outside the city so as to retain his military *imperium* for some reason or other.

CENSORS. — The censors (*censores*) were two in number, elected from men of consular dignity (*consulares*), originally at a minimum interval of four years, afterwards once in five years, — the interval called a *lustrum*, — and holding office for eighteen months. They ranked as *magistratus maiores*, but did not possess the *imperium*, and had no power to convene either the Senate or an assembly of the people. Their functions were — (1) to inspect the registry of citizens of every class and order; (2) to punish immorality, by removal from the Senate, the equestrian centuries, or the Tribe (*nota censoria, infamia, ignominia*); (3) to superintend the finances (giving out contracts for collecting the revenues) and the public works. In the intervals of the censorship, these last were under the care of the ædiles (see p. lx, above). Sulla tacitly abolished the office of censor, but it was revived in the consulship of Pompey and Crassus, B.C. 70.

The property registration, of which the censors had charge, was called *census*, and on it depended not only taxation but the position of a citizen in the *centuriæ* (see p. lv, above, on the *comitia centuriata*). The classes under the *census* were divided as follows :

¹ After the Sullan reforms (B.C. 80) the military *imperium* was not enjoyed by the consuls and prætors until their year of civil magistracy had expired.

² This arrangement was changed by a law of Pompey (B.C. 52) which provided that five years should intervene between the magistracy and the provincial government. See Life of Cicero, p. xxiii, above.

³ Cf. Impeachment of Verres.

First class: having property valued at 100,000 asses or more.						
Second class:	"	"	"	75,000	"	"
Third class:	"	"	"	50,000	"	"
Fourth class:	"	"	"	25,000	"	"
Fifth class:	"	"	"	11,000	"	"

The *census* of a Roman *eques* was, in Cicero's time, 400,000 sesterces, and this provision was one of long standing.

TRIBUNI PLEBIS. — Side by side with the "kingly" magistrates there had arisen a class of magistrates of the people whose only privileges originally were prohibitive, but who had come to have great power in the state.

The *Tribuni Plebis* (or *Plebi*), ten in number and elected by the *Comitia Tributa*, were the magistrates of that portion of the people (a state within the state) known as the *Plebs*. The plebeians at this epoch, however, composed the whole people, with the exception of the few families of the patrician aristocracy (such *gentes* as the Cornelian, Julian, Æmilian, Claudian).¹ Not being technically magistrates of the city or the whole people, but only of a single class, the tribunes did not possess the *imperium*, but only *potestas*, had no real executive power, and indeed were not magistrates at all in the strict sense of the term. On the other hand, their persons were held sacred, and they had two very important and wide-reaching functions: 1. The right of interfering, *ius intercedendi* ("veto"), to arrest almost any act of another magistrate. (This right practically extended to a veto on legislation, elections, and ordinances of the Senate, these being all under the direction of magistrates.) 2. The right to hold the assembly of the *plebs*, organized by tribes. In this assembly, known as *comitia tributa*, the plebeian magistrates (tribunes and plebeian *ædiles*)² were chosen, and laws were passed, *plebiscita*, which of course were originally binding only upon the *plebs*, but which, by the Hortensian Law (B.C. 287), received the force of *leges* (see p. lv, above); fines were likewise imposed by this assembly.

Out of these original powers had been developed a very extensive criminal jurisdiction, which made the tribunes and *ædiles* the chief prosecuting officers of the republic, the tribunes acting in cases of a political character. This order of things continued until the time of Sulla, when the administration of criminal justice was entrusted to the standing courts, *quaestiones perpetuae*, established by him (see p. lxxv, below). But Sulla's provisions were abolished by Pompey (B.C. 70), the people fancying that the corruptions of the courts could be remedied by restoring this power to

¹ See p. lii.

² See p. lx.

the tribunes. The tribunes also had authority to convene the Senate and bring business before it, preside, and take part in debate. These privileges they acquired very early, by irregular practice passing into custom, rather than by any special enactment.

THE AUSPICES.—The absolute continuity of the government, which was more necessary at Rome than elsewhere, on account of a kind of theocratic idea in the constitution, was secured by a curious contrivance. The "regular succession" in Roman magistrates was as rigid as later in the Church. The welfare of the state was supposed to depend upon the favor of the gods, and this could only be transferred from one officer to another by an election which was practically a religious ceremony in which both officers took part. This favor, technically known as the *auspicia*, would lapse unless the election and inauguration were rightly performed. The ceremony consisted in taking the *auspices*, a regular process of religious divination by the flight of birds, etc., according to a very antiquated ritual (see below).

AUGURS.—The magistrates alone were authorized to consult the auspices, that is, to observe the various signs by which the gods were supposed to declare their will with regard to the state. The interpretation of the auspices, however, which had been developed into an extremely technical science (*ius augurium*), was in the hands of a much honored body (*collegium*) of distinguished citizens, called augurs (*augures*). These were not themselves magistrates, but simply the official interpreters of the *ius augurium*, which they alone were supposed to know. Since all important public acts (especially the holding of the *comitia*) were done *auspicato* (i.e., under authority of the auspices), the augurs naturally came to have great political influence. Their interpretation and advice could be disregarded, but such disregard was at the risk of the magistrate and was almost sure to affect his popularity, especially if misfortune followed.¹ The augurs held office for life. Originally they had the right to fill vacancies on their board, but later such vacancies were sometimes filled by election by the people.² Cicero himself became an augur, B.C. 53.

INTERREX.—Whenever there was a suspension of legal authority, by vacancy of the chief magistracy, it was understood that the *auspicia*—which were regularly in possession of the magistrates—were lodged (in accordance with the most ancient custom) with the patrician members of the Senate until new magistrates should be inaugurated. The renewal of the regular order of things was begun by the patrician senators coming together and appointing one of their own number as *interrex*. He held

¹ Thus they were a conservative influence in the state.

² The rule in this matter was several times changed by law.

office for five days, as chief magistrate of the commonwealth and possessor of the *auspicia*; then he created a successor, who might hold the *comitia* the election of consuls, but who usually created another successor for the same purpose.

DICTATOR. — The dictator was an extraordinary magistrate, possessing absolute power, appointed by the consuls, at the instance of the Senate in times of great public danger. Properly he held office for but six months. The laws of appeal, and other safeguards of individual liberty, had no force against this magistrate. In later times (after B.C. 202) dictators were no longer appointed, but instead the Senate, when occasion arose, vested the consuls with dictatorial power.¹ Sulla, and afterwards Cæsar, revived the name and authority of the dictatorship; but in their case the office became equivalent to absolute sovereignty, since each of them appointed dictator for life (*perpetuo*). The *Magister Equitum*, appointed by the Dictator, stood next in command to him and also had the *imperium*.

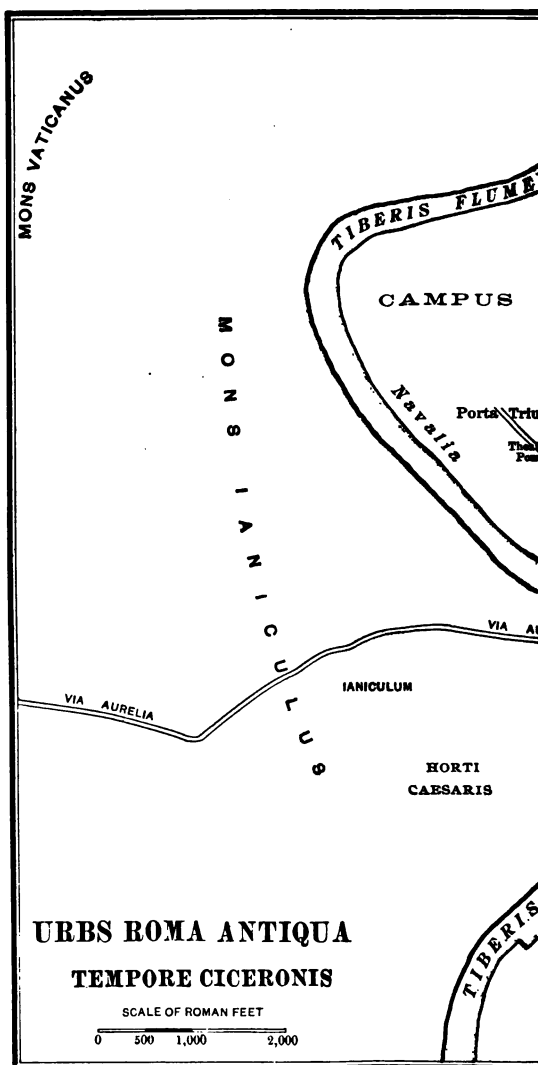
V. THE COURTS.

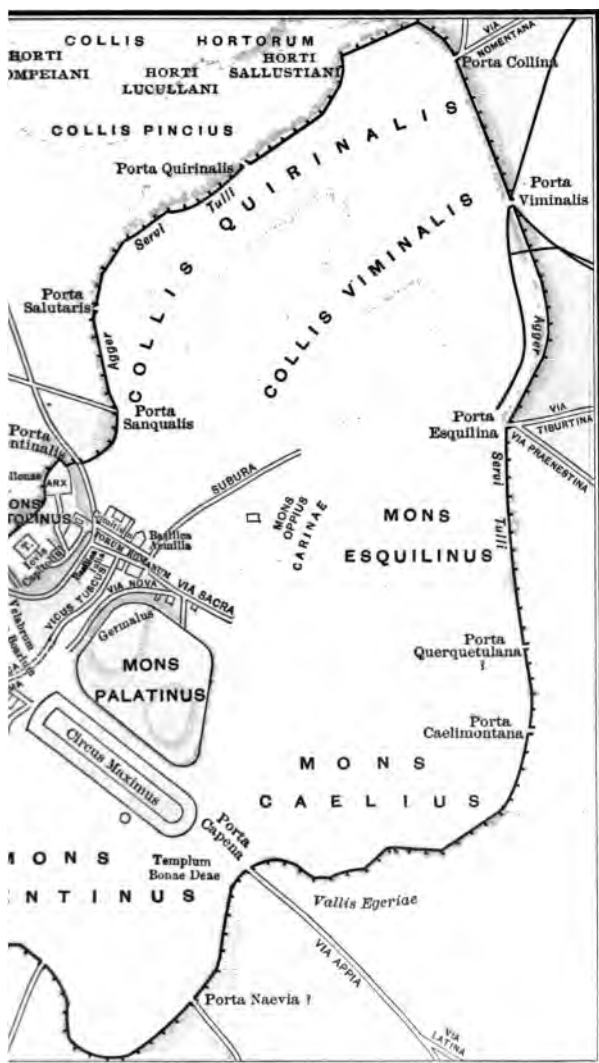
Our division of legal business into *civil* and *criminal*, though exactly corresponding to the Roman classification of cases as *causae privae* and *causae publicae*, still affords the most convenient basis for an understanding of the ancient courts.

In **CIVIL CASES** between individual citizens as well as foreign residents, the jurisdiction, originally belonging to the king, was, on the establishment of the Republic transferred to the consuls, but in the times with which we are especially concerned, it rested with the prætors. The *prætor urbanus* had charge of all civil cases between Roman citizens; the *prætor peregrinus* of all civil suits to which an alien was a party. Civil processes were various and complicated, and, since none of the orations in this edition were spoken in such cases, they may be left out of account here.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION also originally rested with the king, and later, with the magistrates (consuls, etc.) who succeeded him. But by various laws concerning appeal, the trial of all important offences was transferred to the assemblies of the people. In accordance with this, the jurisdiction of these bodies was always theoretically an appellate jurisdiction. The case was supposed first to be decided by the magistrate, who, having given notice (*diem dicere*) to the defendant (*reus*), brought forward a bill (*rogatio*) enacting the punishment. If the case was a capital one, involving the life or status of a Roman citizen, it was brought before the *comitia centuriata* convened by the magistrate for the purpose, and decided like any other question. It would appear that any curule magistrate

¹ See p. lviii.





well as the tribunes could take such action. If the case involved only a fine, it was tried before the *comitia tributa* by an ædile or tribune.

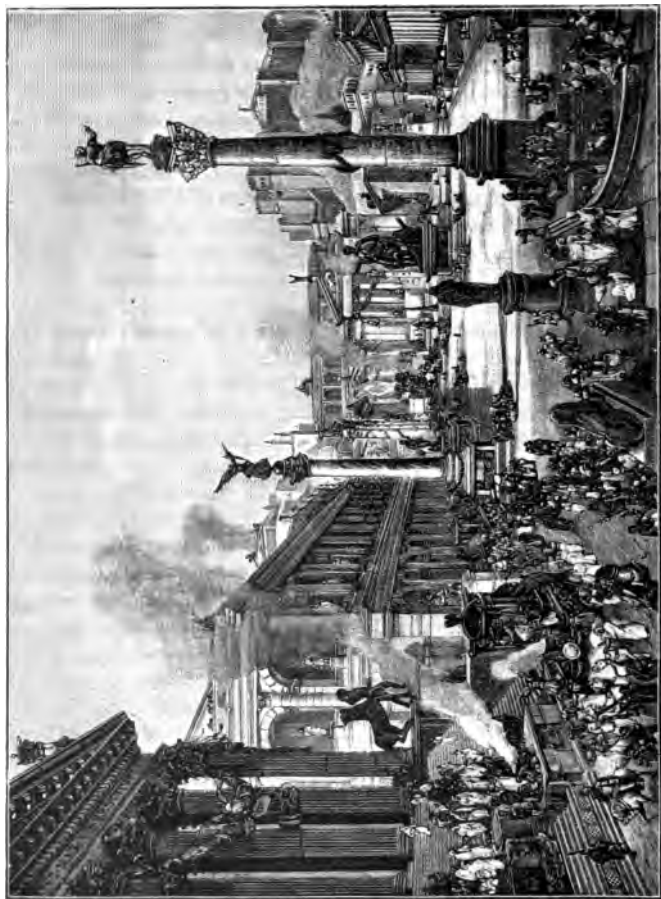
These methods of trial were practically superseded after the time of Sulla by the establishment of the standing courts (see below). They were, however, sometimes revived, as in Cicero's own case.

It had always been competent for the people to establish a *quaestio* or investigation to try persons suspected of crimes (*quaestiones extraordinariae*). After the analogy of this proceeding, Sulla established standing courts (*quaestiones perpetuae*) differing from previous *quaestiones* only in that they were continuous instead of being appointed upon any particular occasion. It was before these that most crimes were tried.¹ Examples of such trials are found in Rosc. Am. (p. 1) and Verres (p. 26).

Such a court consisted of a presiding judge, *quaesitor* (*praetor*, or *iudex quaestionis*), who caused a jury (*iudices*) to be impanelled and sworn (hence called *iurati*), varying in number in the different courts and at different times, to try the case under his presidency. These *iudices* were drawn by lot from a standing body (*iudices selecti*), the exact number of which is unknown,² and a right of challenging existed as with us. This body was originally made up from the Senatorial Order, but a law of C. Gracchus (B.C. 123) provided that the *iudices* should be taken from non-Senators who possessed the equestrian *census* (see p. lxii, above). From this time the Senators and the *Equites* contended for the control of the courts. Sulla restored to the Senators the exclusive privilege of sitting as *iudices* (B.C. 80), but the Aurelian Law (B.C. 70) provided that the jurors should be taken, one-third from the Senators and two-thirds from the Equestrian Order, and that one-half of the *Equites* chosen (i.e. one-third of the whole number of *iudices*) should have held the office of *Tribunus Aerarius* (i.e. president of one of the thirty-five local tribes, see p. liv, above). This regulation remained in force until the dictatorship of Cæsar, B.C. 45, when this *decuria* of *Tribuni Aerarii* was abolished. A majority of the jurors decided the verdict. The president had no vote, nor did he decide the law of the case: he had merely charge of the proceedings as a presiding magistrate. (Cf. Verr. i. 32, for a hint at his powers.) Each juror wrote on his ballot A (*absolvo*) for acquittal or C or K (*condemno*) for conviction.

¹ Sulla's *quaestiones perpetuae* were eight or ten in number. Six of these—*Repetundae* (extortion), *Ambitus* (bribery), *Peculatus* (embezzlement), *Maiestas* (treason), *de Sicariis et Veneficiis* (murder), and probably *Falsi* (counterfeiting and fraud)—were presided over by six of the eight prætors. For the other two (or four), ex-ædiles (*aedilicii*) were appointed to preside as *iudices quaestionis*.

² For cases of extortion the number was specially fixed by the *Lex Acilia* at four hundred and fifty, from whom fifty were chosen as jurors.



THE FORUM.



SELECT ORATIONS OF CICERO

DEFENCE OF ROSCIUS.

(Prō Sex. Rōsciō Amerīnō.)

B.C. 80.

SEXTUS ROSCIUS was a rich and respected citizen of Ameria, an Umbrian town (*municipium*) about fifty miles north of Rome. He had a taste for city life, and spent most of his time at the capital, where he was on intimate terms with some of the highest families, especially the Metelli and Scipios. Meantime his son Sextus, who certainly lacked his father's cultivated tastes, and who was accused by his enemies of rudeness and clownishness, had charge of the extensive family estates at Ameria.

Sometime during the dictatorship of Sulla (probably in the autumn of 81 B.C.) the elder Roscius was murdered one evening as he was returning from a dinner party. The murder was no doubt procured, or at least connived at, by one Titus Roscius Magnus, his fellow-townsmen and enemy. However that may be, the name of the murdered man was put upon the proscription list by a freedman and favorite of Sulla, one Chrysogonus, who bought his confiscated estates at auction at a nominal price. Three of these estates (there were thirteen in all)

he transferred to a certain Titus Roscius Capito, another townsman and enemy of the deceased, and a leading man at Ameria; the remainder put in charge of Magnus as his agent. The younger Sextus, a man forty, thus robbed of his patrimony, had recourse to his father's friend in Rome for protection and help. The three conspirators, fearing that they might be compelled to disgorge, resolved to secure themselves by accusing him of his father's murder. This they did through a professional prosecutor (*accūsātor*) named Erucius, who undertook the legal formalities of the prosecution.

The aristocratic friends of Roscius, not daring to brave the creation of the dictator, but unwilling to leave their guest-friend (*hospes*) unprotected, prevailed upon Cicero, then young and ambitious, to undertake the case. To oppose Chrysogonus was an act that called for disinterested courage, and nothing in Cicero's career is more to his credit. By his successful conduct of the case he obtained the well-merited reputation of a leader among the rising advocates of Rome. The Defence of Roscius was the first of Cicero's public orations or pleas; and it criticised by the author himself in his *Orator*, ch. 30.

Cicero's Apology for Appearing in the Defence.

- CREDŌ ego vōs, iūdicēs, mirārī quid sit quod, cum tū summi ōrātōrēs hominēsque nōbilissimī sedeant, et potissimum surrēxerim, quī neque aetāte neque ingeniō neque auctōritāte sim cum his, quī sedeant, comparandus. Omnī hī, quōs vidētis adesse, in hāc causā iniūriam novō scelestā cōflātā putant oportēre dēfendī, dēfendere; ipsī propter inīquitātem temporum nōn audent; ita fit ut adsint propterea quod officium sequuntur, taceant autem idcirco quod periculum vitant.
2. Quid ergō? Audācissimus ego ex omnibus? Minimē. At tantō officiōsior quam cēterī? Nē istius quidem laudē ita sim cupidus, ut aliis eam praereptam velim. Quae nō igitur rēs praeter cēterōs impulit, ut causam Sex. Rōs reciperem? Quia, si quis hōrum dixisset, quōs vidētis adesse, in quibus summa auctōritās est atque amplitūdō sī verbum dē rē publicā fēcisset, — id quod in hāc causā fieri necesse est, — multō plūra dixisse quam dixisset put

rētur : 3. ego etiamsi omnia quae dicenda sunt liberē dixerō, nēquāquam tamen similiter ōrātiō mea exire atque in volgus ēmanāre poterit. Deinde, quod cēterōrum neque dictum obscurum potest esse, propter nōbilitātem et amplitudinē, neque temerē dictō concēdī, propter aetātem et prūdentiam : 5 ego si quid liberius dixerō, vel occultum esse, propterea quod nōndum ad rem pūblicam accessi, vel ignōscī adulescentiae poterit, — tametsi nōn modo ignōscendī ratiō, vērūm etiam cōgnōscendī cōsuētūdō iam dē civitatē sublāta est. 10

4. Accēdit illa quoque causa, quod ā cēteris forsitan ita petitum sit ut dicerent, ut utrumvis salvō officiō facere sē posse arbitrārentur : ā mē autem eī contendērunt, quī apud mē et amicitia et beneficiis et dignitāte plūrimū possunt, quōrum ego nec benevolentiam ergā mē ignōrāre, nec auc- 15 tōritātem aspernārī, nec voluntātem neglegere dēbeam. His dē causis ego huic causae patrōnus exstiti, nōn ēlēctus ūnus quī maximō ingeniō, sed relictus ex omnibus quī minimō periculō possem dicere; neque uti satis firmō praesidiō dēfēnsus Sex. Rōscius, vērūm uti nē omninō dēsertus 20 esset.

Character of the Elder Roscius, the Murdered Man.

VI. 5. Sex. Rōscius, pater hūiusce, mūniceps Amerinus fuit, cum genere et nōbilitāte et pecūniā nōn modo sui mūnicipi vērūm etiam eius vicinitātis facile prīmus, tum grātiā atque hospitii flōrēns hominum nōbilissimōrum. 25 Nam cum Metellis, Serviliis, Scipionibus erat eī nōn modo hospitium, vērūm etiam domesticus ūsus et cōsuētūdō; quās (ut aequum est) familiās honestātis amplitudinisque grātiā nōminō. Itaque ex omnibus suis commodis hōc solum filiō reliquit : nam patrimonium domesticī praedōnēs 30 vi ēreptum possident, fāma et vita innocentis ab hospitibus amicisque paternis dēfenditur. 6. Is cum omni tempore nōbilitātis fautor fuisset, tum hōc tumultū proximō, cum

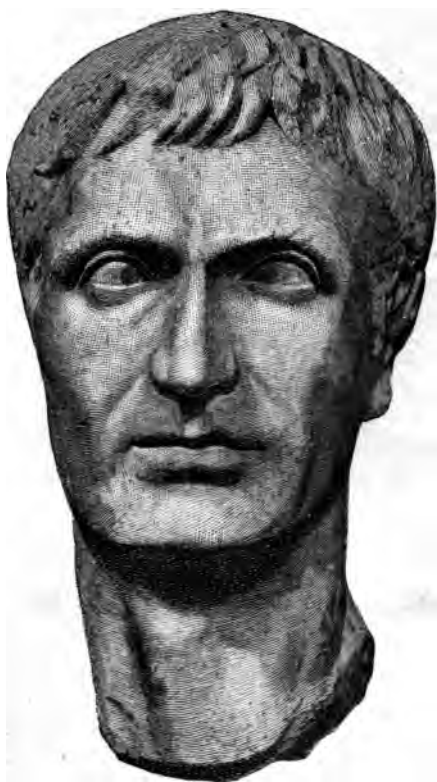
omnium nōbilitium dignitās et salūs in discrimen venire
 praeter cēterōs in eā vicinitate eam partem causamque
 operā, studiō, auctōritate dēfendit: etenim rēctum putāba
 prō eōrum honestate sē pūgnāre, propter quōs ipse honesti-
 5 tissimus inter suōs numerābātur. Posteaquam victōria cōr-
 stitūta est, ab armisque recessimus, — cum prōscriberentur
 hominēs, atque ex omnī regiōne caperentur ei quī adversārī
 fuisse putābantur, — erat ille Rōmae frequēns; in forō et in
 10 ōre omnium cotidiē versābātur, magis ut exsultāre victōri-
 nōbilitātis vidērētur, quam timēre nē quid ex eā calamitatē
 sibi accideret.

His Old Feud with the Titi Roscii.

7. Erant ei veterēs inimicitiae cum duōbus Rōsciiis Ameri-
 rinis, quōrum alterum sedere in accūsātōrum subselliis vide-
 alterum tria hūiusce praedia possidere audiō. Quās inim-
 15 citiās sī tam cavere potuisset, quam metuere solēbat, vivere
 Neque enim, iūdicēs, iniuriā metuēbat. Nam duo isti sur-
 T. Rōscii, quōrum alteri Capitōnī cōgnōmen est, iste qui
 adest Māgnus vocātur, hominēs hūius modī: alter plū-
 mārū palmārū vetus ac nōbilis gladiātor habētur, hī
 20 autem nūper sē ad eum lanistam contulit; quīque ante
 hanc pūgnam tirō esset, [quod sciam,] facile ipsum magis
 trum scelere audaciāque superāvit.

The Murder.

VII. 8. Nam cum hic Sex. Rōscius esset Ameriae, T.
 autem iste Rōscius Rōmae, — cum hic filius adsiduus in
 25 praediis esset, cumque sē voluntate patris rei familiari vitae
 que rusticae dedisset, iste autem frequēns Rōmae esset, —
 occiditur ad balneās Palacinās rediēns a cenā Sex. Rōscius
 Spērō ex hōc ipsō nōn esse obscurum, ad quem suspici-
 malefici pertineat: verum id, quod adhuc est. suspiciōsum
 30 nisi perspicuum res ipsa fecerit, hunc adfinem culpae iudi-
 catōte.



SULLA.
(Bust in the Vatican.)

The News Brought to his Enemies at Ameria.

9. Occisō Sex. Rōsciō, primus Ameriam nūntiat Mallius Glaucia quīdam, homō tenuis, libertīnus, cliēns et familiāris istius T. Rōsci, et nūntiat domum nōn fili, sed T. Capitōnis inimīci; et cum post hōram primam noctis occisus esset, primo dilūculō nūntius hīc Ameriam venit. Decem hōris 5 nocturnis sex et quinquāgintā milia passuum cisiis pervolāvit, nōn modo ut exoptātum inimicō nūntium primus adferret, sed etiam cruōrem inimīci quam recentissimum tēlumque paulō ante ē corpore extrāctum ostenderet.

The Conspiracy to Seize his Property.

10. Quadriduō quō haec gesta sunt, rēs ad Chr̄ysogonum 10 in castra L. Sūllae Volāterrās dēfertur. Māgnitūdō pecūniae dēmōnstrātur; bonitās praediōrum (nam fundōs decem et tris reliquit, quī Tiberim ferē omnēs tangunt), hūius inōpia et sōlitūdō commemorātur. Dēmōnstrant, cum pater hūiusce Sex. Rōscius, homō tam splendidus et grātiōsus, nullō 15 negōtiō sit occisus, perfacile hunc hominem incautum et rusticum, et Rōmae ignōtum, dē mediō tolli posse. Ad eam rem operam suam pollicentur. Nē diūtius teneam, iūdicēs, societās coitur. VIII. 11. Cum nūlla prōscrip-tiōnis mentiō fieret, cum etiam quī antea metuerant redi- 20 rent, ac iam dēfūctōs sēsē periculis arbitrārentur, nōmen refertur in tabulās Sex. Rōsci, studiōsissimī nōbilitātis. Manceps fit Chr̄ysogonus. Tria praedia vel nōbilissima Capitōni propria trāduntur, quae hodiē possidet; in reli-quās omnēs fortūnās iste T. Rōscius, nōmine Chr̄ysogoni, 25 quemadmodum ipse dicit, impetum facit. [Haec bona emuntur duōbus milibus nummum.]

Sulla not Implicated.

12. Haec omnia, iūdicēs, imprudente L. Sūllā facta esse certō sciō; neque enim mirum — cum eōdem tempore et ea quae praeterita sunt et ea quae videntur instāre praeparet, 30

cum et p̄cis cōstituendae ratiōnem et bellī gerendī pote-
tatem sōlus habeat, cum omnēs in ūnum spectent, ūni
omnia gubernet, cum tot tantisque negōtiis distentus s
ut respirāre liberē nōn possit — sī aliquid nōn anima
5 vertat, cum praesertim tam multi occupātiōnem ēius obse-
vent tempusque aucupentur, ut, simul atque ille dēspexer
aliquid hūiusce modī moliantur. Hūc accēdit, quod quamv
ille fēlix sit, sicut est, tamen [in] tantā fēlicitātē nēmō pote
esse, in māgnā familiā quī nēminem neque servum neq
10 libertum improbum habeat.

The Younger Roscius Dispossessed.

13. Intereā iste T. Rōscius, vir optimus, prōcūrātor Chi-
sogonī, Ameriam venit; in praedia hūius invādit; hu-
miserum, lūctū perditum, quī nōndum etiam omnia pateri
fūneri iūsta solvisset, nūdum ēicit; domō atque focis patr
15 disque penātibus praecipitem, iūdicēs, exturbat; ipse ampl
simae pecūniae fit dominus. Quī in suā rē fuisset egent
simus, erat, ut fit, insolēns in aliēnā. Multa palam domu
suam auferēbat, plūra clam dē mediō removēbat; nōn pau
suis adiūtōribus largē effūsēque dōnābat; reliqua cōstiti
20 auctiōne vēndēbat; quod Amerinīs ūsque eō visum est ind
num, ut urbe tōtā flētus gemitusque fīeret.

Protest by Delegates of Ameria.

IX. 14. Etenim multa s̄mul ante oculōs versābanti
mors hominis flōrentissimī Sex. Rōscī crūdēlissima,
autem ēius egestās indignissima, cui dē tantō patrimōi
25 praedō iste nefārius nē iter quidem ad sepulcrum patrii
reliquisset, bonōrum ēmptiō flāgitiosa, possessiō, fūrta, ra-
nae, dōnātiōnēs. Nēmō erat quī nōn ārdēre *illa* omni
mālet, quam vidēre in Sex. Rōscī virī optimī atque hon-
tissimī bonis iactantem sē ac dominantem T. Rōsciu
30 15. Itaque decuriōnum dēcrētum statim fit, ut decem prī

proficiſcantur ad L. Sūllam, doceantque eum quī vir Sex. Rōſcius fuerit; conquerantur dē iſtōrum ſcelere et iniūriis; ōrent ut et illius mortuī fāmam et fili innocentis fortunās cōſervātās velit. Atque ipſum dēcrētum, quaesō, cōgnōſcite. [*Dēcrētum Decuriōnum.*]

5

The Delegates Hoodwinked by the Conspirators.

Lēgātī in castra veniunt. Intellegitur, iūdicēs, id quod iam ante dixi, imprudente L. Sūllā ſcelera haec et flāgitia fieri. Nam ſtatim Chrŷſogonus et ipſe ad eōs accēdit et hominēs nōbilis adlēgat, ab eis quī peterent nē ad Sūllam adirent, et omnia Chrŷſogonum quae vellent eſſe factūrum 10 pollicērentur. 16. Ūſque adeō autem ille pertimuerat, ut morī māllet quam dē hīs rēbus Sūllam docērī. Hominēs antiquī, quī ex ſuā nātūrā cēterōs fingerent, cum ille cōfirmāret ſēſē nōmen Sex. Rōſci dē tabulis exēptūrum, praedia vacua filiō trāditūrum, cumque id ita futūrum T. 15 Rōſcius Capitō, quī in decem lēgātis erat, apprōmitteret, crēdidērunt: Ameriam rē inōrātā revertērunt. Ac primō rem differre cotidiē ac prōcrāstināre iſtī coepērunt; deinde aliquantō lentius, nihil agere atque dēlūdere; poſtrēmō — id quod facile intellēctum eſt — inſidiās vitae hūiusce [Sex. 20 Rōſci] parāre, neque ſēſē arbitrārī poſſe diūtius aliēnam pecūniam dominō incolumī obtinēre.

The Younger Roscius takes Refuge with Friends at Rome.

X. 17. Quod hīc ſimul atque ſēſit, dē amicōrum cōgnātōrumque ſententiā Rōmā cōnfūgit, et ſēſē ad Caeciliam [Nepōtis filiam], quam honōris cauſā nōminō, contulit, quā 25 pāter ūſus erat plūrimum; in quā muliere, iūdicēs, etiam nunc (id quod omnēs ſemper exiſtimāvērunt) quaſi exempli cauſā veſtigia antiquī offici remanent. Ea Sex. Rōſcium inopem, eiectum domō atque expulſum ex ſuis bonis, fugientem latrōnum tēla et minās, recēpit domum, hoſpitique 30

oppressō iam dēspērātōque ab omnibus opitulāta est. E
virtūte, fidē, diligentiā factum est, ut hic potius vivus in r
quā occisus in prōscriptōs referrētur.

A Trumped-up Charge of Parricide is Brought.

18. Nam postquam istī intellēxērunt summā diligen
5 vitā Sex. Rōsci custōdirī, neque sibi ūllam caedis f
undae potestātem dari, cōnsilium cēpērunt plēnum scel
et audāciae, ut nōmen hūius dē parricidiō dēferrent, ut
eam rem aliquem accūsātōrem veterem comparārent, qui
eā rē posset dicere aliquid, in quā rē nūlla subesset suspic
10 dēnique ut, quoniam crimine nōn poterant, tempore i
pūgnārent. Ita loquī hominēs: quod iūdicia tam diū fa
nōn essent, condemnārī eum oportēre, quī primus in iūdici
adductus esset; huic autem patrōnōs propter Chrēsog
grātiā dēfutūrōs; dē bonōrum vēnditiōne et dē istā so
15 tāte verbum esse facturum nēminem; ipsō nōmine parri
et atrōcitatē criminis, fore ut hic nullō negōtiō tollerē
cum ab nullō dēfēsus esset. Hōc cōnsiliō atque adeō
āmentia impulsī, quem ipsī cum cuperent nōn potuēr
occidere, eum iugulandum vōbis trādiderunt.

Wretched Condition of the Defendant.

20 XI. 19. Quid primum querar? aut unde potissim
iūdicēs, ōrdiar? aut quod aut ā quibus auxilium petā
Deōrumne immortālium, populinē Rōmānī, vestramne,
summam potestātem habētis, hōc tempore fidem implōre
Pater occisus nefāriē, domus obsessa ab inimicis, bo
25 adēmp̄ta, possessa, direpta, fili vīta infēsta, saepe fe
atque insidiis appetita, — quid ab his tot maleficiis scel
abesse vidētur? Tamen haec aliis nefāriis cumulant at
adaugent: crimen incēdibile cōfingunt, testis in hunc
accūsātōrēs hūiusce pecūniā comparant. Hanc condiōn
30 miserō ferunt, ut optet, utrum mālīt cervicēs Rōsciō dē

an, insūtus in cūleum, per summum dēdecus vitā āmittere. Patrōnōs huic dēfutūrōs putāvērunt: dēsunt: quī liberē dicat, quī cum fidē dēfendat,—id quod in hāc causā est satis,—quoniam quidem suscēpi, nōn deest profectō, iūdicēs.

5

Three Things Make against the Defendant.

XIII. 20. Trēs sunt rēs, quantum ego existimāre possum, quae obstant hōc tempore Sex. Rōsciō: crīmen advērsāriōrum; et audācia, et potentia. Crīminis cōfictiōnem accūsātor [Erūcius] suscēpit; audāciae partis Rōscii sibi poposcērunt; Chrēsogonus autem, is quī plūrimum potest, 10 potentia pūgnat. Dē hisce omnibus rēbus mē dicere oportere intellegō. Quid igitur est? Nōn eōdem modō dē omnibus, idēō quod prima illa rēs ad meum officium pertinet, duas autem reliquās vōbis populus Rōmānus imposuit. Ego crīmen oportet diluam; vōs et audāciae resistere, et 15 hominū eius modi perniciosam atque intolerandam potentiam primō quōque tempore exstinguere atque opprimere debētis.

Enormity of the Charge.

21. Occidisse patrem Sex. Rōscius arguitur. Scelestum, di immortalēs! ac nefārium facinus, atque eius modi, quō 20 ūnō maleficiō scelera omnia complexa esse videantur. Etenim si, id quod praeclārē ā sapientibus dicitur, voltū saepe laeditur pietās, quod supplicium satis ācre reperiētur in eum quī mortem obtulerit parenti, prō quō mori ipsum, si rēs postulāret, iūra divīna atque hūmāna cōgēbant? In hōc 25 tantō, tam atrōci, tam singulāri maleficiō, quod ita rārō exstitit ut, si quandō auditum sit, portentī ac prōdigī simile numerētur, quibus tandem tū, C. Erūci, argūmentis accūsātōrem cēnsēs ūtī oportere? Nōne et audāciam eius quī in crīmen vocētur singulārem ostendere, et mōrēs ferōs, immā- 30 nemque nātūram, et vitā vitiis flāgitiisque omnibus dēditam,

[et] dēnique omnia ad perniciem prōfligāta atque perditā quōrum tū nihil in Sex. Rōscium, nē obiciendī quide causā, contulisti.

Improbability from the Character of the Defendant.

XIV. 22. 'Patrem occidit Sex. Rōscius.' Quī homī
 5 Adulēscēntulus corruptus et ab hominibus nēquam indu
 tus? annōs nātus māior quadrāgintā. Vetus videlicet sic
 rius, homō audāx et saepe in caede versātus? at hōc
 accūsātōre nē dici quidem audistis. Lūxuriēs igitur homine
 nimirum, et aeris aliēnī māgnitūdō, et indomitae animī cup
 10 ditātēs ad hōc scelus impulērunt? Dē lūxuriā pūrgāv
 Erūcius, cum dixit hunc nē in conviviō quidem ullō fe
 interfuisse. Nihil autem umquam cuiquam dēbuit. Cup
 ditātēs porrō quae possunt esse in eō quī, ut ipse accūsātī
 obiēcit, rūri semper habitārit, et in agrō colendō vīxerit? -
 15 quae vita maximē disiūncta ā cupiditāte est, et cum offic
 coniūncta.

Absence of Motive.

23. Quae rēs igitur tantum istum furōrem Sex. Rōsci
 obiēcit? 'Patrī' inquit 'nōn placēbat.' Quam ob causam
 Necesse est enim eam quoque iūstam et māgnam et persp
 20 cuam fuisse: nam, ut illud incrēdibile est, mortem oblātā
 esse patrī ā filiō sine plūrimis et maximis causis, sic hō
 vērī simile nōn est, odiō fuisse parentī filium, sine causis
 multis et māgnis et necessariis. Rūrsus igitur eōdem reve
 tāmur, et quaerāmus quae tanta vitia fuerint in unicō filiō
 25 quārē is patrī displicēret. At perspicuum est nullum fuisse
 Pater igitur amēns, quī ōdisset eum sine causā quem prō
 creārat. At is quidem fuit omnium cōstantissimus. Ergo
 illud iam perspicuum profectō est, sī neque amēns pate
 neque perditus filius fuerit, neque odi causam patrī neque
 30 sceleris filiō fuisse.

Necessity of Showing a Motive.

XXII. 24. Dē parricidiō causa dicitur : ratiō ab accūsātōre reddita nōn est, quam ob causam patrem filius occiderit. Quod in minimis noxiis, et in his leviōribus peccātis quae magis crēbra et iam prope cotidiāna sunt, maximē et primum quaeritur, — quae causa malefici fuerit, — id Erūcius 5 in parricidiō quaerī nōn putat oportēre. In quō scelere, iūdicēs, etiam cum multae causae convēnisse ūnum in locum atque inter sē congruere videntur, tamen nōn temerē crēditur, neque levī coniectūrā rēs penditur, neque testis incertus ^{Ex A.} auditur, neque accūsātōris ingeniō rēs iūdicātur, cum multa 10 anteā commissa maleficia, tum vita hominis perditissima, tum singulāris audācia ostendātur necesse est, neque audācia solum, sed summus furor atque āmentia.

Necessity of Direct Evidence.

25. Haec cum sint omnia, tamen exstent oportet expressa sceleris vestigia, — ubi, quā ratiōne, per quōs, quō tempore 15 maleficium sit admissum ; quae nisi multa et manifestā sunt, profectō rēs tam scelestā, tam atrōx, tam nefāria crēdi nōn potest. Māgna est enim vis hūmānitātis ; multum valet commūniō sanguinis ; reclāmitat istius modī suspiciōnibus ipsa nātūra ; portentum atque mōnstrum certissimum est, 20 esse aliquem hūmānā speciē et figurā, qui tantum immānitātē bēstiās vicerit, ut propter quōs hanc suāvissimam lūcem ~~per~~pexerit, eōs indignissimē lūce privārit, cum etiam ferās inter sēsē partus atque educātiō et nātūra ipsa conciliet.

Examples from Other Cases.

XXIII. 26. Nōn ita multis ante annis, aiunt T. Caelium 25 quendam Tarracinēsem, hominem nōn obscurum, cum cēnātus cubitum in idem conclāve cum duōbus adolēscentibus filiis isset, inventum esse māne iugulātum. Cum neque servus quisquam reperirētur, neque liber, ad quem ea

suspiciō pertinēret, id aetātis autem duo filiī propter cuban
 nē sēnsisse quidem sē dicerent, nōmina filiōrum dē pa
 cidiō dēlāta sunt. Quid poterat tam esse suspiciōsur
 Neutrumne sēnsisse? Ausum autem esse quemquam
 5 in id conclāve committere, eō potissimum tempore, cū
 ibidem essent duo adulēscētēs filiī, quī et sentīre et dēfē
 dere facile possent? 27. Erat porrō nēmō in quem
 suspiciō convenīret. Tamen cum plānum iūdicibus es
 factum, apertō ōstiō dormientis eōs repertōs esse, iūdi
 10 absolūti adulēscētēs et suspiciōnē omnī liberāti su
 Nēmō enim putābat quemquam esse, quī, cum omnia divī
 atque hūmāna iūra scelere nefāriō polluisset, somnum stat
 capere potuisset; proptereā quod, quī tantum facinus co
 misērunt, nōn modo sine cūrā quiēscere, sed nē spirā
 15 quidem sine metū possunt.

Need of Strongest Proof Shown by the Severity of the Penalty.

28. Quārē hōc quō minys est crēdibile nisi ostēditur
 eō magis est, si convincitur, vindicandum. Itaque cū
 multis ex rēbus intellegi potest māiōrēs nostrōs nōn mo
 armis plūs quam cēterās nātiōnēs, vērū etiam cōnsil
 20 sapiētiāque potuisse, tum ex hāc rē vel maximē, quod
 impiōs singulāre supplicium invēnērunt: insui voluērunt
 cūleum vivōs, atque in flūmen dēici. Ō singulārem sapie
 tiam, iūdicēs! Nōne videntur hunc hominem ex rēru
 nātūrā sustulisse et ēripuisse, cui repente caelum, sōlen
 25 aquam terramque adēmerint: ut quī eum necāsset, undē
 ipse nātus esset, carēret eis rēbus omnibus, ex quibus omni
 nāta esse dicuntur? 29. Nōluērunt feris corpus obicere, nō
 bēstiis quoque, quae tantum scelus attigissent, immāniōribu
 ūterēmur: nōn sic nūdōs in flūmen dēicere, nē, cum dēlā
 30 essent in mare, ipsum polluerent, quō cētera, quae violāt
 sunt, expiārī putantur. Dēnique nihil tam vile neque tar
 volgāre est cuius partem ūllam reliquerint. Etenim quid es

tam commūne quam spīritus vivīs, terra mortuīs, mare fluctantibus, litus ēiectīs? Ita vivunt, dum possunt, ut dūcere animam dē caelō nōn queant. Ita moriuntur, ut eōrum ossa terra nōn tangat. Ita iactantur fluctibus, ut numquam adluantur. Ita postrēmō ēiciuntur, ut nē ad saxa quidem mortuī 5 conquiēscant. 30. Tanti malefici crīmen, cui maleficiō tam insignē supplicium est cōstitutum, probāre tē, Erūci, cēnsēs posse tālibus viris, si nē causam quidem malefici prōtuleris? (S) hunc apud bonōrum ēmptōrēs ipsōs accūsārēs, eīque iūdiō Chrysogonus praeesset, tamen diligentius parātiusque 10 vēnissēs. Utrum quid agātur nōn vidēs, an apud quōs agātur? Agitur dē parricidiō, quod sine multis causis suscipi nōn potest; apud hominēs autem prūdentissimōs agitur, quī intellegunt nēminem nē minimum quidem maleficiū sine causā admittere. 15

No Opportunity to Commit the Crime.

XXVII. 31. Estō: causam prōferre nōn potes. Tametsi statim vicisse dēbeō, tamen dē meō iūre dēcēdam, et tibi quod in aliā causā nōn concēderem in hāc concēdam, frētus hūius innocentīā. Nōn quaerō abs tē quā rē patrem Sex. Rōscius occiderit: quaerō quō modō occiderit. Ita quaerō 20 abs tē, C. Erūci, quō modō; et sic tēcum agam, ut meō locō vel respondendī vel interpellandī tibi potestātem faciam, vel etiam, si quid volēs, interrogandi.

32. Quō modō occidit? Ipse percussit, an aliis occidendū dedit? Si ipsum arguis, Rōmae nōn fuit: si per aliōs 25 fēcisse dicis, quaerō servōsne an liberōs? si per liberōs, quōs hominēs? indidemne Ameriā, an hōsce ex urbe sicāriōs? si Ameriā, quī sunt hī? cūr nōn nōminātur? si Rōmā, unde eōs nōverat Rōscius, quī Rōmam multis annīs nōn vēnit, neque umquam plūs trīduō fuit? ubi eōs convēnit? quicum 30 locūtus est? quō modō persuāsit? 'Pretium dedit.' Cui dedit? per quem dedit? unde aut quantum dedit? Nōnne

his vestigiis ad caput malefici perveniri solet? Et si tibi in mentem veniat facitō, quem ad modum vitam huius depinxeris: hunc hominem ferum atque agrestem fuisse numquam cum homine quōquam conlocūtum esse; ⁵ quam in oppidō cōstitisse.

33. Quā in rē praetereō illud, quod mihi maximō argumentō ad huius innocentiam poterat esse, in rūsticis mōribus in victū aridō, in hāc horridā incultāque vitā, istius maleficia gigni nōn solēre. Ut nōn omnem frūgem neque
¹⁰ arborem in omnī agrō reperire possis, sic nōn omne facinus in omnī vitā nascitur. In urbe lūxuriēs creātur; ex lūxuria exsistat avāritia necesse est, ex avāritiā, erumpat audācia inde omnia scelera ac maleficia gignuntur. Vita autē haec rūstica, quam tū agrestem vocās, parsimōniae, diligē
¹⁵ tiae, iūstitiae magistra est.

No Agents Available.

34. Vērum haec missa faciō. Illud quaerō, — is homo quī, ut tūte dicis, numquam inter hominēs fuerit, per quē hominēs hōc tantum facinus tam occultē, absēns praesertim cōficere potuerit. Multa sunt falsa, iūdicēs, quae tam
²⁰ arguī suspiciōsē possunt; in his rēbus si suspiciō repererit, culpam inesse concēdam. Rōmae Sex. Rōscius occiditur, cum in agrō Amerinō esset filius. Litterās, crēdē mīsit alicui sicāriō, quī Rōmae nōverat nēmīnem. 'Arce sivit aliquem.' Quem aut quandō? 'Nūntium mīsi
²⁵ Quem aut ad quem? 'Pretiō, grātiā, spē, prōmissis induc aliquem.' Nihil hōrum nē cōfingī quidem potest, et tamē causa dē parricidiō dicitur!

If Committed by Slaves, — by whose Slaves?

35. Reliquum est ut per servōs id admiserit. Ō immortalēs! rem miseram et calamitōsam, quod in tā
³⁰ crimine quod innocentī salūtī solet esse, ut servōs

quaestiōnem polliceātur, id Sex. Rōsciō facere nōn licet. Vōs, quī hunc accūsātis, ōmnis ēius servōs habētis. Ūnus puer, victūs cotidiāni minister, ex tantā familiā Sex. Rōsciō relictus nōn est. Tē nunc appellō P. Scipiō, tē, Metelle. Vōbis advocātis, vōbis agentibus, aliquotiēns duōs servōs 5 paternōs in quaestiōnem ab adversāriis Sex. Rōscius postulāvit. Meministisne T. Rōscium recūsāre? Quid? ei servi ubi sunt? Chrysogonum, iūdicēs, sectantur: apud eum sunt in honōre et pretiō. Etiam nunc ut ex eis quaerātur ego postulō, hīc ōrat atque obsecrat. Quid facitis? cūr 10 recūsātis? Dubitāte etiam nunc, iūdicēs, si potestis, ā quō sit Sex. Rōscius occisus, — ab eōne, quī propter illius mortem in egestāte et in insidiis versātur, cui ne quaerendī quidem dē morte patris potestās permittitur, an ab eis quī quaestiōnem fugitant, bona possident, in caede atque ex caede 15 vivunt.

Sulla's Favorite, Chrysogonus, Implicated.

XLIII. 36. Veniō nunc ad illud nōmen aureum [Chrysogoni], sub quō nōmine tōta societās latuit: dē quō, iūdicēs, neque quō modō dicam neque quō modō taceam reperire possum. Si enim taceō, vel maximam partem relinquō; 20 sin autem dicō, vereor nē nōn ille sōlus, id quod ad mē nihil attinet, sed aliī quoque plūrēs laesōs sē esse putent. Tametsi ita sē rēs habet, ut mihi in commūnem causam sectōrum dicendum nihil māgnō opere videātur; haec enim causa nova profectō et singulāris est.

25

He is the Purchaser of the Property.

37. Bonōrum Sex. Rōsci ēmptor est Chrysogonus. Primum hōc videāmus: ēius hominis bona quā ratiōne vēniērunt, aut quō modō vēnire potuērunt? Atque hōc nōn ita quaeram, iūdicēs, ut id dicam esse indignum, hominis innocentis bona vēnisse; si enim haec audientur ac 30 liberē dicentur, nōn fuit tantus homō Sex. Rōscius in civi-

tāte, ut dē eō potissimum conquerāmur. Vērūm [ego] hī quaerō: quī potuērunt istā ipsā lēge, quae dē prōscrip̄tiō est, — sive Valeria est, sive Cornēlia, nōn enim nōvī nō sciō, — vērūm istā ipsā lēge bona Sex. Rōsci vēnīre q
 5 potuērunt? Scriptum enim ita dicunt esse, *ut eōrum boni vēneānt, quī prōscriptī sunt* — quō in numerō Sex. Rōsci nōn est — *aut eōrum quī in adversāriōrum praesidiis occisi sunt*. Dum praesidia ūlla fuērunt, in Sūllae praesidiis fui postea quam ab armīs recessum est, in summō ōtiō rediē
 10 ā cēnā Rōmae occisus est. Sī lēge, bonā quoque lēgē vēnisse fateor; sīn autem cōstat, contrā omnis nōn mox veterēs lēgēs vērūm etiam novās occisum esse, bona quī iūre aut quō mōre aut quā lēge vēnierint quaerō.

XLIV. 38. In quem hōc dicam quaeris, Erūcī? Nōn
 15 eum quem vīs et putās; nam Sūllam et ōrātiō mea ab initio et ipsius eximia virtūs omni tempore pūrgāvit. Ego haec omnia Chrēsogonum fēcisse dicō, ut ēmentirētur, ut malum civem Rōscium fuisse fingeret, ut eum apud adversāriū occisum esse diceret, ut his dē rēbus ā lēgātis Amerinōrū
 20 docērī L. Sūllam passus nōn sit. Dēnique etiam illud suspicor, omninō haec bona nōn vēnisse: id quod postea, per vōs, iūdicēs, licitum erit, aperiētur.

The Sale by Proscription Illegal.

39. Opinor enim esse in lēge, quam ad diem prōscrip̄tiōnēs vēnditiōnēsque fiant: [nīmīrum] *Kalendās Iūniās*
 25 Aliquot post mēnsis et homō occisus est, et bona vēnisse dicuntur. Profectō aut haec bona in tabulās publicās nūllī rediērunt, nōsque ab istō nebulōne facētius ēlūdīmur quam putāmus; aut, sī rediērunt, tabulae publicae corruptae aliquā ratiōne sunt: nam lēge quidem bona vēnīre nōn potuiss
 30 cōstat. Intellegō mē ante tempus, iūdicēs, haec scrūtārī et prope modum errāre, quī, cum capiti Sex. Rōsci medē dēbeam, reduviam cūrem. Nōn enim laborat dē pecūniā

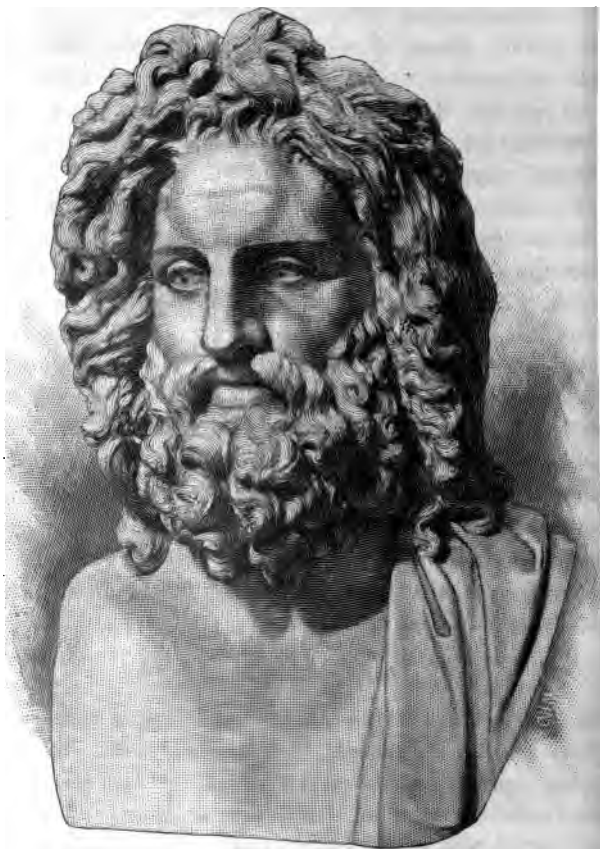
nōn ūllius ratiōnem suī commodi dūcit; facile egestātem suam sē lātūrum putat, sī hāc indignā suspiciōne et fictō crimine liberātus sit.

40. Vērum quaesō ā vōbīs, iūdicēs, ut haec pauca quae restant ita audiātis, ut partim mē dicere prō mē ipsō putētis, 5 partim prō Sex. Rōsciō. Quae enim mihi indigna et intolerābilis videntur, quaeque ad omnīs, nisi prōvidēmus, arbitror pertinēre, ea prō mē ipsō ex animī mei sēnsū ac dolore prōnūtiō; quae ad hūius vitae [cāsum] causam[que] pertineant, et quid hīc prō sē dicī velit, et quā condiōne 10 contentus sit, iam in extrēmā ōratiōne nostrā, iūdicēs, audiētis. XLV. 41. Ego haec ā Chrēsogonō, meā sponte, remōtō Sex. Rōsciō, quaerō: primum, quā rē civis optimi bona vēnierint; deinde, quā rē hominis eius, quī *neque prōscriptus* neque apud adversāriōs occisus est, bona vēnierint, 15 cum in eōs sōlōs lēx scripta sit; deinde, quā rē aliquantō post eam diem vēnierint, quae diēs in lēge praefinita est; deinde, cūr tantulō vēnierint. Quae omnia sī, quem ad modum solent liberti nequam et improbi facere, in patrōnum suum voluerit cōferre, nihil ēgerit: nēmō est enim qui 20 nesciat propter māgnitudinem rērum multa multōs fūrtim imprudente L. Sūllā commisisse.

Sulla not Responsible.

42. Placet igitur in hīs rēbus aliquid imprudentiā praeteriri? Nōn placet, iūdicēs, sed necesse est. Etenim sī Iuppiter optimus maximus, cūius nūtū et arbitriō caelum 25 terra mariaque reguntur, saepe ventis vehementiōribus aut immoderātis tempestātibus aut nimio calōre aut intolerābili frigore hominibus nocuit, urbīs delēvit, frūgēs perdidit, quōrum nihil pernicii causā divinō cōsiliō, sed vi ipsā et māgnitudine rērum factum putāmus; at contrā, commoda 30 quibus ūtimur lūcemque quā fruimur spīritumque quem dūcimus ab eō nōbīs darī atque impertiri vidēmus, — quid

mirāmur L. Sūllam, cum sōlus rem pūblicam reget, orbe
que terrārum gubernāret, imperique māiestātem quam an



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recēperat lēgibus cōfirmāret, aliqua animadvertere nō
potuisse? Nisi hōc mirum est, quod vis divina adseq
5 nōn possit, sī id mēns hūmāna adepta nōn sit.

The Cause of the Nobility not Involved.

43. Vereor, iudicēs, nē quis imperitior existimet mē causam nobilitātis victōriamque voluisse laedere: tametsi meō iūre possum, sī quid in hāc parte mihi nōn placeat, vituperāre; nōn enim vereor nē quis aliēnum mē animum habuisse a causā nobilitātis existimet. XLVII. Sciunt ei quī mē 5
nōrunt, mē prō meā tenui infirmāque parte,—postea quam id quod maximē volui fieri nōn potuit, ut compōneretur,—id maximē dēfendisse, ut ei vincerent quī vicērunt. Quis enim erat, quī nōn videret humilitātem cum [dignitāte dē] amplitūdine contendere? Quō in certāmine perditī civis 10
erat nōn sē ad eōs iungere, quibus incolumibus, et domī dignitās et foris auctōritās retinērētur. Quae perfecta esse et suum cuique honōrem et gradum redditum gaudeō, iudicēs, vehementerque laetor; eaque omnia deōrum voluntāte, studiō populi Rōmānī, cōsiliō et imperiō et felicitàte L. 15
Sūllae, gesta esse intellegō.

44. Quod animadversum est in eōs quī contrā omnī ratiōne pūgnāverunt, nōn dēbeō reprehendere; quod viris fortibus, quōrum opera eximia in rēbus gerendis exstitit, honōs habitus est, laudō. Quae ut fierent, idcirco pūgnātum 20
esse arbitror, mēque in eō studiō partium fuisse cōfiteor. Sin autem id āctum est, et idcirco arma sūmpta sunt, ut hominēs postrēmi pecūniis aliēnis locuplētārentur, et in fortunās ūniuscūiusque impetum facerent, et id nōn modo rē prohibere nōn licet, sed nē verbis quidem vituperāre, tum 25
vērō in istō bellō nōn recreātus neque restitūsus, sed subāctus oppressusque populus Rōmānus est. Vērū longē aliter est; nihil hōrum est, iudicēs: nōn modo nōn laedētur causa nobilitātis, sī istis hominibus resistētis, vērum etiam ornābitur.

Chrysogonus' Cause not that of the Nobility.

XLVIII. 45. Quāpropter dēsinant aliquandō dicere male 30
aliquem locūtum esse, sī quī vērē ac liberē locūtus sit;

- dēsinant suam causam cum Chr̄ysogonō commūnicāre ; dēsinant, sī ille laesus sit, dē sē aliquid dētrāctum arbitrārī ; videant nē turpe miserumque sit eōs, quī equestrem splendōrem pati nōn potuērunt, servī nequissimī dominātiōnem ferre
- 5 posse. Quae quidem dominātiō, iūdicēs, in aliis rēbus antea versābātur ; nunc vērō quam viam mūnitet, quod iter adfectet vidētis, — ad fidem, ad iūsiūrandum, ad iūdicia vestra, ad id, quod solum prope in civitāte sincērum sānctumque restat. Hicne etiam sēsē putat aliquid posse Chr̄ysogonus ?
- 10 Hic etiam potēns esse volt ? Ō rem miseram atque acerbam ! Neque, meherculēs, hōc indignē ferō, quod verear nē quid possit ; vērū quod ausus est, quod spērāvit sēsē apud talis virōs aliquid posse ad perniciem innocentis, id ipsum queror.
- 15 XLIX. 46. Idcircone expectāta nōbilitās armis atque ferrō rem pūblicam recipērāvit, ut ad libīdinem suam libērti servolique nōbilium bona, fortūnās *possessionēs*que nostrās vexāre possent ? Si id āctum est, fateor mē errāsse quī hōc māluerim ; fateor insānīsse quī cum illis sēnsērim. Tametsi
- 20 inermis, iūdicēs, sēnsī. Sīn autem victōria nōbilium ōrnāmentō atque ēmolumentō rei pūblīcae populōque Rōmānō dēbet esse, tum vērō optimō et nōbilissimō cuique meam ōrātiōnem grātissimam esse oportet. Quod sī quis est quī et sē et causam laedi putet cum Chr̄ysogonus vituperētur,
- 25 is causam ignōrat ; sē ipsum probē nōvit. Causa enim splendidior fiet, sī nēquissimō cuique resistētur. Ille improbissimus Chr̄ysogonī fautor, quī sibi cum illō ratiōnem commūnicātam putat, laeditur, cum ab hōc splendōre causae sēparātur.

The Attack on Chrysogonus is Cicero's: Roscius Asks only for Life.

- 30 47. Vērū haec omnis ōrātiō, ut iam ante dixī, mea est, quā mē ūti rēs pūblica et dolor meus et istōrum iniūria coēgit. Sex. Rōscius hōrum nihil indīgnū putat, nēmīnem

accūsāt, nihil dē suō patrimōniō queritur. Putat homō
 imperītus mōrum, agricola et rūsticus, ista omnia, quae vōs
 per Sūllam gesta esse dicitis, mōre, lēge, iūre gentium facta.
 Culpā liberātus et crimine nefāriō solūtus, cupit ā vōbis dis-
 cēdere. Sī hāc indignā suspiciōne careat, animō aequō sē 5
 carēre suis omnibus commodis dicit. Rogat ōratque tē,
 Chrṽsogone, sī nihil dē patris fortūnis amplissimis in suam
 rem convertit, sī nūllā in rē tē fraudāvit, sī tibi optimā fidē
 sua omnia concessit, adnumerāvit, appendit, sī vestitum quō
 ipse tēctus erat, anulumque dē digito suum tibi trādedit, sī 10
 ex omnibus rēbus sē ipsum nūdum neque praetereā quic-
 quam excēpit, ut sibi per tē liceat innocentī amicōrum opi-
 bus vitam in egestātē dēgere. L. 48. 'Praedia mea tū
 possidēs, ego aliēnā misericordiā vivō : concēdō, et quod
 animus aequus est, et quia necesse est. Mea domus tibi 15
 patet, mihi clausa est : ferō. Familiā meā maximā tū ūteris,
 ego servum habeō nūllum : patior et ferendum putō. Quid
 vis amplius? Quid insequeris? Quid oppūgnās? Quā in
 rē tuam voluntātem laedi ā mē putās? Ubi tuis commodis
 officiō? Quid tibi obstō?' Sī spoliōrum causā vis hominem 20
 occidere, quid quaeris amplius? Sī inimicitiarum, quae sunt
 tibi inimicitiae cum eō, cūius ante praedia possēdisti quam
 ipsum cōgnōvisti? Sī metū, ab eōne aliquid metuis, quem
 vidēs ipsum ab sē tam atrōcem iniūriam prōpulsāre nōn
 posse? Sīn quod bona quae Rōsci fuērunt tua facta sunt, 25
 idcirco hunc illius filium studēs perdere, nōnne ostendis id
 tē verēri, quod praeter cēterōs tū metuere nōn dēbeās, nē
 quāndō liberis prōscriptōrum bona patria reddantur?

Pretended Appeal to Chrysogonus for Mercy.

49. Facis iniūriam, Chrṽsogone, sī māiōrem spem ēmp-
 tiōnis tuae in hūius exitiō pōnis, quam in eis rēbus quās L. 30
 Sūlla gessit. Quod sī tibi causa nūlla est cūr hunc miserum
 tantā calamitātē adfici velis, sī tibi omnia sua praeter ani-

mam trādidit, nec sibi quicquam paternum nē monumenti
 quidem causā clam reservāvit, per deōs immortalis, quae
 ista tanta crudēlitas est? Quae tam fera immānisque
 nātūra? Quis umquam praedō fuit tam nefārius, quis pirāta
 5 tam barbarus, ut, cum integram praedam sine sanguine
 habēre posset, cruenta spolia dētrahere mallet? 50. Scis
 hunc nihil habēre, nihil audēre, nihil posse, nihil umquam
 contrā rem tuam cōgitāsse; et tamēn oppugnās eum quem
 neque metuere potes, neque ōdisse dēbēs, nec quicquam
 10 iam habēre reliquī vidēs quod eī dētrahere possis. Nisi
 hōc indignum putās, quod vestitum sedēre in iūdiciō vidēs,
 quem tū ē patrimōniō tamquam ē naufragiō nūdum expulisti;
 quasi vērō nesciās hunc et alī et vestiri ā Caeciliā, [Baliārici
 filiā, Nepōtis sorōre,] spectātissimā fēminā, quae cum clā-
 15 rissimum patrem, amplissimōs patruōs, ōrnatissimum frātre
 habēret, tamen, cum esset mulier, virtūte perfēcit ut, quantō
 honōre ipsa ex illōrum dignitāte adficerētur, nōn minōra
 illis ōrnāmenta ex suā laude redderet.

Powerful Friends of the Defendant.

I.I. 51. An quod diligenter dēfenditur, id tibi indignum
 20 facinus vidētur? Mihi crēde, si prō patris hūius hospitii
 et grātiā vellent omnēs hūius hospitēs adesse, et audērent
 liberē dēfendere, satis cōpiōsē dēfenderētur; sin autem prō
 māgnitūdine iniūriae, prōque eō quod summa rēs pūblica
 in hūius periculō temptātur, haec omnēs vindicārent, cōn-
 25 sistere meherculē vōbīs istō in locō nōn liceret. Nunc ita
 dēfenditur, nōn sānē ut molestē ferre adversārii dēbeant,
 neque ut sē potentiā superārī putent. 52. Quae domi ge-
 renda sunt, ea per Caeciliam, trānsiguntur; fori iūdicique
 ratiōnem M. Messāla, ut vidētis, iūdicēs, suscēpit. Quī, si
 30 iam satis aetātis atque rōboris habēret, ipse prō Sex. Rōsciō
 diceret: quoniam ad dicendum impedimentō est aetās et
 pudor quī ōrnat aetātem, causam mihi trādidit, quem suā

causā cupere ac dēbere intellegēbat ; ipse adsiduitate, cōn-
siliō, auctōritate, diligentia perfecit, ut Sex. Rōsci vīta,
ērepta dē manibus sectorum, sententiis iūdicum permit-
terētur. Nimirum, iūdicēs, prō hāc nōbilitate pars maxima
civitātis in armis fuit ; haec ācta rēs est, ut ei nōbilēs resti- 5
tuerentur in civitatem, qui hōc facerent quod facere Mes-
salam vidētis, — qui caput innocentis dēfenderent, qui
iniūriae resisterent, qui quantum possent in salūte alterius
quam in exitiō māllem ostendere ; quod si omnēs qui eōdem
locō nātī sunt facerent, et rēs pūblica ex illis et ipsi ex 10
invidia minus labōrarent.

Appeal to the Court against Chrysogonus.

LII. 53. Vērūm si ā Chrȳsogonō, iūdicēs, nōn impetrā-
mus, ut pecūniā nostrā contentus sit, vītam nē petat, —
si ille addūci nōn potest, ut, cum adēmerit nōbis omnia quae
nostra erant propria, nē lūcem quoque hanc, quae commūnis 15
est, ēripere cupiat, — si nōn satis habet avāritiam suam
pecūniā explēre, nisi etiam crūdēlītātī sanguis praebitus sit,
— ūnum perfugium, iūdicēs, ūna spēs reliqua est Sex.
Rōsciō, eadem quae rei pūblīcae, vestra pristina bonitās
et misericordia. Quae si manet, salvī etiam nunc esse 20
possumus ; sin ea crūdēlītās, quae hōc tempore in rē pūblicā
versāta est, vestrōs quoque animōs — id quod fieri profectō
nōn potest — dūriōrēs acerbiōrēsque reddidit, āctum est,
iūdicēs : inter ferās satius est aetātem dēgere, quam in hāc
tantā immānitāte versārī. 54. Ad eamne rem vōs reservātī 25
estis, ad eamne rem dēlēctī, ut eōs condemnārētis, quōs
sectorēs ac sicārii iugulāre nōn potuissent ? Solent hōc
boni imperātōrēs facere, cum proelium committunt, ut in eō
locō quō fugam hostiū fore arbitrentur milītēs conlocent,
in quōs, si qui ex aciē fūgerint, dē imprōvisō incidant. 30
Nimirum similiter arbitrantur istī bonōrum ēmptōrēs, — vōs
hic, talis virōs, sedēre, qui excipiātis eōs qui dē suis manibus

effūgerint. Dī prohibeant, iūdicēs, ut hōc, quod māiōrē cōnsilium pūblicum vocārī voluērunt, praesidium sectōrum existimētur.

Real Danger to Roscius Comes from Greed of Dominant Party.

55. An vērō, iūdicēs, vōs nōn intellegitis nihil aliud ag
 5 nisi ut prōscriptōrum liberī quāvis ratiōne tollantur, et ēiu
 rei initium in vestrō iūreiūrاندō atque in Sex. Rōsci pericul
 quaerī? Dubiumne est ad quem maleficium pertineat, cur
 videātis ex alterā parte sectōrem, inimicum, sicārium eui
 demque accūsātōrem hōc tempore; ex alterā parte egentem
 10 probātum suis filium, in quō nōn modo culpa nūlla, sed n
 suspiciō quidem potuit cōsistere? LIII. 56. Numqui
 huic aliud vidētis obstāre [Rōsciō], nisi quod patris bon
 vēniērunt? Quodsi id vōs suscipitis, et eam ad rem operam
 vestram profitēmini, si idcirco sedētis, ut ad vōs addūcant
 15 eōrum liberī quōrum bona vēniērunt, cavēte, per deū
 immortalis, iūdicēs, nē nova et multō crūdēlior per vōs pr
 scriptiō instaurāta esse videātur. Illam priōrem, quae faci
 est in eōs quī arma capere potuērunt, tamen senātus susci
 pere nōluit, nē quid ācrius quam mōre māiōrum comparātū
 20 esset pūblicō cōnsiliō factum vidērētur. Hanc vērō, quae
 ad eōrum liberōs atque ad infāntium puerōrum incūnābu
 pertinet, nisi hōc iūdicē ā vōbis reicitis et aspernāmini
 vidēte, per deōs immortalis, quem in locum rem pūblica
 perventūram putētis.

The Court Implored to Rescue him.

25 57. Hominēs sapientēs et istā auctōritāte et potestā
 praeditōs, quā vōs estis, ex quibus rēbus maximē n
 pūblica labōrat, eis maximē medērī convenit. Vestrū
 nēmō est quī intellegat populum Rōmānum, quī quondā
 in hostis lēnissimus existimābātur, hōc tempore domesti
 30 crūdēlitate labōrāre. Hanc tollite ex civitāte, iūdicē

Hanc patī nōlite diūtius in hāc rē pūblicā versārī. Quae
nōn modo id habet in sē mali, quod tot cīvis atrōcissimē
sustulit, vērū etiam hominibus lēnissimis adēmit miseri-
cordiam cōsuētūdine incommodōrum. Nam cum omnibus
hōris aliquid atrōciter fierī vidēmus aut audīmus, etiam 5
quī nātūrā mitissimī sumus, adsiduitāte molestiārum sēsum
omnem hūmānitātis ex animis āmittimus.



IMPEACHMENT OF VERRES.

(*In C. Verrem.*)

B.C. 70.

CAIUS VERRES, a man of noble birth, but notorious for his crimes and exactions in the civil war and in the offices he had held since he was city prætor (*prætor urbanus*) B.C. 74. At the close of his term of office, he went, in accordance with the law, as proprætor, to govern the province of Sicily. By reason of the disturbed condition of Italy from the revolt of Spartacus, he was not relieved at the end of the year, as the law required, but continued two years longer in the government of the province, when he was succeeded by Lucius Cæcilius Metellus. During these three years he was guilty of the most abominable oppressions and exactions; and the Sicilians, as soon as they were relieved of his presence, brought suit against him in the court of *Repetundæ* (that for the trial of cases of Extortion), then presided over by the prætor Manius Acilius Glabrio. To conduct the prosecution they had recourse to Cicero, who already stood high among Roman advocates, and who was personally known and trusted by the Sicilians on account of his honorable administration of the quæstorship in the island in B.C. 77. Cicero willingly took charge of the case, the more

as the counsel for Verres was Hortensius, the leading lawyer of the time, against whom he was eager to measure his strength.

Although the cruelty and rapacity of Verres were notorious, yet his relations to the Roman nobility insured him the same kind of support at home which recently, under somewhat similar circumstances, was afforded to Governor Eyre in England, on his return from Jamaica: not only Hortensius, but Curio, a man of excellent reputation, with members of the eminent families of Scipio and Metellus, stood firmly by him. The only hope of Verres lay in preventing a fair and speedy trial. First he tried to obtain a prosecutor who should be in collusion with him, and would not push him too hard. For this purpose one Cæcilius was put forward, an insignificant person, but a native of Sicily. Cicero's first speech in the case (*In Q. Cæcilium*) was therefore a preliminary argument before the prætor Glabrio in person, to show that he, rather than Cæcilius, should be allowed to conduct the case. This it was not hard to do, and he set out at once for Sicily to collect evidence, for which purpose he was allowed one hundred and ten days.

To consume time the opposition had planned to bring before the same court a trumped-up action against another provincial governor which should have precedence of the trial of Verres. To this end they had procured for the prosecutor in the rival suit an allowance of one hundred and eight days for collecting evidence in Achaia — or two days less than the time which Cicero was expected to need. This intrigue was foiled by Cicero's industry and skill. He used not quite half of the time allowed him, arriving in Rome, with ample evidence, not only before the prosecutor in the rival case was ready, but even before the latter had left Italy on his pretended tour of investigation. The trial of Verres was now fixed for Aug. 5, B.C. 70 (consulship of Pompey and Crassus).

Meantime (in the latter part of July) the elections were held for the next year. As was the custom in Rome, these occurred several months before the newly elected magistrates were to enter upon their offices. The successful candidates, under the title of *designati*, enjoyed a dignity almost equal to that of the actual magistrates, although with no real power (see ch. ix.). In these elections Cicero was designated ædile; but his rival Hortensius was chosen consul, with Quintus Metellus Creticus, Verres' fast friend, as his colleague. More than this, Marcus Metellus, brother of Quintus, was chosen prætor, and the lot fell to him to preside the next year in the court of *Repetundæ*. If now the trial could be put over till the next year, when Hortensius and the two Metelli would be in the three most influential positions in the

State, Verres felt quite sure of getting clear. Neither did it seem as if this would be very hard to bring about; for the last six months of the Roman year were so full of festivals and other days on which the court could not sit, that the case would be liable to constant interruptions and delays. The postponement would have disappointed Cicero sorely, for, by good luck in drawing the names, and sagacity in challenging, he had a jury that he could trust, and he was not willing to run the risk of a change.

Under these circumstances Cicero made the second speech of the Verrine group — that which is known as the *Actio Prima* (included in the present edition, pp. 28–47 below). In this oration he declared his intention of departing from the usual course of procedure in order to push the trial through before the New Year. It was customary for the prosecutor, after opening the case (as in the present speech), to present his proofs and arguments in a long connected oration (or a series of orations); there followed a reply from the defendant's counsel, and then the witnesses were introduced. Cicero, omitting the long statement just described, proceeded to bring forward his witnesses immediately. Since the only hope of the defence lay in putting off the trial, Cicero's promptitude was decisive: Hortensius soon threw up his case, and Verres went into exile, with a name forever associated with extortion and misgovernment. Full restitution of the plunder was, however, not obtained: a compromise was made, by which a less sum was paid in satisfaction of the claims. The five speeches known as the "Accusation" proper (*Actio Secunda*) were never delivered, but were written out and published in order to put on record the facts which Cicero had gathered with so much pains, and to give a specimen of his powers in the way of forensic composition.

The Senatorial Jurors have a Chance to Retrieve their Reputation.

QUOD erat optandum maximē, iudicēs, et quod ūnum
 ad invidiam vestri ordinis infāmiāque iudiciōrum
 sēdandam maximē pertinēbat, id nōn hūmānō cōnsiliō, sed
 prope divinitus datum atque oblātum vōbīs summō rei
 5 pūblicae tempore vidētur. Inveterāvit enim iam opīniō
 perniciōsa rei pūblicae, vōbīsq̄ue periculōsa, quae nōn
 modo apud populum Rōmānum, sed etiam apud exteriās
 nātiōnēs, omnium sermōne percrēbuit: his iudiciis quae

nunc sunt, pecūniōsum hominem, quamvis sit nocēns, nēmīnem posse damnāri. 2. Nunc, in ipsō discrimine ordinis iūdiciorūque vestrorum, cum sint parātī qui cōtentionibus et lēgibus hanc invidiam senātūs inflammāre cōnentur, [reus] in iūdicium adductus est [C. Verrēs], 5 homō vitā atque factis omnium iam opiniōne damnātus, pecūniae māgnitūdine suā spē et praedicātiōne absolutus.

Huic ego causae, iūdicēs, cum summā voluntāte et expectātiōne populī Rōmānī, āctor accessi, nōn ut augērem invidiam ordinis, sed ut infāmiae commūni succurrerem. 10 Addūxī enim hominem, in quō reconciliāre existimātiōnem iūdiciorum āmissam, redire in grātiam cum populō Rōmānō, satis facere exteris nātiōnibus, possētis; dēpeculātorem aerārī, vexātorem Asiae atque Pamphyliae, praedōnem iūris urbānī, lābem atque perniciem prōvinciae Siciliae. 3. Dē 15 quō si vōs vērē ac religiōsē iūdicāveritis, auctōritās ea, quae in vōbis remanēre dēbet, haerēbit; sin istius ingentēs divitiae iūdiciorum religiōnem vērītatemque perfrēgerint, ego hōc tamen adsequar, ut iūdicium potius rei pūblīcae, quam aut reus iūdicibus, aut accūsātor reō, dēfuisse videātur. 20

Bribery the Defendant's Only Hope.

II. Equidem, ut dē mē cōnfitear, iūdicēs, cum multae mihi ā C. Verre insidiae terrā marique factae sint, quās partim meā diligentīā dēvitārim, partim amicōrum studiō officiōque repulerim; numquam tamen neque tantum periculum mihi adire vīsus sum, neque tantō opere pertimui, 25 ut nunc in ipsō iūdicīō. 4. Neque tantum mē expectātiō accūsātiōnis meae, concursusque tantae multitudinis (quibus ego rēbus vehementissimē perturbor) commovet, quantum istius insidiae nefariae, quās unō tempore mihi, vōbis, M'. Glabriōnī, populō Rōmānō, sociis, exteris nāti- 30 ōnibus, ordinī, nōminī dēnique senātōriō, facere cōnātur: quī ita dictitat, eis esse metuendum, quī quod ipsis sōlis

satis esset surripuissent ; sē tantum ēripuisse, ut id multū
satis esse possit ; nihil esse tam sānctum quod nōn violār
nihil tam mūnītum quod nōn expūgnārī pecūniā possit.

His Designs Patent.

5 Quod sī quam audāx est ad cōnandum, tam esse
obscurus in agendō, fortasse aliquā in rē nōs aliquand
vīfēllisset. Vērūm hōc adhūc percommodē cadit, quo
cum incrēdibili eius audāciā singulāris stultitia coniūct
est. Nam, ut apertus in corripiendis pecūniis fuit, sic i
spē corrupendī iūdicī, perspicua sua cōnsilia cōnātūsqu
10 omnibus fēcit. Semel, ait, sē in vitā pertimuisse, tum cui
prīmum ā mē reus factus sit ; quod, cum ē prōvinciā recēr
esset, invidiāque et infāmiā nōn recentī, sed vetere a
diūturnā flagrāret, tum, ad iūdicium corrupendum, temp
aliēnum offenderet. 6. Itaque, cum ego diem in Sicilia
15 inquirēndī perexiguam postulāvissem, invēnit iste, qui sī
in Achāiam biduō breviorē diem postulāret, — nōn ut
idem cōnficeret diligentīā et industriā suā quod ego me
labōre et vigiliis cōnsecūtus sum, etenim ille Achāici
inquisitor nē Brundisium quidem pervēnit ; ego Siciliā
20 tōtam quinquāgintā diēbus sic obiī, ut omnium populōrum
privātōrumque literās iniuriāsque cōgnōscerem ; ut persp
cuum cuivis esse posset, hominem ab istō quaesitum esse
nōn quī reum suum addūceret, sed quī meum temp
obsidēret.

He is Intriguing for Postponement.

25 III. 7. Nunc homō audācissimus atque āmentissimū
hōc cōgitat. Intellegit mē ita parātum atque instrūctum
in iūdicium venīre, ut nōn modo in auribus vestris, sed i
oculis omnium, sua fūrta atque flāgitia dēfixūrus sīn
Videt senātōrēs multōs esse testis audāciae suae ; videt
30 multōs equitēs Rōmānōs frequentis praetereā civis atque
sociōs, quibus ipse insignis iniuriās fēcerit. ; Videt etia

tot tam gravis ab amicissimis civitatibus légationēs, cum publicis auctoritatibus convēnisse. 8. Quae cum ita sint, usque eō dē omnibus bonis male existimat, usque eō senātōria iūdicia perdita prōfligātaque esse arbitrātur, ut hōc palam dictitet, nōn sine causā sē cupidum pecūniae 5 fuisse, quoniam in pecūniā tantum praesidium experiātur esse : sēsē (id quod difficillimum fuerit) tempus ipsum ēmissee iūdicī suī, quō cētera facilius emere postea posset ; ut, quoniam criminum vim subterfugere nullō modō poterat, procellam temporis dēvitāret. 10

But the Court is Incorruptible.

9. Quod si nōn modo in causā, vērū in aliquō honestō praesidiō, aut in alicūius ēloquentiā aut grātiā, spem aliquam conlocāset, profectō nōn haec omnia conligeret atque aucupārētur ; nōn usque eō dēspiceret contemneretque ordinem senātōrium, ut arbitrātū eius dēligerētur ex senātū, qui 15 reus fieret ; quī, dum hīc quae opus essent comparāret, causam intereā ante eum diceret. 10. Quibus ego rēbus quid iste spēret et quō animum intendat, facile perspicio. Quam ob rem vērō sē cōfidat aliquid perficere posse, hōc praetōre, et hōc cōsiliō, intellegere nōn possum. Unum 20 illud intellegō (quōd populus Rōmānus in reiectione iūdicum iūdicāvit), eā spē istum fuisse praeditum ut omnem ratiōnem salūtis in pecūniā cōstitueret ; hōc ēreptō praesidiō, ut nullam sibi rem adiūmentō fore arbitrārētur.

Earlier Crimes of Verres.

IV. Etenim quod est ingenium tantum, quae tanta 25 facultās dicendī aut cōpia, quae istius vitam, tot vitiis flāgitiisque convictam, iampridem omnium voluntāte iūdicioque damnātam, aliquā ex parte possit dēfendere? 11. Cūius ut adulēscēntiae maculās ignominiāsque praeteream, quaestūra [primus gradus honōris] quid aliud 30

habet in sē, nisi [Cn. Carbōnem spoliātum] ā quaestōre
 suō pecūniā publicā nūdātum et prōditum cōnsulem
 dēsertum exercitum? relictam prōvinciam? sortis neces
 sitūdinem religiōnemque violātā? Cūius lēgātiō exitium
 5 fuit Asiae tōtius et Pamphyliae: quibus in prōvinciā
 multās domōs, plūrimās urbis, omnia fāna dēpopulātus
 est, tum cum [in Cn. Dolābellam] suum scelus illud pris
 tinum renovāvit et instaurāvit quaestōrium; cum eum
 cui et lēgātus et prō quaestōre fuisset, et in invidiam sui
 10 maleficiis addūxit, et in ipsis periculis nōn solum dēseruit
 sed etiam oppugnāvit ac prōdidit. 12. Cūius praetūr
 urbāna aedium sacrārū fuit publicōrumque operum dēpo
 pulātiō; simul in iūre dicundō, bonōrum possessiōnumque
 contrā omnium institūta, addictiō et condōnātiō.

His Reckless Career in Sicily.

15 Iam vērō omnium vitiōrum suōrum plūrima et maxim
 cōstituit monumenta et indicia in prōvinciā Siciliā; quae
 iste per triennium ita vexāvit ac perdidit ut ea restituī i
 antiquum statum nūllō modō possit; vix autem per multō
 annōs, innocentisque praetōrēs, aliquā ex parte recreā
 20 aliquandō posse videātur. 13. Hōc praetōre, Siculī neque
 suās lēgēs, neque nostra senātūs-cōnsulta, neque commūni
 iūra tenuērunt. Tantum quisque habet in Siciliā, quantum
 hominis avāriissimi et libidinōsissimi aut imprudentiam sul
 terfūgit, aut satietāti superfuit.

25 V. Nulla rēs per triennium, nisi ad nūtum istius, iūd
 cāta est: nulla rēs cūiusquam tam patria atque avita fui
 quae nōn ab eō, imperiō istius, abiudicārētur. Innumeri
 bilēs pecūniae ex arātōrum bonis novō nefāriōque institūt
 coactae; socii fidēlissimī in hostium numerō existimātī
 30 civēs Rōmāni servilem in modum cruciātī et necātī; homi
 nēs nocentissimī propter pecūniās iūdiciō liberātī; hone
 tissimī atque integerrimī, absentēs rei factī, indictā caus

damnāti et ēiectī ; portūs mūnitissimī, maximae tūtissimae-
que urbēs pīrātīs praedōnibusque patefactae ; nautae mili-
tēsque Siculōrum, socii nostrī atque amici, famē necātī ;
classēs optimae atque opportunissimae, cum māgnā ignō-
miniā populi Rōmānī, āmissae et perditae. 14. Idem iste 5
praetor monumenta antiquissima, partim rēgum locuplētis-
simōrum, quae illi ōrnāmētō urbibus esse voluērunt, partim
etiam nostrōrum imperātōrum, quae victōrēs civitatibus
Siculis aut dedērunt aut reddidērunt, spoliāvit, nūdāvitque
omnia. Neque hōc solum in statuīs ōrnāmētisque publicis 10
fēcit ; sed etiam dēlūbra omnia, sānctissimis religiōnibus
cōnsecrāta, dēpeculātus est. Deum dēnique nūllum Siculis,
quī ei paulō magis adfabrē atque antiquō artificiō factus
vidērētur, reliquit. In stupris vērō et flāgitiis, nefāriās eius
libidinēs commemorāre pudōre dēterreor : simul illōrum cala- 15
mitātem commemorandō augēre nōlō, quibus liberōs coniu-
gēsque suās integrās ab istius petulantīā cōnservāre nōn
licitum est.

His Guilt is Notorious.

15. At enim haec ita commissa sunt ab istō, ut nōn cōg-
nita sint ab hominibus? Hominem arbitror esse nēminem, 20
quī nōmen istius audierit, quīn facta quoque eius nefāria
commemorāre possit ; ut mihi magis timendum sit, nē multa
crīmīna praetermittere, quam nē qua in istum fingere, exis-
timer. Neque enim mihi vidētur haec multitudō, quae ad
audiendum convēnit, cōgnōscere ex mē causam voluisse, sed 25
ea, quae scit, mēcum recōgnōscere.

Hence he Trusts in Bribery Alone.

VI. Quae cum ita sint, iste homō āmēns ac perditus aliā
mēcum ratiōne pūgnat. Nōn id agit, ut alicūius ēloquentiam
mihi oppōnat ; nōn grātiā, nōn auctōritātē cūiusquam, nōn
potentiā nītitur. Simulat his sē rēbus cōfidere, sed videō 30
quid agat (neque enim agit occultissimē) : prōpōnit inānia

mihi nōbilitātis, hōc est, hominum adrogantium, nōmina ; qui nōn tam mē impediunt quod nōbilēs sunt, quam adiuvant quod nōtī sunt. Simulat sē eōrum praesidiō cōnfidere, cum intereā aliud quiddam iam diū māchinētur.

Previous Attempts at Bribery.

- 5 16. Quam spem nunc habeat in manibus, et quid mōliātur, breviter iam, iūdicēs, vobis expōnam : sed prius, ut ab initiō rēs ab eō cōstitutā sit, quaesō, cōgnōscite. Ut primum ē prōvinciā rediit, redēptiō est hūius iūdicī facta grandi pecūniā. Mānsit in condiōne atque pāctō ūsque ad eum
10. finem, dum iūdicēs reiectī sunt. Posteā quam reiectiō iūdicum facta est — quod et in sortitiōne istius spem fortuna populi Rōmāni, et in rēiciendis iūdicibus mea diligentia, istōrum impudentiam vicerat — renūtiāta est tōta condiō.
17. Praeclārē sē rēs habēbat. Libelli nōminum vestrōrum,
15 cōnsilique hūius, in manibus erant omnium. Nulla nōta, nullus color, nullae sordēs vidēbantur his sententiis adlinī posse : cum iste repente, ex alacri atque laetō, sic erat humilis atque dēmissus, ut nōn modo populō Rōmānō, sed etiam sibi ipse, condemnātus vidērētur.

The Election Gives him Fresh Courage.

- 20 Ecce autem repente, his diēbus paucis comitiis cōsulāribus factis, eadem illa vetera cōnsilia pecūniā māiōre repetuntur ; eaedemque vestrae fāmae fortunisque omnium insidiae per eōsdem hominēs comparantur. Quae rēs primō, iūdicēs, pertenui nōbis argūmentō indiciōque patefacta est : post,
25 apertō suspiciōnis introitū, ad omnia intima istōrum cōnsilia sine ūllō errōre pervēnimus.

- VII. 18. Nam, ut Hortēnsius, cōsul dēsīgnātus, domum reducēbātur ē Campō, cum māximā frequentiā ac multitudīne fit obviam cāsū ei multitudīni C. Cūriō ; quem ego hominem
30 honōris [potius quam contumēliae] causā nōminātum volō.

Etenim ea dicam, quae ille, si commemorārī nōlisset, nōn tantō in conventū, tam apertē palamque dixisset : quae tamen ā mē pedetentim cautēque dicentur ; ut et amicitiae nostrae et dignitātis illius habita ratiō esse intellegātur.

19. Videt ad ipsum fornicem Fabiānum in turbā Verrem : 5
appellat hominem, et ei vōce maximā grātulātur : ipsi Hortēnsiō, quī cōsul erat factus, propinquīs necessāriisque eius, quī tum aderant, verbum nūllum facit : cum hōc cōsistit ; hunc amplexātur ; hunc iubet sine cūrā esse. 'Renūntiō,' inquit, 'tibi, tē hodiernīs comitiis esse absolutum.' Quod 10
cum tam multī hominēs honestissimī audissent, statim ad mē dēfertur : immō vērō, ut quisque mē viderat, nārrābat. Aliis illud indignum, aliis rīdiculum, vidēbātur : rīdiculum eis quī istius causam in testium fidē, in criminum ratiōne, in iūdicum potestāte, nōn in comitiis cōsulāribus, positam 15
arbitrābantur : indignum eis, quī altius aspiciēbant, et hanc grātulātiōnem ad iūdicium corrumpendum spectāre vidēbant. 20. Etenim sic ratiōcinābantur, sic honestissimī hominēs inter sē et mēcum loquēbantur : apertē iam et perspicuē nulla esse iūdicia. Quī reus prīdiē iam ipse sē condemnā- 20
tum putābat, is, postea quam dēfēnsor eius cōsul est factus, absolvitur ! Quid igitur ? quod tōta Sicilia, quod omnēs Siculī, omnēs negōtiātōrēs, omnēs pūblicae privātaeque litterae Rōmae sunt, nihilne id valēbit ? nihil, invitō cōsule dēsīgnātō ! Quid ? iūdicēs nōn crimina, nōn testis, nōn 25
existimātiōnem populī Rōmānī sequentur ? Nōn : omnia in ūnius potestāte ac moderātiōne vertentur.

His Friend Metellus is to be Judge Next Year.

VIII. Vērē loquar, iūdicēs : vehementer mē haec rēs commovēbat. Optimus enim quisque ita loquēbātur : iste quidem tibi ēripiētur : sed nōs nōn tenēbimus iūdicia diūtius. 30
Etenim quis poterit, Verre absolutō, dē trānsferendis iūdi-
ciis recūsāre ? 21. Erat omnibus molestum : neque eōs tam

istius hominis perditī subita laetitia, quam hominis amplis-
simī nova grātulātiō, commovēbat. Cupiēbam dissimulāre
mē id molestē ferre : cupiēbam animī dolōrem vultū tegere,
et taciturnitāte cēlāre. Ecce autem, illis ipsis diēbus, cum
5 praetōrēs dēsīgnātī sortirentur, et M. Metellō obtigisset, ut is
dē pecūniis repetundis quaereret, nūntiātur mihi tantam istī
grātulātiōnem esse factam, ut is domum quoque puerōs mit-
teret, quī uxōrī suae nūntiārent.

Attempt to Defeat Cicero's Election as Aedile.

22. Sānē nē haec quidem mihi rēs placēbat: neque *tamen*,
10 tantō opere quid in hāc sorte metuendum mihi esset, intel-
legēbam. Ūnum illud ex hominibus certis, ex quibus omnia
comperi, reperiēbam : fiscōs complūris cum pecūniā Sicili-
ēnsī, ā quōdam senātōre ad equitem Rōmānum esse trāns-
lātōs : ex his quasi decem fiscōs ad senātōrem illum relictōs
15 esse, comitiōrum meōrum nōmine : divisōrēs omnium tribuum
noctū ad istum vocātōs. 23. Ex quibus quīdam, quī sē omnia
meā causā debēre arbitrābātur, eādē illā nocte ad mē vēnit :
dēmōnstrat, quā iste ōrātiōne ūsus esset : commemorāsse
istum, quam liberāliter eōs tractāset [etiam] antea, cum
20 ipse praetūram petisset, et proximīs cōsulāribus praetōri-
isque comitiis : deinde continuō esse pollicitum, quantam
vellent pecūniam, si mē aedilitāte dēiēcissent. Hīc aliōs
negāsse audēre ; aliōs respondisse, nōn putāre id perfici
posse : inventum tamen esse fortem amicum, ex eādē fami-
25 liā, Q. Verrem, Rōmiliā, ex optimā divisōrum disciplinā,
patris istius discipulum atque amicum, quī, HS quīngentis
milibus dēpositis, id sē perfectūrum pollicērētur : et fuisse
tum nōn nullōs, quī sē unā factūrōs esse dicerent. Quae
cum ita essent, sānē benevolō animō mē, ut māgnō opere
30 cavērem praemonēbat.

Cicero Made Anxious, but Finally Elected.

IX. 24. Sollicitābar rēbus maximis ūnō atque eō per-
exiguō tempore. Urgēbant comitia; et in his ipsis oppūg-
nābar grandī pecūniā. Īnstābat iūdicium: eī quoque negōtiō
fiscī Siciliēnsēs minābantur. Agere quae ad iūdicium perti-
nēbant liberē, comitiōrum metū dēterrēbar: petitiōnī tōtō 5
animō servīre, propter iūdicium nōn licēbat. / Mīnārī dēnique
divisōribus ratiō nōn erat, propterea quod eōs intellegere
vidēbam mē hōc iūdicio districtum atque obligātum futurum.
25. Atque hōc ipsō tempore Siculis dēnūntiātum esse audiō,
prīmum ab Hortēnsiō, domum ad illum ut venīrent: Siculōs 10
in eō sānē liberōs fuisse; quī quam ob rem arcesserentur
cum intellegerent, nōn vēnisse. Interea comitia nostra, quō-
rum iste sē, ut cēterōrum hōc annō comitiōrum, dominum
esse arbitrābātur, habēri coepta sunt. Cursāre iste homō
potēns, cum filiō blandō et grātiōsō, circum tribūs: paternōs 15
amicōs, hōc est divisōrēs, appellāre omnēs et convenire.
Quod cum esset intellēctum et animadversum, fēcit animō
libentissimō populus Rōmānus, ut cuius divitiae mē dē fidē
dēducere nōn potuissent, nē eiusdem pecūniā dē honōre
dēicerer.

20

Consuls Elect Intrigue for Postponement.

26. Postea quam illā petitiōnis māgnā cūrā liberātus sum,
animō coepi multō magis vacuō ac solūtō, nihil aliud nisi dē
iūdicio agere et cōgitāre. Reperiō, iūdicēs, haec ab istis
cōnsiliā inita et cōstitutā, ut, quācumque posset ratiōne,
rēs ita dūcerētur, ut apud M. Metellum praetōrem causa 25
dicerētur. In eō esse haec commoda: prīmum M. Metellum
amicissimum; deinde Hortēnsium cōsulem nōn * [solum,
sed] etiam Q. Metellum, quī quam isti sit amicus attendite:
dedit enim praerogātivam suae voluntātis eius modī, ut isti
prō praerogātivis eam reddidisse videātur.

30

27. An mē tacitūrum tantis dē rēbus existimāvistis? et mē, in tantō rei pūblicae existimātiōnisque meae periculō, cuiquam cōsultūrum potius quam officiō et dignitāti meae? Arcessit alter cōsul dēsīgnātus Siculōs: veniunt nōn nūlli, 5 proptereā quod L. Metellus esset praetor in Siciliā. Cum iis ita loquitur: sē cōsulem esse; frātre suum alterum Siciliam prōvinciam obtinēre, alterum esse quaesitūrum dē pecūniis repetundis; Verri nē nocērī possit multis ratiōnibus esse prōvisum.
- 10 X. 28. Quid est, quaesō, Metelle, iūdicium corrumpere, sī hōc nōn est? testis, praesertim [Siculōs], timidōs hominēs et afflictōs, nōn solum auctōritāte dēterrere, sed etiam cōsulārī metū, et duōrum praetōrum potestāte? Quid facerēs prō innocente homine et propinquō, cum propter hominem 15 perditissimum atque aliēnissimum dē officiō ac dignitāte dēcēdis, et committis, ut, quod ille dictitat, alicui, quī tē ignōret, vērū esse videātur?

Next Year a more Pliable Court.

29. Nam hōc Verrem dicere aīēbant, tē nōn fātō, ut cēterōs ex vestrā familiā, sed operā suā cōsulem factum. Duo 20 igitur cōsulēs et quaesitor erunt ex illius voluntāte. 'Nōn solum effugiēmus' inquit 'hominem in quaerendō nimium diligentem, nimium servientem populī existimātiōnī, M'. Glabriōnem: accēdet etiam nobīs illud. Iūdex est M. Caesōnius, conlēga nostrī accūsātōris, homō in rēbus iūdi- 25 candis spectātus et cōgnitus, quem minimē expediat esse in eō cōsiliō quod cōnēmur aliquā ratiōne corrumpere: proptereā quod iam antēā, cum iūdex in Iūniānō cōsiliō fuisset, turpissimum illud facinus nōn solum graviter tulit, sed etiam in medium prōtulit. Hunc iūdicem ex Kal. 30 Iānuāriis nōn habēbimus. 30. Q. Mānlium, et Q. Cornificium, duōs sevērissimōs atque integerrimōs iūdicēs, quod tribūnī plēbis tum erunt, iūdicēs nōn habēbimus. P. Sulpi-

cius, iudex tristis et integer, magistratum ineat oportet Nōnis Decembribus. M. Creperēius, ex acerrimā illā equestri familiā et disciplinā ; [L. Cassius ex familiā cum ad cēterās rēsum ad iudicandum sevērissimā ; Cn. Tremellius, homō summā religiōne et diligentia, — trēs hī, hominēs veterēs, 5 tribūnī militārēs sunt dēsīgnāti : ex Kal. Iānuāriis nōn iudicābunt. Subsortiēmur etiam in M. Metelli locum, quoniam is huic ipsī quaestiōnī praefutūrus est. Ita secundum Kalendās Iānuāriās, et praetore et prope tōtō cōsiliō commūtātō, māgnās accūsātōris minās, māgnamque exspectātiōnem iudici, ad nostrum arbitrium libidinēque elūdēmus. 10

Remainder of this Year dangerously Short.

31. Nōnae sunt hodiē Sextilēs : hōrā VIII. convenire coepistis. Hunc diem iam nē numerant quidem. Decem diēs sunt ante lūdōs vōtīvōs, quōs Cn. Pompēius factūrus 15 est. Hī lūdī diēs quīndecim auferent : deinde continuō Rōmānī cōsequentur. Ita prope XL. diēbus interpositis, tum dēnique sē ad ea quae ā nōbis dicta erunt respōnsūrōs esse arbitrantur : deinde sē ductūrōs, et dicendō et excūsandō, facile ad lūdōs Victōriae. Cum his plēbēiōs esse 20 coniūctōs ; secundum quōs aut nūllī aut perpaucī diēs ad agendum futūrī sunt. Ita dēfessā ac refrigerātā accūsātiōne, rem integram ad M. Metellum praetorem esse ventūram : quem ego hominem, sī eius fidei diffisus essem, iudicem nōn retinuissem. 32. Nunc tamen hōc animō sum, 25 ut eō iudice quam praetore hanc rem trānsigī mālim ; et iūrātō suam quam iniūrātō aliōrum tabellās committere.

Cicero's Plan for Despatch.

XI. Nunc ego, iudicēs, iam vōs cōsulō, quid mihi faciendum putētis. Id enim cōsili mihi profectō taciti dabit, quod egomet mihi necessariō capiendum intellegō. 30 Si ūtar ad dicendum meō lēgitimō tempore, mei labōris,

industriæ, diligentiaque capiam fructum; et [ex accusati-
 tiōne] perficiam ut nēmō umquam post hominum memo-
 riam paratior, vigilantior, compositior ad iudicium vēnisse
 videatur. Sed, in hāc laude industriæ meæ, reus nē
 5 elābatur summum periculum est. Quid est igitur quod
 fieri possit? Nōn obscurum, opinor, neque absconditum.
33. Fructum istum laudis, quī ex perpetuā oratiōne percipi
 potuit, in alia tempora reservemus: nunc hominem tabulis,
testibus, privatis publicisque litteris auctoritatibusque accu-
 10 semus. Rēs omnis mihi tecum erit, Hortensī. Dicam
 apertē: si tē mecum dicendō ac diluendis criminibus in
 hāc causā contendere putārem, ego quoque in accusandō
 atque in explicandis criminibus operam cōsumerem; nunc,
 quoniam pugnāre contrā mē instituisti, nōn tam ex tuā
 15 nātūrā quam ex istius tempore et causā [malitiōsē], necesse
 est istius modī ratiōnī aliquō cōsiliō obsistere. **34.** Tua
 ratiō est, ut secundum binōs lūdōs mihi respondēre incipiās;
 mea, ut ante primōs lūdōs comperendinem. Ita fit ut tua
 ista ratiō existimetur astūta, meum hōc cōsiliū necessā-
 20 rium.

Corrupt Influence of Hortensius Dangerous.

XII. Vērum illud quod institueram dicere, mihi rem
 tecum esse, huius modī est. Ego cum hanc causam Sicu-
 lōrum rogātū recēpissē, idque mihi amplum et praeclārum
 existimāssem, eōs velle meae fidei diligentiaque periculum
 25 facere, quī innocentiae abstinentiaque fēcissent; tum sus-
 ceptō negotiō, maius quiddam mihi prōposui, in quō meam
 in rem publicam voluntatem populus Rōmānus perspicere
 posset. **35.** Nam illud mihi nēquāquam dignum industriā
 cōnatūque meō vidēbatur, istum ā mē in iudicium, iam
 30 omnium iudiciō condemnātum, vocārī, nisi ista tua intolerā-
 bilis potentia, et ea cupiditās quā per hōsce annōs in qui-
 busdam iudiciis ūsus es, etiam in istius hominis dēspērāti
 causā interpōneretur. Nunc vērō, quoniam haec tē omnis

dominātiō rēgnumque iūdiciorum tantō opere dēlectat, et sunt hominēs quōs libīdinis infāmiaequae suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, — quī, quasi dē industriā, in odium offēnsiōnemque populi Rōmānī inruere videantur, — hōc mē profiteor suscepisse, māgnū fortasse onus et mihi periculōsissimū, 5 vērū tamen dignū in quō omnis nervōs aetātis industriaequae meae contenderem.

36. Quoniam tōtus ōrdō paucōrum improbitāte et audāciā premitur et urgētur infāmiā iūdiciorum, profiteor huic generi hominum mē inimicum accūsātōrem, odiōsum, adsi- 10 duum, acerbū adversārium. Hōc mihi sūmō, hōc mihi dēposcō, quod agam in magistrātū, quod agam ex eō locō ex quō mē populus Rōmānus ex Kal. Iānuāriis sēcūm agere dē rē pūblicā ac dē hominibus improbis voluit: hōc mūnus aedilitātis meae populō Rōmānō amplissimū pulcherrimū- 15 que polliceor. Moneō, praedicō, ante dēnūntiō; quī aut dēponere, aut accipere, aut recipere, aut pollicērī, aut sequestrēs aut interpretēs corrumpendī iūdicī solent esse, quique ad hanc rem aut potentiam aut impudentiam suam professi sunt, abstineant in hōc iūdicīō manūs animōsque ab hōc 20 scelere nefāriō.

This Influence must be Met by Proofs of Corruption.

XIII. 37. Erit tum cōsul Hortēnsius cum summō imperiō et potestāte; ego autem aedilis, hōc est, paulō amplius quam privātus. Tamen hūius modī haec rēs est, quam mē 25 āctūrum esse polliceor, ita populō Rōmānō grāta atque iūcunda, ut ipse cōsul in hāc causā prae mē minus etiam (sī fieri possit) quam privātus esse videātur. Omnia nōn modo commemorābuntur, sed etiam, expositis certis rēbus, agentur, quae inter decem annōs, postea quam iūdicia ad senātum trānslāta sunt, in rēbus iūdicandis nefāriē flāgiti- 30 ōsēque facta sunt. 38. Cōgnōscet ex mē populus Rōmānus quid sit, quam ob rem, cum equester ōrdō iūdicāret, annōs

prope quinquāgintā continuōs, in nullō iūdice [equite Rōmānō iūdicante] nē tenuissima quidem suspiciō acceptae pecūniae ob rem iūdicandam cōstitutā sit: quid sit quod, iūdicīis ad senātōrium ōrdinem trāslātis, sublātāque populī Rōmānī in
 5 ūnum quemque vestrum potestāte, Q. Calidius damnātus dixerit, minōris HS triciēns praetōrium hominem honestē nōn posse damnāri: quid sit quod, P. Septimiō senātōre damnātō, Q. Hortēnsiō praetōre, dē pecūniis repetundis lis aestimāta sit eō nōmine, quod ille ob rem iūdicandam pecū-
 10 niam accēpisset; ~~39.~~ quod in C. Herenniō, quod in C. Popilio, senātōribus, quī ambō peculātus damnāti sunt; quod in M. Atiliō, quī dē māiestāte damnātus est, hōc plānum factum sit, eōs pecūniam ob rem iūdicandam accēpisse; quod inventī sint senātōrēs, quī, C. Verre praetōre
 15 urbānō sortiente, exirent in eum reum, quem incōgnitā causā condemnārent; quod inventus sit senātor, quī, cum iūdex esset, in eōdem iūdicīō et ab reo pecūniam acciperet quam iūdicibus divideret, et ab accūsātōre, ut reum condemnāret.
 40. Iam vērō quō modō illam lābem, ignōminiam, calamitā-
 20 temque tōtius ōrdinis conquerar? hōc factum esse in hāc civitatē, cum senātōrius ōrdō iūdicāret, ut discoloribus signis iūrātōrum hominum sententiae notārentur? Haec omnia mē diligenter sevērēque āctūrum esse, polliceor.

Acquittal of Verres Subversive of Whole Judicial System.

XIV. Quō mē tandem animō fore putātis, sī quid in hōc
 25 ipsō iūdicīō intellēxerō simili aliquā ratiōne esse violātum atque commissum? cum plānum facere multis testibus pos-
 sim, C. Verrem in Siciliā, multis audientibus, saepe dixisse,
 'sē habēre hominem potentem, cuius fiduciā prōvinciam spoliāret: neque sibi sōlī pecūniam quaerere, sed ita trien-
 30 nium illud praetūrae Siciliēnsis distribūtum habēre, ut sēcum praeclārē agī diceret, sī ūnius annī quaestum in rem suam converteret; alterum patrōnis et dēfēnsōribus trāderet; ter-

tium illum ūberrium quaestuōsissimumque annum tōtum iūdicibus reservāret.'

41. Ex quō mihi venit in mentem illud dicere (quod apud M'. Glabriōnem nūper cum in rēciundis iūdicibus commemorāssem, intellēxi vehementer populum Rōmānum 5 commovēri), mē arbitrārī, fore uti nātiōnēs exterae lēgātōs ad populum Rōmānum mitterent, ut lēx dē pecūniis repetundis iūdiciumque tollerētur. Si enim iūdicia nūlla sint, tantum ūnum quemque ablātūrum putant, quantum sibi ac liberis suis satis esse arbitrētur: nunc, quod ēius modi 10 iūdicia sint, tantum ūnum quemque auferre, quantum sibi, patrōnis, advocātis, praetōri, iūdicibus, satis futūrum sit: hōc profectō infinitum esse: sē avāriissimī hominis cupiditātī satisfacere posse, nocentissimī victōriae nōn posse.

42. Ō commemoranda iūdicia, praeclēramque existimā- 15 tiōnem nostrī ōrdinis! cum socii populi Rōmāni iūdicia dē pecūniis repetundis fieri nōlunt, quae ā māiōribus nostris sociōrum causā comparāta sunt. An iste umquam dē sē bonam spem habuisset, nisi dē vōbis malam opiniōnem animō imbibisset? Quō māiōre etiam (sī fieri potest) apud 20 vōs odiō esse dēbet, quam est apud populum Rōmānum, cum in avāritiā, scelere, periūriō, vōs suī similis esse arbitrētur.

Jurors Urged to Vindicate the Courts.

XV. 43. Cui locō (per deōs immortalis!), iūdicēs, cōsulite ac prōvidēte. Moneō praedicōque — id quod intel- 25 legō — tempus hōc vōbis divinitus datum esse, ut odiō, invidiā, infāmiā, turpitūdine, tōtum ōrdinem liberētis. Nūlla in iūdiis sevērītās, nūlla religiō, nūlla dēnique iam existimantur esse iūdicia. Itaque ā populō Rōmānō contemnimur, dēspicimur: gravi diūturnaque iam flagrāmus 30 infāmiā. 44. Neque enim ūllam aliam ob causam populus Rōmānus tribūniciam potestātem tantō studiō requisivit; quā cum poscēbat, verbō illam poscere vidēbatur, rē vērā

iudicia poscēbat. Neque hōc Q. Catulum, hominem sapien-
tissimum atque amplissimum, fūgit, quī (Cn. Pompēiō, virō
fortissimō et clārissimō, dē tribūniciā potestāte referente),
cum esset sententiam rogātus, hōc initiō est summā cum
5 auctōritāte ūsus: 'Patrēs cōscriptōs iudicia male et flāgi-
tiōsē tuērī: quod sī in rēbus iudicandis, populī Rōmāni
existimātiōnī satis facere voluissent, nōn tantō opere homi-
nēs fuisse tribūniciam potestātem dēsiderātūrōs.' 45. Ipse
dēnique Cn. Pompēius, cum primum cōtiōnem ad urbem
10 cōsul dēsignātus habuit, ubi (id quod maximē exspectārī
vidēbātur) ostendit sē tribūniciam potestātem restitūtūrum,
factus est in eō strepitus, et grāta cōtiōnis admurmurātiō.
Idem in eādē cōtiōne cum dixisset 'populātās vexātāsque
esse prōvinciās; iudicia autem turpia ac flāgitiosa fierī; ei
15 rei sē prōvidēre ac cōsulare velle;' tum vērō nōn strepitū
sed maximō clāmōre, suam populus Rōmānus significāvit
voluntātem.

All Rome is on the Watch.

XVI. 46. Nunc autem hominēs in speculis sunt: obser-
vant quem ad modum sēsē ūnus quisque nostrum gerat in
20 retinendā religiōne, cōservandisque lēgibus. Vident adhūc
post lēgem tribūniciam, ūnum senātōrum hominem vel tenu-
issimum esse damnātum: quod tametsī nōn reprehendunt
tamen māgnō opere quod laudent nōn habent. Nulla es
enim laus, ibi esse integrum, ubi nēmō est quī aut possit
25 aut cōnētur corrumpere. 47. Hōc est iudicium, in quō vō-
lē reō, populus Rōmānus dē vōbīs iudicābit. In hōc homine
statuētur, possitne, senātōribus iudicantibus, homō nocentis-
simus pecūniōsissimusque damnārī. Deinde est ēius mod-
reus, in quō homine nihil sit, praeter summa peccāta maxi-
30 mamque pecūniam; ut, sī liberātus sit, nulla alia suspiciō
nisi ea quae turpissima est, residēre possit. Nōn grātiā, nōn
cōgnātiōne, nōn aliīs rēctē factis, nōn dēnique aliquō mediocr-
vitiō, tot tantaque ēius vitia sublevāta esse vidēbuntur.

Corruption Sure to be Detected.

48. Postrēmō ego causam sic agam, iūdicēs: eius modi rēs, ita nōtās, ita testātās, ita māgnās, ita manifestās prōferam, ut nēmō ā vōbīs ut istum absolvātis per grātiā cōnētur contendere. Habeō autem certam viam atque ratiōnem, quā omnis illōrum cōnātūs investigāre et cōsequi pos- 5
sim. Ita rēs ā mē agētur, ut in eōrum cōsiliis omnibus nōn modo aurēs hominum, sed etiam oculi [populī Rōmānī] interesse videantur. 49. Vōs aliquot iam per annōs conceptam huic ōrdinī turpitūdinem atque infāmiā dēlēre ac tollere potestis. Cōstat inter omnis, post haec cōstitūta 10
iūdicia, quibus nūq̄ ūtimur, nūllum hōc splendōre atque hāc dignitatē cōsiliū fuisse. Hīc sī quid erit offēnsū, omnēs hominēs nōn iam ex eōdem ōrdine aliōs magis idōneōs (quod fieri nōn potest), sed alium omnīnō ōrdinem ad rēs iūdicandās quaerendum arbitrābuntur. 15

XVII. 50. Quāpropter, primum ab dis immortalibus, quod spērāre mihi videor, hōc idem, iūdicēs, optō, ut in hōc iūdicīō nēmō improbus praeter eum quī iampridem inventus est reperiātur: deinde sī plūrēs improbi fuerint, hōc vōbīs, hōc populō Rōmānō, iūdicēs, cōfirmō, vītā 20
(meherculē) mihi prius, quam vim perseverantiamque ad illōrum improbitatem persequendam dēfutūrā.

Glabrio Urged to Stand Firm.

51. Vērum, quod ego labōribus, periculis, inimicitis que meis, tum cum admissum erit dēdecus sevērē mē persecūtūrum esse polliceor, id nē accadat, tū tuā auctōritatē, 25
sapientiā, diligentīā, M'. Glabriō, potes prōvidēre. Suscipe causam iūdicīōrum: suscipe causam sevērītātis, integritātis, fidei, religiōnis: suscipe causam senātūs, ut is, hōc iūdicīō probātus, cum populō Rōmānō et in laude et in grātiā esse possit. Cōgitā quī sis, quō locō sis, quid dare populō 30

Rōmānō, quid reddere māioribus tuis, dēbeās: fac tibi paternae lēgis [Aciliae] veniat in mentem, quā lēge populus Rōmānus dē pecūniis repetundis optimīs iūdicīis sevērissimisque iūdicibus ūsus est. 52. Circumstant tē summae auctōritātēs, quae tē oblivisci laudis domesticae nōn sinant; quae tē noctis diēsque commoneant, fortissimum tibi patrem, sapientissimum avum, gravissimum socerum fuisse. Quā rē sī [Glabriōnis] patris vim et ācrimōniam cēperis ad resistendum hominibus audācissimīs; sī avi [Scaevolae] prūdentiam ad prōspiciendās insidiās, quae tuae atque hōrum fāmae comparantur; sī socerī [Scaurī] cōstantiam, ut nē quis tē dē vērā et certā possit sententiā dēmovere; intellet populus Rōmānus, integerrimō atque honestissimō praetōre, dēlēctōque cōsiliō, nocentī reō māgnitūdinem pecūniae plūs habuisse mōmentī ad suspīciōnem crīminis quam ad ratiōnem salūtis.

Cicero will Push the Trial.

XVIII. 53. Mihi certum est, nōn committere ut in hāc causā praetor nōbis cōsiliūque mūtētur. Nōn patiar rem in id tempus addūci, ut [Siculī], quōs adhūc servī dēsīgnātōrum cōsulum nōn mōvērunt, cum eōs novō exemplō universōs arcesserent, eōs tum lictōrēs cōsulum vocent; ut hominēs miserī, antea socii atque amici populi Rōmānī, nunc servī ac supplicēs, nōn modo iūs suum fortunāsque omnis eōrum imperiō amittant, vērū etiam dēplōrandi iūris sui potestātem nōn habeant. 54. Nōn sinam profectō, causā ā mē perorātā [quadrāgintā diēbus interpositis], tum nōbis dēnique respondēri, cum accūsātiō nostra in oblivīōnem diūturnitāte adducta sit: nōn committam, ut tum haec rēs iūdicētur, cum haec frequentia tōtius Itāliae Rōmā discenserit: quae convēnit unō tempore undique, comitiōrum, ludōrum, cēnsendīque causā. Hūius iūdicī et laudis fructum, et offēnsiōnis periculum, vestrum; labōrem sollicitūdī-

nemque, nostram; scientiam quid agatur, memoriamque quid ā quōque dictum sit, omnium putō esse oportere.

His Plan for Despatch.

55. Faciam hōc nōn novum, sed ab eīs quī nunc principēs nostrae civitātis sunt ante factum, ut testibus ūtar statim: illud ā mē novum, iudicēs, cōgnōscētis, quod ita testis cōnstituam, ut crīmen tōtum explicem; ut, ubi id [interrogandō] argūmentis atque ōrātiōne firmāverō, tum testis ad crīmen adcommodem: ut nihil inter illam ūsitatam accūsātiōnem atque hanc novam intersit, nisi quod in illā tunc, cum omnia dicta sunt, testēs dantur; hīc in singulās rēs dabuntur; ut illis quoque eadem interrogandi facultās, argūmentandī dicendīque sit. Si quis erit, quī perpetuam ōrātiōnem accūsātiōnemque dēsideret, alterā āctiōne audiet: nunc id, quod facimus — eā ratiōne facimus, ut malitiae illōrum cōnsiliō nostrō occurrāmus — necessariō fieri intellegat. Haec primae āctiōnis erit accūsātiō.

Brief Statement of the Charges.

56. Dicimus C. Verrem, cum multa libīdinōsē, multa crudēliter, in civīs Rōmānōs atque in sociōs, multa in deōs hominēsque nefariē fēcerit tum praetereā quadringentiēs sēstertium ex Siciliā contrā lēgēs abstulisse. Hōc testibus, hōc tabulis privātis pūblicisque auctōritātibus ita vōbis plānum faciēmus, ut hōc statuātis, etiam sī spatium ad dicendum nostrō commodō, vacuōsque diēs habuissēmus, tamen ōrātiōne longā nihil opus fuisse.

Dixi.

THE PLUNDER OF SYRACUSE.

(In *C. Verrem: Actio II., Lib. IV., ch. 52-60.*)

THE passage which follows is from the fourth oration of the *Accusatio*, the most famous of all, known as the *De Signis* because it treats chiefly of the works of art stolen by Verres. Cicero has been describing the plundering of many temples and public buildings, and in this passage he recounts in detail the case of one chief city, Syracuse, as a climax. Syracuse was by far the largest and richest of all the Greek cities of Italy and Sicily. It was a colony of Corinth, founded B.C. 734, and in course of time obtained the rule over the whole eastern part of Sicily. It remained independent, with a considerable territory, after the western part of the island (far the larger part) passed under the power of Rome in the First Punic War; but in the Second Punic War (B.C. 212) it was captured by Marcellus, and ever after was subject to Rome. It was at this time the capital of the province.

Verres the Governor: Marcellus the Conqueror.

UNIUS etiam urbis omnium pulcherrimae atque ōrnātissimae, Syrācūsārum, direptiōnem commemorābō et in medium prōferam, iūdicēs, ut aliquandō tōtam hūius generis ōrātiōnem conclūdā atque dēfiniam. Nēmō ferē vestrum
5 est quīn quem ad modum captae sint ā M. Mārcellō Syrācūsae saepe audierit, nōn numquam etiam in annālibus lēgerit. Cōnferte hanc pācem cum illō bellō, hūius praetōris adventum cum illius imperātōris victōriā, hūius cohortem impūram cum illius exercitū invictō, hūius libidinēs cum illius contio
10 nentiā: ab illō, quī cēpit, conditās, ab hōc quī cōstitutās accēpit, captās dicētis Syrācūsās.

2. Ac iam illa omittō, quae dispersē ā mē multis in locis dicentur ac dicta sunt: forum Syrācūsānōrum, quod introitū

Mārcelli pūrum caede servātum esset, id adventū Verris Siculōrum innocentium sanguine redundāsse: / portum Syracūsānōrum, quī tum et nostrīs classibus et Karthāginiēnsium clausus fuisset, eum istō praetōre Cilicum myoparōnī prae-
dōnibusque patuisse: mittō adhibitam vim ingenuīs, matrēs 5



COIN OF SYRACUSE.

familiās violātās, quae tum in urbe captā commissā nōn sunt neque odiō hostili neque licentiā militārī neque mōre belli neque iūre victōriæ: mittō, inquam, haec omnia, quae ab istō per triennium perfecta sunt: ea, quae coniūcta cum illis rēbus sunt, dē quibus antea dixī, cōgnōscite. 10

Description of Syracuse.

3. Urbem Syracūsās maximam esse Graecārum, pulcher-
rimam omnium saepe audistis. Est, iūdicēs, ita ut dicitur.
Nam et sitū est cum mūnitō tum ex omnī aditū, vel terrā
vel mari, praeclārō ad aspectum, et portūs habet prope in
aedificātiōne aspectūque urbis inclūsōs: quī cum diversōs 15
inter sē aditūs habeant, in exitū coniunguntur et cōnfluunt.
Eōrum coniūctiōne pars oppidī, quae appellātur Īnsula,
mari diiūcta angustō, ponte rūsus adiungitur et conti-
nētur.

LIII. 4. Ea tanta est urbs, ut ex quattuor urbibus maxi- 20
mīs cōnstāre dicātur: quārum ūna est ea quam dixī Īnsula,

quae duobus portibus cincta, in utriusque portus ostium aditumque proiecta est, in qua domus est, quae Hieronis regis fuit, quam praetores uti solent. In ea sunt aedes sacrae complures, sed duae quae longē ceteris antecellant: 5 Diānae, et altera, quae fuit ante istius adventum ornātissima, Minervae. In hac insulā extrēmā est fons aquae



COIN OF HIERO II.

dulcis, cui nōmen Arethūsa est, incredibili magnitudine, plēnissimus piscium, qui fluctū tōtus operirētur, nisi munitiōne ac mōle lapidum diūunctus esset ā mari. 5. Altera
 10 autem est urbs Syrācūsī, cui nōmen Achradīna est: in quā forum maximum, pulcherrimae porticus, ornātissimum prytanēum, amplissima est cūria templumque ēgregium Iovis Olympi cēteraeque urbis partēs, quae unā viā lātā perpetuā multisque trānsversis divisae privātis aedificiis continentur.
 15 Tertia est urbs, quae, quod in eā parte Fortunae fānum antiquum fuit, Tycha nōmināta est, in quā gymnasium amplissimum est et complurēs aedēs sacrae: coliturque ea pars et habitātur frequentissimē. Quarta autem est, quae quia postrēma coaedificāta est, Neapolis nōminātur: quam
 20 ad summam theātrum maximum: praetereā duo templa sunt ēgregia, Cereris unum, alterum Liberae signumque Apollinis, qui Temenitēs vocātur, pulcherrimum et maximum: quod iste si portāre potuisset, nōn dubitasset auferre.



MARCELLUS.

Marcellus Touched Nothing.

LIV. 6. Nunc ad Mārcellum revertar, nē haec ā mē sine causā commemorāta esse videantur : quī cum tam praeclāram urbem vī cōpiisque cēpisset, nōn putāvit ad laudem populi Rōmānī hōc pertinēre, hanc pulchritūdinem, ex quā praesertim periculi nihil ostenderētur, dēlēre et exstinguere. 5 Itaque aedificiis omnibus, pūblicis privātis, sacris profānis, sic pepercit, quasi ad ea dēfendenda cum exercitū, nōn oppūgnanda vēnisset. In ōrnātū urbis habuit victōriae ratiōnem, habuit hūmānitātis. Victōriae putābat esse multa Rōmam dēportāre, quae ōrnāmentō urbi esse possent, hūmā- 10 nitātis nōn plānē exspoliāre urbem, praesertim quam cōnservāre voluisset. 7. In hāc partitiōne ōrnātūs nōn plūs victōria Mārcelli populō Rōmānō appetivit quam hūmānitās Syrācūsānis reservāvit. Rōmam quae apportāta sunt, ad aedem Honōris et Virtūtis itemque aliis in locis vidēmus. 15 Nihil in aedibus, nihil in hortis posuit, nihil in suburbānō : putāvit, sī urbis ōrnāmenta domum suam nōn contulisset, domum suam ōrnāmentō urbi futūram. Syrācūsīs autem permulta atque ēgregia reliquit : deum vērō nūllum violāvit, nūllum attigit. Cōnferte Verrem : nōn ut hominem cum 20 homine comparētis, nē qua tālī virō mortuō fiat iniūria, sed ut pācem cum bellō, lēgēs cum vī, forum et iūris dictiōnem cum ferrō et armis, adventum et comitātum cum exercitū et victōriā cōnferātis.

Verres Plundered even Temples.

LV. 8. Aedis Minervae est in Īnsulā, dē quā ante dixi : quam Mārcellus nōn attigit, quam plēnam atque ōrnatam reliquit : quae ab istō sic spoliāta atque direpta est, nōn ut ab hoste aliquō, quī tamen in bellō religiōnum et cōsuētū-



CHURCH AT SYRACUSE (FORMERLY TEMPLE OF MINERVA).

5 dinis iūra retinēret, sed ut ā barbaris praedōnibus vexāta
esse videātur. Pūgna erat equestris Agathocli rēgis in
tabulis picta : hīs autem tabulis interiōrēs templi parietēs
vestiēbantur. Nihil erat eā pictūrā nōbilius, nihil Syrācūsīs
quod magis visendum putārētur. Hās tabulās M. Mārcellus
10 cum omnia victōriā illā sua profāna fēcisset, tamen religiōne

impeditus nōn attigit: iste, cum illa iam propter diūturnam
pācem fidēlitātemque populī Syracūsānī sacra religiōsaque
accēpisset, omnēs eās tabulās abstulit: parietēs, quōrum
ōrnātūs tot saecula mānserant, tot bella effūgerant, nūdōs
ac dēformātōs reliquit. 9. Et Mārcellus, quī, sī Syracūsās 5
cēpisset, duo templa sē Rōmae dēdicātūrum vōverat, is id,
quod erat aedificātūrus, iis rēbus ōrnāre, quās cēperat,
nōluit: Verrēs, quī nōn Honōrī neque Virtūtī, quem ad
modum ille, sed Venerī et Cupidinī vōta dēbēret, is Minervae
templum spoliāre cōnātus est. Ille deōs deōrum spoliis 10
ōrnārī nōluit: hic ōrnāmenta Minervae virginis in meretri-
ciam domum trānstulit. Vigintī et septem praetereā tabulās
pulcherrimē pictās ex eādē aede sustulit: in quibus erant
imāginēs Siciliae rēgum ac tyrannōrum, quae nōn solum
pictōrum artificiō dēlectābant, sed etiam commemorātiōne 15
hominum et cōgnitiōne formārum. Ac vidēte quantō tae-
trior hic tyrannus Syracūsānus fuerit quam quisquam supe-
riōrum: cum illi tamen ōrnārint templa deōrum immortalium,
hic etiam illōrum monumenta atque ōrnāmenta sustulerit.

Robberies Detailed.

LVI. 10. Iam vērō quid dē valvis illius templi com- 20
memorem? Vereor nē, haec quī nōn viderint, omnia mē
nimis augēre atque ōrnāre arbitrentur: quod tamen nēmō
suspiciārī dēbet, tam esse mē cupidum, ut tot virōs primāriōs
velim, praesertim ex iūdicum numerō, quī Syracūsīs fuerint,
quī haec viderint, esse temeritātī et mendaciō meō cōnsociōs. 25
Cōfirmāre hōc liquidō, iūdicēs, possum, valvās māgnificen-
tiōrēs, ex aurō atque ebore perfectiōrēs, nullās umquam ūllō
in templō fuisse. Incrēdibile dictū est quam multī Graeci
dē hārum valvārum pulchritūdine scriptum reliquerint.
Nimium forsitan haec illi mīrentur atque efferant. Estō: 30
vērum tamen honestius est rei pūblīcae nostrae, iūdicēs,
ea quae illis pulchra esse videantur imperātōrem nostrum in

bellō reliquisse, quam praetōrem in pāce abstulisse. Ex
 ebore diligentissimē perfecta argūmenta erant in valvis : ea
 dētrahenda cūrāvit omnia. 11. Gorgonis ōs pulcherrimum,
 cinctum anguibus, revellit atque abstulit : et tamen indicāvit
 5 sē nōn solum artificiō, sed etiam pretiō quaestūque dūci.
 Nam bullās aureās omnēs ex iis valvis, quae erant multae
 et gravēs, nōn dubitāvit auferre : quārum iste nōn opere
 dēlectābātur, sed pondere. Itaque ēius modī valvās reliquit,
 ut quae ōlim ad ōrmandum templum erant maximē, nunc
 10 tantum ad claudendum factae esse videantur. Etiamne grā-
 mineās hastās — vidī enim vōs in hōc nōmine, cum testis
 diceret, commovēri, quod erat ēius modī, ut semel vidisse
 satis esset ; in quibus neque manū factum quicquam neque
 pulchritūdō erat ūlla, sed tantum māgnitūdō incēdibilis, dē
 15 quā vel audire satis esset, nimium vidēre plūs quam semel
 — etiam id concupistī ?

Statue of Sappho Stolen.

LVII. 12. Nam Sapphō, quae sublāta dē prytanēō est,
 dat tibi iūstam excūsātiōnem, prope ut concēdendum atque
 ignōscendum esse videātur. Silaniōnis opus tam perfectum,
 20 tam ēlegāns, tam ēlabōrātum quisquam nōn modo privātus,
 sed populus potius habēret quam homō ēlegantissimus atque
 ērudītissimus, Verrēs ? Nimirum contrā dici nihil potest.
 Nostrum enim ūnus quisque — quī tam beātī quam iste est
 nōn sumus, tam dēlicātī esse nōn possumus — sī quandō
 25 aliquid istius modī vidēre volet, eat ad aedem Fēlicitātis, ad
 monumentum Catulī, in porticum Metellī ; det operam ut
 admittātur in alicūius istōrum Tusculānum ; spectet forum
 ōrnātum, sī quid iste suōrum aedilibus commodārit : Verrēs
 haec habeat domī, Verrēs ōrnāmentōrum fānōrum atque
 30 oppidōrum habeat plēnam domum, villās refertās. [Etiamne
 hūius operārī studia ac dēliciās, iūdicēs, perferētis ? quī ita
 nātus, ita ēducātus est, ita factus et animō et corpore, ut

multō appositior ad ferenda quam ad auferenda signa esse videātur. 13. Atque haec Sapphō sublāta quantum dēsiderium suī reliquerit dicī vix potest. Nam cum ipsa fuit ēgregiē facta, tum epigramma Graecum pernōbile incisum est in



SAPPHO.

bāsī : quod iste ēruditus homō et Graeculus, quī haec subtiliter iūdicat, quī sōlus intellegit, sī ūnam litteram Graecam scisset, certē nōn tulisset. Nunc enim, quod scriptum est inānī in bāsī, dēclārat quid fuerit, et id ablātum indicat.

Other Thefts.

14. Quid ? sīgnum Paeānis ex aede Aesculāpī praeclārē factum, sacrum ac religiōsum, nōn sustulisti ? quod omnēs propter pulchritūdinem visere, propter religiōnem colere solēbant. Quid ? ex aede Liberī simulācrum Aristaeī nōn tuō imperiō palam ablātum est ? Quid ? ex aede Iovis

religiōsissimum simulācrum Iovis Imperātōris, pulcherrimē factum, nōne abstulisti? Quid? ex aede Liberae, † parinum caput illud pulcherrimum, quod visere solēbāmus, num dubitāsti tollere? Atque ille Paeān sacrificiis anniversāriis simul
 5 cum Aesculāpiō apud illōs colebātur: Aristaeus, quī [ut Graeci ferunt, Liberī filius] inventor olei esse dicitur, unā cum Liberō patre apud illōs eōdem erat in templō cōnsecrātus.

Statue of Jupiter.

LVIII. 15. Iovem autem Imperātōrem quantō honōre in
 10 suō templō fuisse arbitrāmini? Conicere potestis, si recordārī volueritis quantā religiōne fuerit eādem speciē ac formā signum illud, quod ex Macedoniā captum in Capitoliō posuerat Flāminius. Etenim tria ferēbantur in orbe terrarum signa Iovis Imperātōris unō in genere pulcherrimē
 15 facta: unum illud Macedonicum, quod in Capitoliō vidimus; alterum in Ponti ore et angustis; tertium, quod Syracūsīs ante Verrem praetōrem fuit. Illud Flāminius ita ex aede suā sustulit, ut in Capitoliō, hōc est, in terrestri domiciliō Iovis pōneret. Quod autem est ad introitum Ponti, id, cum
 20 tam multa ex illō mari bella ēmererint, tam multa porrō in Pontum invecta sint, usque ad hanc diem integrum inviolatumque servātum est. Hōc tertium, quod erat Syracūsīs, quod M. Mārcellus armātus et victor viderat, quod religiōni concesserat, quod civēs atque incolae Syracūsānī colere,
 25 advenae nōn solum visere, vērū etiam venerārī solēbant, id Verrēs ex templō Iovis sustulit.

16. Ut saepius ad Mārcellum revertar, iudicēs, sic habētote: plūrēs esse ā Syracūsānīs istius adventū deōs, quam victoriā Mārcelli hominēs dēsiderātōs. Etenim ille requisisse
 30 etiam dicitur Archimēdem illum, summō ingeniō hominem ac disciplinā, quem cum audisset interfectum, permolestē tulisse: iste omnia, quae requisivit, nōn ut cōservāret, vērū ut asportāret requisivit.

Even Trifles Carried off.

LIX. 17. Iam illa quae leviōra vidēbuntur ideō prae-
teribō, — quod mēnsās Delphicās ē marmore, crātēras ex
aere pulcherrimās, vim maximam vāsōrum Corinthiōrum
ex omnibus aedibus sacris abstulit Syrācūsīs. Itaque,
iūdicēs, eī quī hospitēs ad ea quae vīsenda sunt solent 5
dūcere, et ūnum quidque ostendere, quōs illi mystagōgōs
vocant, conversam iam habent dēmōnstrātiōnem suam.
Nam, ut ante dēmōnstrābant quid ubique esset, item nūc
quid undique ablātum sit ostendunt.

Feelings of the Citizens Outraged.

18. Quid tum? mediocrīne tandem dolōre eōs adfectōs 10
esse arbitrāmini? Nōn ita est, iūdicēs: primum, quod
omnēs religiōne moventur, et deōs patriōs, quōs ā māiōribus
accēpērunt, colendōs sibi diligenter et retinendōs esse arbi-
trantur: deinde hīc ōrnātus, haec opera atque artificia,
signa, tabulae pictae, Graecōs hominēs nimiō opere dēlec- 15
tant. Itaque ex illōrum querimōniis intellegere possumus,
haec illis acerbissima vidēri, quae forsitan nōbis levia et con-
temnenda esse videantur. Mihi crēdite, iūdicēs — tametsī
vōsmet ipsōs haec eadem audire certō sciō, — cum multās
accēperint per hōsce annōs socii atque exterae nātiōnēs 20
calamitatēs et iniuriās, nullās Graeci hominēs gravius ferunt
ac tulērunt, quam hūiusce modī spoliātiōnēs fānōrum atque
oppidōrum.

Empty Pretence of Purchase.

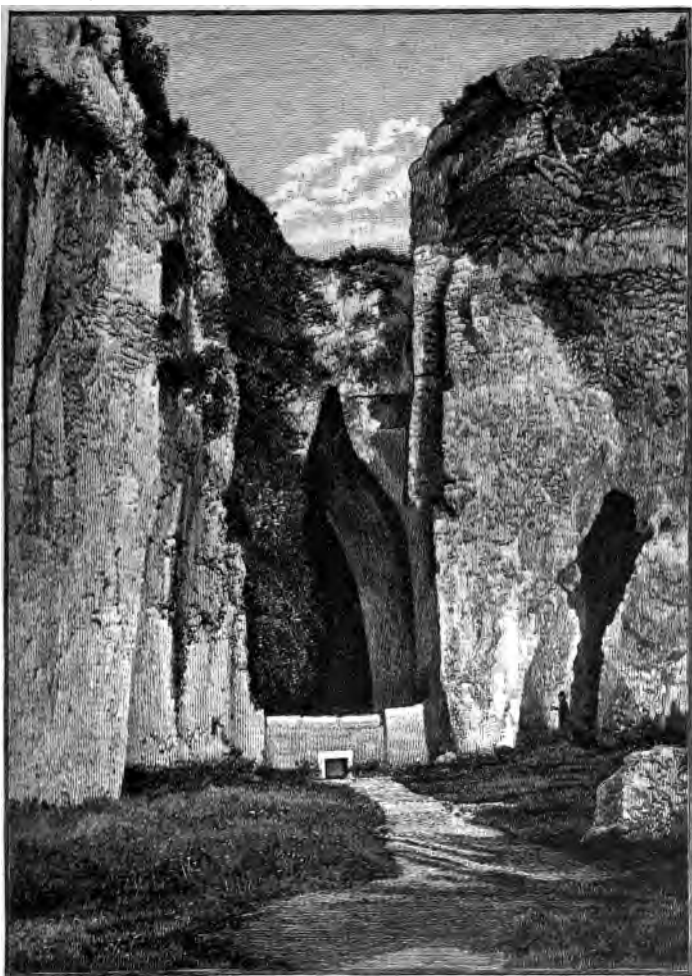
19. Licet iste dicat ēmissee sē, sicutī solet dicere, crēdite
hōc mihi, iūdicēs: nulla umquam civitās tōtā Asiā et Graeciā 25
signum ūllum, tabulam pictam, ūllum dēnique ōrnāmentum
urbis, suā voluntāte cuiquam vēndidit, nisi forte existimātis,
postea quam iūdicia sevēra Rōmae fieri dēsiērunt, Graecōs
hominēs haec vēnditāre coepisse, quae tum nōn modo nōn

vēnditābant, cum iūdicia fiēbant, vērūm etiā coēmēbant; aut nisi arbitrāmini L. Crassō, Q. Scaevolae, C. Claudiō, potentissimis hominibus, quōrum aedilitātēs ōrnatissimās vidimus, commercium istārum rērum cum Graecis hominibus nōn fuisse, 5 eis quī post iūdiciorū dissolūtiōnem aedilēs facti sunt fuisse.

Works of Art Held Priceless by Greeks.

LX. 20. Acerbiōrem etiā scītōte esse cīvitatibus falsam istam et simulatam ēmptiōnem, quam sī quī clam surripiat aut ēripiat palam atque auferat. Nam turpitudinem summam esse arbitrantur referri in tabulās publicās, pretiō adductam 10 cīvitatē (et pretiō parvō) ea quae accēpisset ā māiōribus vēdidisse atque abaliēnāsse. Etenim mirandum in modum Graeci rēbus istis, quās nōs contemnimus, dēlectantur. Itaque māiōrēs nostri facile patiēbantur, haec esse apud illōs quam plūrima: apud sociōs, ut imperiō nostrō quam 15 ōrnatissimī flōrentissimīque essent: apud eōs autem, quōs vectigālis aut stipendiāriōs fēcerant, tamen haec relinquebant, ut illi quibus haec iūcunda sunt, quae nōbis levia videntur, habērent haec oblectāmenta et sōlācia servitūtis.

21. Quid arbitrāmini Rēginōs, quī iam cīvēs Rōmāni 20 sunt, merēre velle, ut ab eis marmorea Venus illa auferatur? quid Tarentinōs, ut Eurōpam in taurō āmittant? ut Satyrum, quī apud illōs in aede Vestae est? ut cētera? quid Thespiēnsēs, ut Cupidinis signum [propter quod ūnum vīsuntur Thespieae]? quid Cnidiōs, ut Venerem marmoream? 25 quid, ut pictam, Coōs? quid Ephesiōs, ut Alexandrum? quid Cȳzicēnōs, ut Āiācem aut Mēdēam? quid Rhodiōs, ut Iālȳsum? quid Athēniēnsēs, ut ex marmore Iacchum aut Paralum pictum aut ex aere Myrōnis būculam? Longum est et nōn necessārium commemorāre quae apud quōsque vīsenda 30 sunt tōtā Asiā et Graeciā: vērūm illud est quam ob rem haec commemorem, quod existimāre hōc vōs volō, mirum quendam dolōrem accipere eōs, ex quōrum urbibus haec auferantur.



THE QUARRIES OF SYRACUSE.
(Dionysius' Far.)



CRUCIFIXION OF A ROMAN CITIZEN.

(*In C. Verrem : Actio II., Lib. V., ch. 61-66.*)

Cruelties of Verres.

QUID nunc agam? Cum iam tot hōrās dē ūnō genere ac dē istius nefāriā crūdēlitātē dicam, — cum prope omnem vim verbōrum ēius modī, quae scelere istius digna sint, aliis in rēbus cōsūmpserim, neque hōc prōviderim, ut varietātē criminum vōs attentōs tenērem, — quem ad modum 5 dē tantā rē dicam? Opinor, ūnus modus atque ūna ratiō est. Rēm in mediō pōnam, quae tantum habet ipsa gravitātis, ut neque mea (quae nūlla est) neque cuiusquam, ad inflammandōs vestrōs animōs, ēloquentia requirātur.

Unguarded Complaints of Gavius.

2. Gāvius hīc, quem dicō, Cōnsānus, cum in illō numerō 10 cīvium Rōmānōrum ab istō in vincla coniectus esset, et nesciō quā ratiōne clam ē lautumiis profūgisset, Messānamque vēnisset, — quī tam prope iam Ītaliā et moenia Rēgīnōrum cīvium Rōmānōrum vidērēt, et ex illō metu mortis ac tenebrīs, quasi lūce libertātis et odōre aliquō 15 lēgum recreātus, revīxisset, — loquī Messānae et querī coepit, sē cīvem Rōmānum in vincla esse coniectum; sibi rēctā iter esse Rōmam; Verrī sē praestō advenienti futurum.

His Words Reported to Verres.

3. Nōn intellegēbat miser nihil interesse, utrum haec 20 Messānae, an apud istum in praetōriō loquerētur. Nam (ut ante vōs docui) hanc sibi iste urbem dēlēgerat, quam habēret adiūtricem scelerum, fūrtōrum receptricem, flāgitiorum omniū cōnsciam. Itaque ad magistrātum Mamer-

tinum statim dēducitur Gāvius: eōque ipsō diē cāsū Messānam Verrēs vēnit. Rēs ad eum dēfertur: esse cīvem Rōmānum, quī sē Syrācūsīs in lautumiīs fuisse



COIN OF THE MAMERTINI.

quererētur: quem, iam ingredientem in nāvem, et Verri
5 nimis atrōciter minitāntem, ab sē retrāctum esse et asser-
vātum, ut ipse in eum statueret quod vidērētur.

Gavius Scourged.

4. Agit hominibus grātiās, et eōrum benevolentiam ergā
sē diligentiamque conlaudat. Ipse, inflammātus scelere et
furōre, in forum venit. Ārdēbant oculi: tōtō ex ōre crūdē-
10 litās ēminēbat. Exspectābant omnēs, quō tandem prōgres-
sūrus aut quidnam āctūrus esset; cum repente hominem
prōripī, atque in forō mediō nūdārī ac dēligārī, et virgās
expedīrī iubet. Clāmābat ille miser, sē cīvem esse Rōmā-
num, mūnicipem Cōnsānum; meruisse cum L. Raeciō,
15 splendidissimō equite Rōmānō, quī Panhormī negōtiārētur,
ex quō haec Verrēs scire posset. Tum iste, sē comperisse
eum speculandī causā in Siciliā ā ducibus fugitivōrum esse
missum; cūius rei neque index, neque vestīgium aliquod,
neque suspiciō cuiquam esset ūlla. Deinde iubet undique
20 hominem vehementissimē verberārī.

He is Threatened with the Cross.

5. Caedēbātur virgīs in mediō forō Messānae cīvis Rōmā-
nus, iūdicēs; cum intereā nūllus gemitus, nūlla vōx alia

illius miserī inter dolōrem crepitumque plāgārum audiēbātur, nisi haec, *Civis Rōmānus sum!* Hāc sē commemoratiōne civitātis omnia verbera dēpulsūrum, cruciātumque ā corpore dēiectūrum, arbitrābātur. Is nōn modo hōc nōn perfēcit, ut virgārum vim dēprecārētur; sed, cum implōrāret saepius, ūsūrpāretque nōmen civitātis, crux — crux, inquam — infēlici et aerumnōsō, quī numquam istam pestem viderat, comparābātur.

Rights of a Roman Citizen Outraged.

LXIII. 6. Ō nōmen dulce libertātis! Ō iūs eximium nostrae civitātis! Ō lēx Porcia, lēgēsque Semprōniae! Ō graviter dēsiderāta, et aliquandō reddita plēbī Rōmānae, tribūnicia potestās! Hūcine tandem omnia recidērunt, ut civis Rōmānus, in prōvinciā populī Rōmānī, in oppidō foederātōrum, ab eō quī beneficiō populī Rōmānī fascis et secūris habēret, dēligātus in forō virgīs caederētur? Quid? cum ignēs ārdentēsque lāminae cēterique cruciātūs admovēbantur, si tē illius acerba implōrātiō et vōx miserābilis nōn inhibēbat, nē civium quidem Rōmānōrum, quī tum aderant, flētū et gemitū maximō commovēbāre? In crucem tū agere ausus es quemquam, quī sē civem Rōmānum esse diceret? 7. Nōlūi tam vehementer agere hōc primā āctiōne, iūdicēs: nōlūi. Vidistis enim, ut animī multitudinis in istum dolōre et odiō et commūnis periculī metū concitārentur. Statuī egomet mihi tum modum ōrātiōnī meae, et C. Numitōriō, equitī Rōmānō, primō hominī, testī meō; et Glabriōnem, id quod sapientissimē fēcit, facere laetātus sum, ut repente cōnsilium in mediō testimōniō dimitteret. Etenim verēbātur nē populus Rōmānus ab istō eās poenās vī repetisse vidērētur, quās veritus esset nē iste lēgibus ac vestrō iūdicīo nōn esset persolūturus.

Gavius was not a Spy.

8. Nunc, quoniam exploratum est omnibus quō locō causa tua sit, et quid dē tē futurum sit, sic tēcum agam : Gāvium istum, quem repentinum speculātōrem fuisse dīcis, ostendam in lautumiās Syrācūsīs abs tē esse coniectum.

5 Neque id solum ex litteris ostendam Syrācūsānōrum, nē possis dicere mē, quia sit aliquis in litteris Gāvius, hōc fingere et ēligere nōmen, ut hunc illum esse possim dicere ; sed ad arbitrium tuum testis dabō, quī istum ipsum Syrācūsīs abs tē in lautumiās coniectum esse dicant. Prōdū-

10 cam etiam Cōnsānōs, mūnicipēs illius ac necessariōs, quī tē nunc sērō doceant, iūdicēs nōn sērō, illum P. Gāvium, quem tū in crucem ēgistī, cīvem Rōmānum et mūnicipem Cōnsānum, nōn speculātōrem fugitivōrum fuisse.

His Claim of Citizenship Deserved Inquiry.

LXIV. 9. Cum haec omnia, quae polliceor, cumulātē

15 tuis patrōnīs plāna fēcerō, tum istūc ipsum tenēbō, quod abs tē mihi datur : eō contentum mē esse dicam. Quid enim nūper tū ipse, cum populi Rōmānī clāmōre atque impetū perturbātus exsiluisti, quid, inquam, locūtus es ? Illum, quod moram suppliciō quaereret, ideō clāmitāsse sē

20 esse cīvem Rōmānum, sed speculātōrem fuisse. Iam mei testēs vērī sunt. Quid enim dicit aliud C. Numitōrius ? quid M. et P. Cottiī, nōbilissimī hominēs, ex agrō Tauromenītānō ? quid Q. Luccēius, quī argentāriam Rēgii maximam fēcit ? quid cēteri ? Adhūc enim testēs ex eō genere ā mē

25 sunt datī, nōn quī nōvisse Gāvium, sed sē vīdisse dicerent, cum is, quī sē cīvem Rōmānum esse clāmāret, in crucem agerētur. Hōc tū, Verrēs, idem dīcis ; hōc tū cōnfītēris illum clāmitāsse, sē cīvem esse Rōmānum ; apud tē nōmen civitātis nē tantum quidē valuisse, ut dubitātiōnem ali-

30 quam crucis, ut crūdēlissimī taeterrimīque supplicī aliquam parvam moram saltem posset adferre.



COIN OF RHEGIUM.

Roman Citizenship a Protection Anywhere.

✓ 10. Hōc teneō, hīc haereō, iūdicēs. Hōc sum contentus
 ūnō; omittō ac neglegō cētera; suā cōfessiōne induātur ac
 iugulētur necesse est. Quī esset ignōrābās; speculātorem
 esse suspicābare. Nōn quaerō quā suspiciōne: tuā tē
 accūsō ōrātiōne. Cīvem Rōmānum sē esse dicēbat. Sī 5
 tū, apud Persās aut in extrēmā Indiā dēprehēnsus, Verrēs,
 ad supplicium dūcerēre, quid aliud clāmitārēs, nisi tē cīvem
 esse Rōmānum? Et, sī tibi ignōtō apud ignōtōs, apud
 barbarōs, apud hominēs in extrēmīs atque ultimīs gentibus
 positōs, nōbile et inlūstre apud omnis nōmen civitātis tuae 10
 prōfuisset, — ille, quisquis erat, quem tū in crucem rapiēbās,
 quī tibi esset ignōtus, cum cīvem sē Rōmānum esse dice-
 ret, apud tē praetōrem, sī nōn effugium, nē moram qui-
 dem mortis, mentiōne atque ūsūrpātiōne civitātis, adsequi
 potuit?

15

LVX. 11. Hominēs tenuēs, obscurō locō nātī, nāvigant;
 adeunt ad ea loca quae numquam antea vidērunt; ubi
 neque nōtī esse eis quō vērērunt, neque semper cum cōgni-
 tōribus esse possunt. Hāc ūnā tamen fiduciā civitātis,
 nōn modo apud nostrōs magistrātūs, quī et lēgum et exis- 20
 timātiōnis periculō continentur, neque apud cīvis solum
 Rōmānōs, quī et sermōnis et iūris et multārum rērum
 societāte iūctī sunt, fore sē tūtōs arbitrantur; sed, quō-

cumque vēnerint, hanc sibi rem praesidiō spērant futūram.
 12. Tolle hanc spem, tolle hōc praesidium cīvibus Rōmānis;
 cōstitue nihil esse opis in hāc vōce, *Civis Rōmānus sum*,
 pōsse impūne praetōrem, aut alium quemlibet, supplicium
 5 quod velit in eum cōstituere quī sē cīvem Rōmānum esse
 dicat, quod eum quis ignōret: iam omnīs prōvinciās, iam
 omnia rēgna, iam omnīs liberās civitatēs, iam omnem orbem
 terrārum, quī semper nostris hominibus maximē patuit,
 cīvibus Rōmānis istā dēfēnsiōne praeclēseris. Quid sī
 10 L. Raecium, equitem Rōmānum, quī tum in Siciliā erat,
 nōminābat? etiamne id māgnū fuit, Panhormum litterās
 mittere? Adservāssēs hominem; custōdiis Mamertinōrum
 tuōrum vinctum, clausum habuissēs, dum Panhormō Rae-
 cius venīret; cōgnōsceret hominem, aliquid dē summō sup-
 15 pliciō remitterēs. Sī ignōrāret, tum, sī ita tibi vidērētur,
 hōc iūris in omnīs cōstituerēs, ut, quī neque tibi nōtus
 esset, neque cōgnitōrem locuplēm daret, quamvis cīvis
 Rōmānus esset, in crucem tollerētur.

Verres the Enemy of all Roman Citizens.

LXVI. 13. Sed quid ego plūra dē Gāviō? quasi tū
 20 Gāviō tum fueris infēstus, ac nōn nōminī, generī, iūrī
 cīvium hostis. Nōn illi (inquam) hominī, sed causae
 commūni libertātis, inimicus fuisti. Quid enim attinuit,
 cum Mamertinī, mōre atque institūtō suō, crucem fixissent
 post urbem, in viā Pompēiā, tē iubēre in eā parte figere,
 25 quae ad fretum spectāret; et hōc addere—quod negāre
 nūllō modō potes, quod omnibus audientibus dixisti palam
 —tē idcirco illum locum dēligere, ut ille, quoniam sē cīvem
 Rōmānum esse diceret, ex cruce Ītaliā cernere ac domum
 suam prōspicere posset? Itaque illa crux sōla, iudicēs,
 30 post conditam Messānam, illō in locō fixa est. Ītaliae
 cōspectus ad eam rem ab istō dēlēctus est, ut ille, in
 dolore cruciātūque moriēns, perangustō fretū divisa ser-

vitūtis ac libertātis iūra cōgnōsceret; Italia autem alumnū suū servitūtis extrēmō summōque suppliciō adfixum vidēret.

Shameless Audacity of the Crime.

14. Facinus est vincēre civem Rōmānum; scelus verberāre; prope parricidium necāre: quid dicam in crucem 5 tollere? verbō satis dignō tam nefāria rēs appellārī nūllō modō potest. Nōn fuit his omnibus iste contentus. Spectet (inquit) patriam: in cōspectū lēgum libertātisque moriātur. Nōn tū hōc locō Gāvium, nōn ūnum hominem nesciō quē [civem Rōmānum], sed commūnem libertātis et civitātis 10 causam in illum cruciātum et crucem ēgistī. Iam vērō vidēte hominis audāciam. Nōne eum graviter tulisse arbitramini, quod illam civibus Rōmānis crucem nōn posset in forō, nōn in comitiō, nōn in rōstris dēfigere? Quod enim his locis, in prōvinciā suā, celebritāte simillimum, regiōne 15 proximum potuit, ēlēgit. Monumentum sceleris audāciaeque suae voluit esse in cōspectū Italiae, vestibulō Siciliae praetervectionē omnium qui ultrō citrōque nāvīgarent.



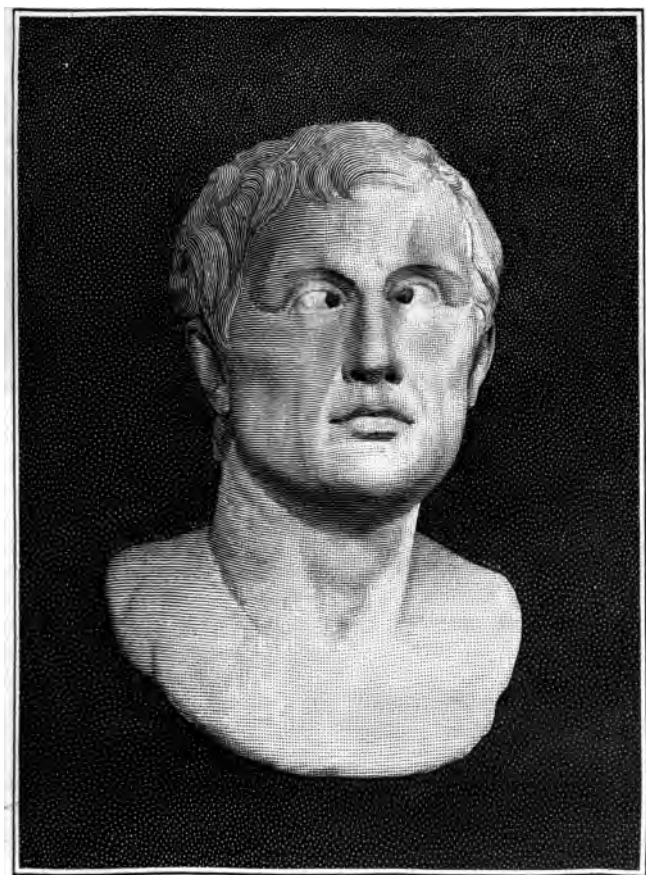
POMPEY'S MILITARY COMMAND.

(*Prō Lēge Māniliā.*)

B.C. 66.

THE last serious resistance to the Roman power in the East was offered by Mithridates VI., king of Pontus, the most formidable enemy encountered by Rome since the death of Hannibal. The dominions of Mithridates embraced the whole eastern coast of the Black Sea (Pontus Euxinus), including the kingdom of Bosphorus (Crimea) on the one hand, and Paphlagonia on the other, while the king of Armenia also was closely allied to him by marriage. There were three several "Mithridatic Wars." In the First the Romans were commanded by Sulla (88-84 B.C.), who gained great successes, and forced Mithridates to pay a large sum of money. In the Second (83-82), a short and unimportant affair, Murena, the Roman commander, was worsted. The Third broke out B.C. 74, and was successfully conducted by Lucius Licinius Lucullus, the ablest general of the aristocracy.

When this war had continued for several years, the democratic faction (*populares*) took advantage of some temporary reverses sustained by Lucullus, and of the unpopularity of his administration, to revoke his command and give to the consul of B.C. 67, M'. Acilius Glabrio (the same who had presided at the trial of Verres), the eastern war as his "province." The law effecting this change was proposed by



POMPEY.
(Bust in the Vatican.)



the tribune A. Gabinius, one of the most active demagogues of the time. Another law (*lex, Gabinia*), proposed B.C. 67 by the same politician, required the Senate to appoint a commander of consular rank, with extraordinary powers for three years by land and sea, to suppress the piracy which infested every part of the Mediterranean, having its chief seat in Cilicia. It was understood as a matter of course that Gnaeus (or Cneius) Pompey, who had been living in retirement since his consulship, B.C. 70, would receive this appointment. Pompey accomplished his task with the most brilliant success, and in three months had the seas completely cleared. (See below, ch. xii.)

Meantime Glabrio had shown himself wholly incompetent to conduct the war against Mithridates, and early in B.C. 66, the tribune Caius Manilius proposed a law extending Pompey's command over the entire East. Power like this was quite inconsistent with the republican institutions of Rome and with the established authority of the Senate; so that the law was of course opposed by the aristocracy (*optimates*), led by Hortensius and Catulus. Cicero was now prætor. He was no democrat of the school of Gabinius and Cæsar; but on the other hand he had no hereditary sympathies with the Senate, and he probably failed to recognize the revolutionary character of the proposition and considered merely its practical advantages. He therefore advocated the passage of the Manilian law with ardor.

The law was passed, and Pompey fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of his friends. He brought the Mithridatic War to an end, organized the Roman power throughout the East, and returned home, B.C. 61, with greater prestige and glory than had ever been won by any Roman before him.

The Oration on the Manilian Law was Cicero's first political speech. Till now he had been a public-spirited lawyer; from this time on he was essentially a politician, and it is not hard to see how unfavorably his character was influenced by contact with the corrupt politics of that day.

Cicero's Reasons for Addressing a Political Assembly.

QUAMQUAM mihi semper frequens cōspectus vester multō iūcundissimus, hīc autem locus ad agendum amplissimus, ad dicendum ōrnatissimus est vīsus, Quīrītēs, tamen hōc aditū laudis, quī semper optimō cuique maximē patuit, nōn mea mē voluntās adhūc, sed vitæ meae ratiō-

Orations of Cicero

nēs ab ineunte aetāte susceptae prohibuērunt. Nam cum anteā per aetātem nōndum hūius auctōritātem loci attingere audērem, statueremque nihil hūc nisi perfectum ingenio, elaborātum industriā adferri oportere, omne meum tempus
5 amicōrum temporibus trāsmittendum putāvi. 2. Ita neque hīc locus vacuus umquam fuit ab eīs quī vestram causam dēfenderent, et meus labor, in privātōrum periculīs castē integrēque versātus, ex vestrō iūdiō fructum est amplissimum cōsecūtus. Nam cum propter dilātiōnem comiti-
10 ōrum ter praetor primus centuriis cūctis renūtiātus sum, facile intellēxi, Quiritēs, et quid dē mē iudicārētis, et quid aliis praescriberētis. Nunc cum et auctōritātis in mē tantum sit, quantum vōs honōribus mandandis esse voluistis, et ad agendum facultātis tantum, quantum hominī vigilantī
15 ex forēnsi ūsū prope cotidiāna dicendī exercitātiō potuit adferre, certē et si quid auctōritātis in mē est, apud eōs ūtar quī eam mihi dederunt, et si quid in dicendō cōsequi possum, eis ostendam potissimū, quī ei quoque rei fructum suō iūdiō tribuendum esse dūxerunt. 3. Atque illud
20 in primis mihi laetandum iure esse vidē, quod in hāc insolitā mihi ex hōc locō ratiōne dicendī causa tālis oblāta est, in quā ōrātiō deesse nēminī possit. Dicendum est enim dē Cn. Pompēi singulārī eximiāque virtūte: hūius autem ōrātiōnis difficilīus est exitum quam principium invenire.
25 Ita mihi nōn tam cōpia quam modus in dicendō quaerendus est.

The Situation in Asia.

II. 4. Atque, — ut inde ōrātiō mea proficiātur, unde haec omnis causa dūcitur, — bellum grave et periculōsum vestris vectigālībus ac sociis ā duōbus potentissimis rēgibus
30 infertur, Mithridāte et Tigrāne, quōrum alter relictus, alter lacessitus, occāsiōnem sibi ad occupandam Asiā oblātā esse arbitrantur. Equitibus Rōmānis, honestissimis viris, adferuntur ex Asiā cotidiē litterae, quōrum māgnae rēs

aguntur in vestris vectigalibus exercendis occupatae: qui ad mē, prō necessitudine quae mihi est cum illō ordine, causam rei publicae periculaque rerum suarum detulerunt:

5. Bithyniae, quae nunc vestra prōvincia est, vicōs exustos esse complūris; rēgnū Ariobarzānis, quod finitimum est



MITHRIDATES VI.



TIGRANES.

vestris vectigalibus, tōtū esse in hostium potestāte; L. Lūcullum, māgnis rēbus gestis, ab eō bellō discēdere; huic quī successerit nōn satis esse parātū ad tantū bellū administrandū; ūnū ab omnibus sociis et cīvibus ad id bellū imperātōrem dēposcī atque expetī, eundem hunc 10 ūnū ab hostibus metūi, praeterea nēmīnem.

Importance of the Mithridatic War.

6. Causa quae sit vidētis: nunc quid agendum sit cōn- siderāte. Prīmū mihi vidētur dē genere bellī, deinde dē māgnitudine, tum dē imperātōre dēligendō esse dicendum. Genus est bellī eius modī, quod maximē vestrōs animōs 15 excitāre atque inflammāre ad persequendī studiū dēbeat: in quō agitur populī Rōmānī glōria, quae vōbis ā māioribus cum māgnā in omnibus rēbus tum summa in rē militārī trādita est; agitur salūs sociōrum atque amīcōrum, prō quā multa māiōrēs vestri māgnā et gravia bella gesserunt; 20 aguntur certissima populī Rōmānī vectigalia et maxima, quibus amissis et pācis ōrnamēta et subsidia belli requi-

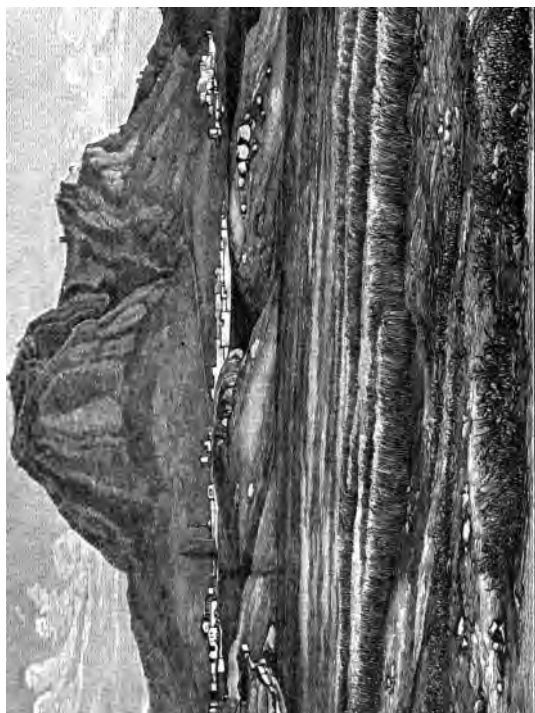
rētis; aguntur bona multōrum civium, quibus est ā vōbis et ipsōrum et rei pūblīcae causā cōsulendum.

III Success of the Former Wars in Asia.

III. 7. Et quoniam semper appetentēs glōriae praeter cēterās gentis atque avidi laudis fuistis, dēlenda est vōbis
 5 illa macula [Mithridaticō] bellō superiōre concepta, quae penitus iam insēdit ac nimis inveterāvit in populī Rōmāni nōmine,—quod is, quī ūnō diē, tōtā in Asiā, tot in civitatibus, ūnō nūntiō atque ūnā significātiōne [litterārum] civis Rōmānōs necandōs trucidandōsque dēnotāvit, nōn modo
 10 adhūc poenam nūllam suō dignam scelere suscēpit, sed ab illō tempore annum iam tertium et vicēsimum rēgnat, et ita rēgnat, ut sē nōn Ponti neque Cappadociae latebris occultāre velit, sed ēmergere ex patriō rēgnō atque in vestris vectigālibus, hūc est, in Asiae lūce versārī. 8. Etenim
 15 adhūc ita nostrī cum illō rēge contendērunt imperātōrēs, ut ab illō insignia victōriae, nōn victōriam reportārent. Triumphāvit L. Sūlla, triumphāvit L. Mūrēna dē Mithridate, duō fortissimī virī et summī imperātōrēs; sed ita triumphārunt, ut ille pulsus superātusque rēgnāret. Vērū
 20 tamēn illis imperātōribus laus est tribuenda quod ēgērunt, venia danda quod reliquērunt, proptereā quod ab eō bellō Sūllam in Italiam rēs pūblica, Mūrēnam Sūlla revocāvit.

Strength of the Enemy.

IV. 9. Mithridātēs autem omne reliquum tempus nōn ad oblivionem veteris belli, sed ad comparātiōnem novī con-
 25 tulit: quī [postea] cum maximās aedificāset ōrnāsetque classis exercitūsque permāgnōs quibuscumque ex gentibus potuisset comparāset, et sē Bosporānis finitimis suis bellum inferre simulāret, ūsque in Hispāniam lēgātōs ac litterās misit ad eōs ducēs quibuscum tum bellum gerēbāmus, ut,
 30 cum duōbus in locis disiūctissimis maximēque diversis ūnō



SITE OF CORINTH.





cōnsiliō ā binis hostium cōpiis bellum terrā marique gereretur, vōs ancipiti contentiōne districti dē imperiō dimicārētis. 10. Sed tamen alterius partis periculum, Sertōriānae atque Hispāniēnsis, quae multō plūs firmāmenti ac rōboris habēbat, Cn. Pompēi dīvinō cōnsiliō ac singulārī virtūte dēpulsum est; in alterā parte ita rēs ā L. Lūcullō summō virō est administrāta, ut initia illa rērum gestārum māgna atque praeclāra nōn fēlicitāti eius, sed virtūti, haec autem extrēma, quae nūper accidērunt, nōn culpaē, sed fortunāe tribuenda esse videantur. Sed dē Lūcullō dicam aliō locō, et ita 10 dicam, Quiritēs, ut neque vērā laus eī detrācta orātiōne meā neque falsa adficta esse videātur: 11. dē vestri imperi dignitāte atque glōriā — quoniam is est exōrsus orātiōnis meae — vidēte quem vōbis animum suscipiendum putētis.

Is the Roman Spirit Declining?

V. Māiōrēs nostrī saepe mercātōribus aut nāviculāriis 15 nostris iniuriōsius trāctātis bella gessērunt: vōs, tot milibus civium Rōmānōrum ūnō nūntiō atque ūnō tempore necātis, quō tandem animō esse debētis? Lēgātī quod erant appellāti superbius, Corinthum patrēs vestri tōtius Graeciae lūmen exstinctum esse voluērunt: vōs eum rēgem 20 inultum esse patiēmini, qui lēgātum populī Rōmāni cōnsulārem vinculis ac verberibus atque omnī suppliciō excruciātum necāvit? Illi libertātem imminūtā civium Rōmānōrum nōn tulērunt: vōs ēreptam vitā neglegētis? iūs lēgatiōnis verbō violātum illi persecūti sunt: vōs lēgā- 25 tum omnī suppliciō interfectum relinquētis? 12. Vidēte nē, ut illis pulcherrimum fuit tantam vōbis imperi glōriam trādere, sic vōbis turpissimum sit, id quod accēpistis tuērī et cōservāre nōn posse.

The Allies in Peril: they Call for Pompey.

Quid? quod salūs sociōrum summum in periculum ac dis- 30 crimen vocātur, quō tandem animō ferre debētis? Rēgnō

est expulsus Ariobarzânēs rēx, socius populi Rōmānī atque amicus; imminent duo rēgēs tōti Asiae nōn solum vōbis inimicissimī, sed etiam vestris sociis atque amicis / civitatēs autem omnēs cūctā Asiā atque Graeciā vestrum auxilium
 5 expectāre propter periculi māgnitudinem cōguntur; imperatōrem ā vōbis certum dēposcere, cum praesertim vōs alium miseritis, neque audent, neque sē id facere sine summō periculō posse arbitrantur. 13. Vident et sentiunt hōc idem quod vōs, — ūnum virum esse, in quō summa
 10 sint omnia, et eum propter esse, quō etiam carent aegrius; cūius adventū ipsō atque nōmine, tametsi ille ad maritimum bellum vēnerit, tamen impetūs hostium repressōs esse intellegunt ac retardātōs. | Hī vōs, quoniam liberē loquī nōn licet, tacitē rogant, ut sē quoque, sicut cēterārum prōvin-
 15 ciārum sociōs, dignōs existimētis, quōrum salutem tāli virō commendētis; atque hōc etiam magis, quod cēterōs in prōvinciam ēius modī hominēs cum imperiō mittimus, ut etiam sī ab hoste dēfendant, tamen ipsōrum adventūs in urbīs sociōrum nōn multum ab hostili expūgnātiōne differant.
 20 Hunc audiēbant antea, nunc praesentem vident, tantā temperantiā, tantā mānsuetūdine, tantā hūmānitāte, ut eī beātissimī esse videantur, apud quōs ille diūtissimē commorātur.

The Revenues at Stake.

VI. 14. Quā rē sī propter sociōs, nullā ipsī iniuriā laces-
 sitī, māiōrēs nostrī cum Antiochō, cum Philippō, cum Aetō-
 25 lis, cum Poenis bella gessērunt, quantō vōs studiō convenit iniuriis prōvocātōs sociōrum salutem unā cum imperi vestri dignitāte dēfendere, praesertim cum dē maximis vestris vectigālibus agātur? Nam cēterārum prōvinciārum vectigālia, Quiritēs, tanta sunt, ut eis ad ipsās prōvinciās tūtandās vix
 30 contentī esse possimus: Asia vero tam opīma est ac fertilis, ut et ūbertāte agrōrum et varietāte fructuum et māgnitudine pāstiōnis et multitudīne eārum rērum quae exportantur,

facile omnibus terris antecellat. Itaque haec vobis provincia, Quiritēs, si et belli utilitatem et pacis dignitatem retinere vultis, non modo a calamitate, sed etiam a metu calamitatis est defendenda. 15. Nam in ceteris rebus cum venit calamitas, tum detrimentum accipitur; at in vecti- 5 galibus non solum adventus mali, sed etiam metus ipse adfert calamitatem. Nam cum hostium copiae non longē absunt, etiam si inruptio nulla facta est, tamen pecuaria



ANTIOCHUS III.



PHILIP V.

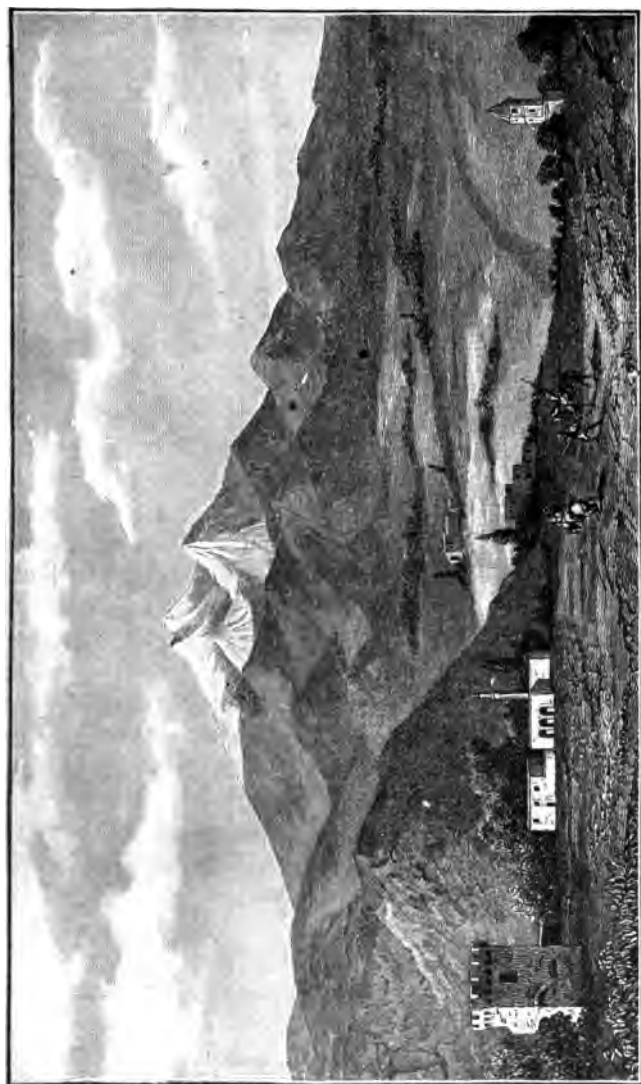
relinquitur, agrī cultura deseritur, mercatorum navigatio conquiescit. Ita neque ex portu neque ex decumis neque 10 ex scriptura vectigal conservari potest: quā rē saepe totius anni fructus uno rūmore periculi atque uno belli terrōre amittitur. 16. Quō tandem igitur animō esse existimatis aut eōs qui vectigalia nobis pensitant, aut eōs qui exercent atque exigunt, cum duo rēgēs cum maximis copiis propter 15 adsint?/ cum una excursio equitatus perbrevis tempore totius anni vectigal auferre possit? cum publicani familias maximas, quas in saltibus habent, quas in agris, quas in portubus atque custodiis, magno periculo se habere arbitrentur? Putatisne vōs illis rebus frui posse, nisi eōs qui vobis fructui 20 sunt conservaveritis non solum (ut ante dixi) calamitate, sed etiam calamitatis formidine liberatos?

Financial Crisis at Rome.

VII. 17. Ac ne illud quidem vobis neglegendum est, quod mihi ego extrēmum prōposueram, cum essem dē belli genere dictūrus, quod ad multōrum bona civium Rōmānōrum pertinet, quōrum vōbīs prō vestrā sapientiā, Quiritēs, habenda
 5 est ratiō diligenter. Nam et publicānī, hominēs honestissimī atque ōrnatissimī, suās ratiōnēs et cōpiās in illam prōvinciam contulērunt, quōrum ipsōrum per sē rēs et fortunae vōbīs cūrae esse dēbent. Etenim si vectigālia nervōs esse rei publicae semper dūximus, eum certē ōrdinem, quī exercet
 10 illa, firmāmentum cēterōrum ōrdinum rēctē esse dicēmus.

18. Deinde ex cēteris ōrdinibus hominēs gnāvi atque industrii partim ipsi in Asiā negōtiantur, quibus vōs absentibus cōsultare dēbētis, partim eōrum in eā prōvinciā pecūniās māgnās conlocātās habent. Est igitur hūmānitātis vestrae
 15 māgnū numerum eōrum civium calamitāte prohibēre, sapientiae vidēre multōrum civium calamitātem ā rē publicā sēiunctam esse nōn posse. Etenim primum illud parvī rēfert, nōs publica hīs āmissis [vectigālia] postea victoriā recuperāre. Neque enim isdem redimendi facultās erit
 20 propter calamitātem, neque aliis voluntās propter timōrem.

19. Deinde quod nōs eadem Asia atque idem iste Mithridātēs initiō belli Asiāticī docuit, id quidem certē calamitāte doctī memoriā retinēre dēbēmus. Nam tum, cum in Asiā rēs māgnās permulti āmiserant, scimus Rōmae, solutiōne
 25 impeditā, fidem concidisse. Nōn enim possunt unā in civitāte multi rem ac fortunās āmittere, ut nōn plūrēs sēcum in eandem trahant calamitātem. A quō periculō prohibēte rem publicam, et mihi crēdite id quod ipsī vidētis: haec fidēs atque haec ratiō pecūniārum, quae Rōmae, quae in
 30 forō versātur, implicāta est cum illis pecūniis Asiāticis et cohaeret. Ruere illa nōn possunt, ut haec nōn eōdem labe-facta mōtū concidant. Quā rē vidēte num dubitar.dum vōbīs



VIEW IN CAPPADOCIA.

(Mount Ararat.)



sit omni studiō ad id bellum incumbere, in quō glōria nōmi-
nis vestri, salūs sociōrum, vectigālia maxima, fortunae plūri-
mōrum civium coniūctae cum rē publicā dēfendantur.

Exploits of Lucullus.

VIII. 20. Quoniam dē genere bellī dixi, nunc dē māgni-
tūdine pauca dicam. Potest hōc enim dici, bellī genus esse 5
ita necessārium ut sit gerendum, nōn esse ita māgnū ut
sit pertimēscendum. In quō maximē ēlabōrandum est, nē
forte ea vōbīs quae diligentissimē prōvidenda sunt, contem-
nenda esse videantur. Atque ut omnēs intellegant mē L.
Lūcullō tantum impertire laudis, quantum fortī virō et sapi- 10
entī hominī et māgnō imperātōrī dēbeātur, dicō ēius adventū
maximās Mithridātī cōpiās omnibus rēbus ōrnatās atque
instrūctās fuisse, urbemque Asiae clārissimam nobisque
amīcissimam, Cyzicēnōrum, obsessam esse ab ipsō rēge
maximā multitudīne et oppūgnatam vehementissimē, quam 15
L. Lūcullus virtūte, adsiduitate, cōsiliō, summīs obsidiōnis
periculis liberāvit. 21. ab eōdem imperātōre classem māg-
nam et ōrnatam, quae ducibus Sertōriānis ad Ītaliā studiō
atque odiō inflammāta raperētur, superatam esse atque
dēpressam; māgnās hostiū praetereā cōpiās multis proeliis 20
esse dēlētās, patefactumque nostrīs legiōnibus esse Pontum,
quī antea populō Rōmānō ex omni aditū clausus fuisset;
Sinōpēn atque Amisum, quibus in oppidis erant domicilia
rēgis, omnibus rēbus ōrnatās ac refertās, cēterāsque urbīs
Ponti et Cappadociae permultās, unō aditū adventūque esse 25
captās; rēgem, spoliātum rēgnō patriō atque avitō, ad aliōs
sē rēgēs atque ad aliās gentis supplicem contulisse; atque
haec omnia salvīs populi Rōmāni sociīs atque integris vecti-
gālibus esse gesta. Satis opīnor haec esse laudis, atque ita,
Quiritēs, ut hōc vōs intellegātis, ā nullō istōrum, quī huic 30
obtrectant lēgi atque causae, L. Lūcullum similiter ex hōc
locō esse laudātum.

The War still a Great One.

IX. 22. Requirētur fortasse nunc quem ad modum, cum haec ita sint, reliquum possit māgnū esse bellum. Cōgnōscite, Quiritēs. Nōn enim hōc sine causā quaerī vidētur. Prīmum ex suō rēgnō sic Mithridātēs profūgit, ut ex eōdem
 5 Pontō Mēdēa illa quondam profūgissee dicitur, quā prædicant in fugā frātis sui mēbra in eis locis, quā sē parēs persequerētur, dissipāvisse, ut eōrum conlēctiō dispersa, maerorque patrius, celeritatem persequendi retardāret. Sic Mithridātēs fugiēns maximam vim aurī atque argentī pulcherrimārumque rerum omnium, quās et a māioribus accēperat et ipse bellō superiōre ex tōtā Asiā dirēptās in suum rēgnū congesserat, in Pontō omnem reliquit. Haec dum nostri conligunt omnia diligentius, rēx ipse ē manibus effūgit. Ita illum in persēquendi studiō maeror, hōs laetitia
 15 tardāvit. 23. Hunc in illō timōre et fugā Tigrānēs rēx Armenius excēpit, diffidentemque rēbus suis cōfirmāvit, et afflictum ērēxit, perditumque recreāvit. Cūius in rēgnū postea quā L. Lūcullus cum exercitū vēnit, plūrēs etiam gentēs contrā imperātōrem nostrum concitātae sunt. Erat
 20 enim metus infectus eis nātiōnibus, quās nunquam populū Rōmānus neque lacessendās bellō neque temptandās putāvit: erat etiam alia gravis atque vehemēns opiniō, quae animōs gentium barbarārum pervāserat, fānī locuplētissimī et religiōsissimī diripiendi causā in eas ōrās nostrum esse
 25 exercitū adductum. Ita nātiōnēs multae atque māgnae novō quōdam terrōre ac metū concitābantur. Noster autem exercitus, tametsi urbem ex Tigrānī rēgnō cēperat, et proeliis usus erat secundis, tamen nimiā longinquitāte locōrum ac dēsideriō suōrum commovēbātur.

Mithridates Defeated but not Subdued.

30 24. Hic iam plūra nōn dicam. Fuit enim illud extrēmum ut ex eis locis a militibus nostris ~~relictis~~ magis mātūrus

quam processio longior quaereretur. Mithridatēs autem et suam manū iam cōfirmārat, [et eōrum] qui sē ex ipsius rēgnō conlēgerant, et māgnis adventiciis auxiliis multōrum rēgum et nātiōnum iuvābatur. Iam hōc ferē sic fieri solēre accēpimus, ut rēgum adflictae fortūnae facile multōrum opēs adliciant ad misericordiam, maximēque eōrum qui aut



LUCULLUS.

rēgēs sunt aut vivunt in rēgnō, ut eis nōmen rēgāle māgnum et sānctum esse videātur. 25. Itaque tantum victus efficere potuit, quantum incolumis numquam est ausus optāre. Nam cum sē in rēgnum suum recēpisset, nōn fuit eō contentus, 10 quod ei praeter spem acciderat, — ut illam, postea quam pulsus erat, terram unquam attingeret, — sed in exercitum nostrum clārum atque victōrem impetum fecit. Sinite hoc

locō, Quiritēs, sicut poëtae solent, qui rēs Rōmānās scribunt, praeterire mē nostram calamitātem, quae tanta fuit, ut eam ad auris [Lūculi] imperātōris nōn ex proeliō nūntius, sed ex sermōne rūmor adferret.

Lucullus Superseded.

- 5 26. Hic in illō ipsō malō gravissimāque belli offēnsiōne, L. Lūcullus, qui tamen aliquā ex parte eis incommodis medēri fortasse potuisset, vestrō iussū coactus, — qui imperi diūturnitāti modum statuendum vetere exemplō putāvistis, —
 10 partem militum, qui iam stipendiis cōfecti erant, dimisit, partem M'. Glabriōni trādidit. Multa praetereō cōsultō, sed ea vos coniectūrā perspicite, quantum illud bellum factum putētis, quod coniungant rēgēs potentissimī, renovent agitātae nātiōnēs, suscipiant integrae gentēs, novus imperātor noster accipiat, vetere exercitū pulsō.

Who shall be Appointed Commander?

- 15 X. 27. Satis mihi multa verba fēcisse videor, quā rē esset hoc bellum genere ipsō necessārium, māgnitūdine periculōsum. Restat ut dē imperātōre ad id bellum dēligendō ac tantis rēbus praeficiendō dicendum esse videātur.

Pompey's Military Experience.

- Utinam, Quiritēs, virōrum fortium atque innocentium
 20 cōpiam tantam habērētis, ut haec vōbīs dēliberātiō difficilis esset, quemnam potissimum tantis rēbus ac tantō bellō praeficiendum putārētis! Nunc vērō — cum sit ūnus Cn. Pompēius, qui nōn modo eōrum hominum qui nunc sunt glōriam, sed etiam antiquitātis memoriam virtutē superārit
 25 — quae rēs est quae cuiusquam animum in hāc causā dubium facere possit? 28. Ego enim sic existimō, in summō imperātōre quattuor hās rēs inesse oportēre, — scientiam rei militāris, virtutem, auctōritatem, feliicitatem. Quis igitur hōc homine scientior umquam aut fuit aut esse debuit?

quī ē lūdō atque ē pueritiae disciplīnis bellō maximō atque acerrimis hostibus ad patris exercitum atque in militiae disciplinam profectus est; quī extrēmā pueritiā miles in exercitū fuit summī imperātōris, ineunte adulēcentiā maximī ipse exercitūs imperātor; quī saepius cum hoste cōnfluxit quam quisquam cum inimicō concertāvit, plūra bella gessit quam cēteri lēgērunt, plūrēs prōvinciās cōnfēcit quam aliī concupivērunt; cūius adulēcentia ad scientiam rei militāris nōn aliēnis praeceptis sed suis imperiis, nōn offēnsiōnibus belli sed victōriis, nōn stipendiis sed triumphis est erudita. 10 Quod dēnique genus esse bellī potest, in quō illum nōn exercuerit fortūna rei pūblīcae? Cīvile, Africānum, Trānsalpīnum, Hispāniēse [mixtum ex civitātibus atque ex bellīcōsissimis nātiōnibus], servile, nāvāle bellum, varia et diversa genera et bellōrum et hostium, nōn solum gesta ab hōc ūnō, 15 sed etiam cōnfecta, nullam rem esse dēclārant in ūsū positam militārī, quae hūius virī scientiam fugere possit.

His Former Successes.

XI. 29. Iam vērō virtūtī Cn. Pompēi quae potest ōrātiō pār inveniri? Quid est quod quisquam aut illō dignum aut vōbis novum aut cuiquam inauditum possit adferre? 20 Neque enim illae sunt sōlae virtūtēs imperātōriae, quae volgō existimantur, — labor in negōtiis, fortitūdō in periculis, **industria** in agendō, celeritās in cōnficiendō, cōnsilium in prōvidendō: quae tanta sunt in hōc ūnō, quanta in omnibus reliquis imperātōribus, quōs aut vidimus, aut audivimus, nōn 25 fuērunt. 30. Testis est Itālia, quam ille ipse victor L. Sūlla hūius virtūte et subsidiō cōnfessus est liberātam. Testis est Sicilia, quam multis undique cinctam periculis nōn terrōre bellī, sed cōnsilī celeritāte explicāvit. Testis est Africa, quae, māgnis oppressa hostium cōpiis, eōrum ipsōrum san- 30 guine redundāvit. Testis est Gallia, per quam legiōnibus nostris iter in Hispāniām Gallōrum interneciōne patefactum

est. Testis est Hispānia, quae saepissimē plūrimōs hostis ab hōc superātōs prōstrātōsque cōspēxit. Testis est iterum et saepius Italia, quae cum servili bellō taetrō periculōsōque premerētur, ab hōc auxilium absente expetivit : quod bellum
 5 exspectātiōne cīus attenuātum atque imminūtum est, adventū
 \ sublātum ac sepultum.

His Recent Success against the Pirates.

31. Testēs nunc vērō iam omnēs ōrae atque omnēs exterae gentēs ac nātiōnēs, dēnique maria omnia cum ūniversa, tum



VIEW NEAR CAPRI MISENUM (p. 82).

in singulis ōrīs omnēs sinūs atque portūs. Quis enim tōtō
 10 mari locus per hōs annōs aut tam firmum habuit praesidium
 ut tutus esset, aut tam fuit abditus ut latēret? Quis nāvi-
 gāvīt qui non sē aut mortis aut servitūtis periculō commit-
 teret, cum aut hieme aut refertō praedōnum mari nāvigāret?
 Hōc tantum bellum, tam turpe, tam vetus, tam lātē divisum
 15 atque dispersum, quis umquam arbitrārētur aut ab omnibus
 imperātōribus ūno annō aut omnibus annīs ab ūnō imperā-

tōre cōfici posse? 32. Quam prōvinciam tenuistis ā prae-
dōnibus liberam per hōsce annōs? quod vectigal vōbis tūtum
fuit? quem socium dēfendistis? cui praesidiō classibus
vestrīs fuistis? quam multās existimātis īsulās esse dēser-
tās? quam multās aut metū relictās aut ā praedōnibus captās
urbis esse sociōrum?

XII. Sed quid ego longinqua commemorō? Fuit hōc
quondam, fuit proprium populī Rōmānī, longē ā domō bel-



PORT OF OSTIA.

lāre, et prōpugnāculis imperī sociōrum fortunās, nōn sunt
tectā dēfendere. Sociis ego nostrīs mare per hōs annōs
clausum fuisse dicam, cum exercitūs vestri numquam ā
Brundisiō nisi hieme summā trāsmiserint? Quī ad vōs ab
exteris nātiōnibus venirent captōs querar, cum lēgātī populī
Rōmānī redēpti sint? Mercātōribus tūtum mare nōn fuisse
dicam, cum duodecim secūrēs in praedonum potestātem
pervēnerint? 33. Cnidum aut Colophonem aut Samum,

nōbilissimās urbīs, innumerābilisque aliās captās esse commemorem, cum vestrōs portūs, atque eōs portūs quibus vītā ac spīritū dūcitis, in praedōnum fuisse potestātem sciātis? An vērō ignōrātis portum Cāiētae celeberrimum ac plēnissimum nāvium inspectante praetōre ā praedōnibus esse direptum? ex Misēnō autem eius ipsius liberōs, quī cum praedōnibus antea ibi bellum gesserat, ā praedōnibus esse sublātōs? Nam quid ego Ōstiēse incommodum atque illam lābem atque ignōminiam rei pūblīcae querar, cum, prope
 10 inspectantibus vōbīs, classis ea, cui cōsul populi Rōmānī praepositus esset, ā praedōnibus capta atque oppressa est?

The Celerity of his Movements.

Prō dī immortalēs! tantamne ūnius hominis incrēdibilis ac divīna virtūs tam brevī tempore lūcem adferre rei pūblīcae potuit, ut vōs, quī modo ante ōstium Tiberinum classem



VIEW IN PAMPHYLIA (PORT OF ADALIA).

15 hostium vidēbātis, ei nunc nūllam intrā Ōceanī ōstium praedōnum nāvem esse audiātis? 34. Atque haec quā celeritāte gesta sint quamquam vidētis, tamen ā mē in dicendō praeter-
 eunda nōn sunt. Quis enim umquam aut obeundi negōti aut cōsequendi quaestūs studiō tam brevī tempore tot loca
 20 adire, tantōs cursūs cōficere potuit, quam celeriter Cn. Pompēiō dūce tantī belli impetus nāvigāvit? Quī nōndum

tempestivō ad nāvigandum mari] Siciliam adiit, Āfricam explorāvit; inde Sardiniam cum classe vēnit, atque haec tria frūmentāria subsidia rei pūblicae firmissimis praesidiis classibusque mūnivit; 35. inde cum sē in Ītaliā recēpisset, duābus Hīspāniis et Galliā [trānsalpīnā] praesidiis ac nāvibus cōfirmatā, missis item in ōram Illyrici maris et in Achāiam omnemque Graeciam nāvibus, Ītaliae duo maria maximis classibus firmissimisque praesidiis adōrnāvit; ipse autem ut Brundisiō profectus est, undēquīnquāgēsīmō diē tōtam ad imperium populi Rōmāni Ciliciam adiūnxit, omnēs, 10 quī ubique praedōnēs fuērunt, partim capti interfectique sunt, partim ūnius hūius sē imperiō ac potestātī dēdidērunt. Idem Crētēnsibus, cum ad eum ūsque in Pamphylīam lēgātōs dēprecātōrēsque misissent, spem dēditionis nōn adēmit, obsidēsque imperāvit. Ita tantum bellum, tam diūturnum, 15 tam longē lātēque dispersum, quō bellō omnēs gentēs ac nātiōnēs premēbantur, Cn. Pompēius extrēmā hieme apparāvit, ineunte vērē suscepit, mediā aestāte cōnfēcit.

Pompey has all the Qualities of a General.

XIII. 36. Est haec divīna atque incrdibilis virtūs imperātōris. Quid cēterae, quās paulō ante commemorāre coepēram, quantae atque quam multae sunt? Nōn enim bellandī virtūs solum in summō ac perfectō imperātōre quaerenda est, sed multae sunt artēs eximiae hūius administrāe comitēsque virtūtis. Ac primum, quantā innocentīā dēbent esse imperātōrēs? quantā deinde in omnibus rēbus temperantiā? 25 quantā fidē? quantā facilitāte? quantō ingenio? quantā hūmānitāte? Quae breviter qualia sint in Cn. Pompēio cōsiderēmus: summa enim omnia sunt, Quiritēs, sed ea magis ex aliōrum cōntentiōne quam ipsa per sēsē cōgnōsci atque intellegi possunt. 37. Quem enim imperātōrem possumus ūllō in numerō putāre, cūius in exercitū centuriātus vēneant atque vēnierint? Quid hunc hominem māgnū

aut amplum dē rē publicā cōgitāre, quī pecūniam, ex aerariō
 depromptam ad bellum administrandum, aut propter cupiditatem
 provinciae magistratibus diviserit, aut propter avaritiam
 Rōmae in quaestū reliquerit? Vestra admurmuratio
 5 facit, Quiritēs, ut agnōscere videāmini quī haec fēcerint:
 ego autem nōminō nēminem; quā rē irāscī mihi nēmō poterit,
 nisi quī ante dē sē voluerit cōfiteri. Itaque propter
 hanc avaritiam imperatōrum quantās calamitatēs, quōcumque
 ventum est, nostrī exercitūs ferant quis ignōrat? ~~38.~~ Iti-
 10 nera quae per hōsce annōs in Italiā per agrōs atque oppida
 civium Rōmānōrum nostrī imperatōrēs fēcerint recordāmini:
 tum facilius statuētis quid apud exterās nātiōnēs fieri existi-
 mētis. Utrum plūris arbitrāmini per hōsce annōs militum
 vestrōrum armis hostium urbīs, an hibernis sociōrum civi-
 15 tātēs esse delētās? Neque enim potest exercitum is conti-
 nēre imperatōr, quī sē ipse nōn continet, neque sevērus esse
 in iudicandō, quī aliōs in sē sevērōs esse iudicēs nōn vult.
 39. Hic mirāmur hunc hominem tantum excellere cēteris,
 cuius legiōnēs sic in Asiam pervēnerint, ut nōn modo manus
 20 tantī exercitūs, sed nē vestigium quidem cuiquam pācātō
 nocuisse dicātur? Iam vērō quem ad modum militēs hiber-
 nent cotidiē sermōnēs ac litterae perferuntur: nōn modo ut
 sumptum faciat in militem nēminī vis adfertur, sed nē cupi-
 enti quidem cuiquam permittitur. Hiemis enim, nōn avā-
 25 ritiae perfugium maiōrēs nostrī in sociōrum atque amicōrum
 tēctis esse voluerunt.

His Self-Restraint and Consequent Popularity.

XIV. 40. Age vērō: cēteris in rēbus quālī sit temperantiā
 cōsiderāte. Unde illam tantam celeritatem et tam incrēdi-
 bilem cursum inventum putātis? Nōn enim illum eximia
 30 vis rēmigum aut ars inaudita quaedam gubernandī aut ventī
 aliquī novī tam celeriter in ultimās terrās pertulērunt; sed
 eae rēs quae cēterōs remorārī solent, nōn retardārunt: nōn

avāritia ab institūtō cursū ad praedam aliquam dēvocāvit, nōn libidō ad voluptātem, nōn amoenitās ad dēlectātiōnem, nōn nōbilitās urbis ad cōgnitiōnem, nōn dēnique labor ipse ad quiētem ; postrēmō signa et tabulās cēteraque ōrnāmenta Graecōrum oppidōrum, quae cēteri tollenda esse arbitrantur, 5 ea sibi ille nē visenda quidem existimāvit. : 41. Itaque omnēs nunc in eīs locis Cn. Pompēium sicut aliquem nōn ex hāc



GALLEY. (FROM THE PRÆNESTE RELIEF.)

urbe missum, sed dē caelō dēlāpsū intuentur. Nunc dēnique incipiunt crēdere fuisse hominēs Rōmānōs hāc quondam continentīā, quod iam nātiōnibus exteris incrēdibile ac 10 falsō memoriae prōditum vidēbātur. Nunc imperī vestri splendor illis gentibus lūcem adferre coepit. Nunc intelligunt nōn sine causā māiōrēs suōs, tum cum eā temperantiā magistrātūs habēbāmus, servīre populō Rōmānō quam imperāre aliis māluisse. Iam vērō ita facilēs aditūs ad eum pri- 15 vātōrum, ita liberae querimōniae dē aliōrum iniūriis esse dicuntur, ut is, quī dignitatē principibus excellit, facilitāte

inimīs pār esse videātur. **42.** Iam quantum cōsiliō, quantum dicendi gravitatē et cōpiā valeat, — in quō ipsō inest quaedam dignitās imperatōria, — vōs, Quirītēs, hōc ipsō ex locō saepe cōgnōvistis. Fidem vērō eius quantam inter
 5 sociōs existimārī putātis, quam hostēs omnēs omnium generum sāctissimam iūdicārīnt? Hūmānitātē iam tantā est, ut difficile dictū sit utrum hostēs magis virtutē eius pūgnantēs timuerint, an mānsuētūdinem victi dilēxerint. Et quisquam dubitābit quin huic hōc tantum bellum trāsmittendum sit, quī ad omnia nostrae memoriae bella cōficienda
 10 divīnō quōdam cōsiliō nātus esse videātur?

His Prestige as a Commander.

C. C. R.

XV. **43.** Et quoniam auctōritās quoque in bellis administrandis multum atque in imperiō militārī valet, certē nēmini dubium est quin eā rē idem ille imperatōr plūrimū possit.
 15 Vehementer autem pertinēre ad bella administranda quid hostēs, quid socii dē imperatōribus nostris existiment quis ignōrat, cum sciāmus hominēs in tantis rēbus, ut aut contemnant aut metuant aut oderint aut ament, opinione nō minus et fāmā quam aliquā ratiōne certā commovēri? Quod
 20 igitur nōmen umquam in orbe terrārum clārius fuit? cuius rēs gestae parēs? dē quō homīne vōs, — id quod maximē facit auctōritātem, — tanta et tam praeclārā iūdicia fēcistis?
44. An vērō ūllam ūsquam esse ōram tam dēsertam putātis, quō nōn illius diēi fāma pervāserit, cum ūniversus populus
 25 Rōmānus, refertō forō complētisque omnibus templis ex quibus hic locus cōspici potest, ūnum sibi ad commūne omnium gentium bellum Cn. Pompēium imperatōrem dēposcit? Itaque — ut plūra nōn dīcam, neque aliōrum exemplis cōfirmem quantum [hūius] auctōritās valeat in bellō —
 30 ab eōdem Cn. Pompēiō omnium rērum ēgregiārum exempla sūmantur: quī quō diē ā vōbis maritimō bellō praepositus est imperatōr, tanta repente vilitās annōnae ex summā inopiā

et cāritāte rei frūmentāriae cōsecūta est ūnius hominis spē ac nōmine, quantam vix in summā ubertāte agrōrum diūturna pāx efficere potuisset. 45. Iam acceptā in Pontō calamitatē ex eō proeliō, dē quō vōs paulō ante invitū admonuī, — cum socii pertimuisent, hostium opēs animique crēvisent, 5 satis firmum praesidium prōvincia nōn habēret, — āmisissētis Asiam, Quiritēs, nisi ad ipsum dīscrimen ēius temporis divinitus Cn. Pompēium ad eās regiōnēs fortūna populī Rōmāni attulisset. Hūius adventus et Mithridatē insolitā inflam- mātum victoriā continuit, et Tigrānem magnīs cōpiis mini- 10 tantem Asiae retardāvit. Et quisquam dubitābit quid virtute perfectūrus sit, quī tantum auctōritatē perfēcerit? aut quam facile imperiō atque exercitū sociōs et vectigālīa cōservātūrus sit, quī ipsō nōmine ac rūmōre dēfenderit?

His Special Reputation in the East.

XVI. 46. Age vērō, illa rēs quantam dēclārat ēiusdem 15 hominis apud hostis populī Rōmāni auctōritatē, quod ex locis tam longinquis tamque diversis tam brevī tempore omnēs huic sē ūni dēdidērunt? quod ā commūni Crētēnsium lēgātī, cum in eōrum insulā noster imperātor exercitusque esset, ad Cn. Pompēium in ultimās prope terrās 20 vērērunt, eīque sē omnis Crētēnsium civitatēs dēdere velle dixerunt? Quid? idem iste Mithridatēs nōne ad eundem Cn. Pompēium lēgātum ūsque in Hispāniā mīsīt? eum quem Pompēius lēgātum semper iūdicāvit, eī quibus erat [semper] molestum ad eum potissimum esse missum, speculātōrem quam 25 lēgātum iūdicārī māluērunt. Potestis igitur iam cōstituere, Quiritēs, hanc auctōritatē, multis postea rēbus gestis magnisque vestris iūdiiciis amplificātam, quantum apud illōs rēgēs, quantum apud exterās nātiōnēs valitūram esse existimētis.

His Lucky Star.

47. Reliquum est ut dē fēlicitatē (quam praestāre dē sē 30 ipsō nēmō potest, meminisse et commemorāre dē alterō

possumus, sicut aequum est hominēs de potestāte deōrum) timidē et pauca dicāmus. Ego enim sic existimō: Maximō, Mārcellō, Scipionī, Mariō, et cēteris māgnis imperātōribus nōn solum propter virtutem, sed etiam propter fortunam saepius imperia mandāta atque exercitūs esse commissōs. Fuit enim profectō quibusdam summis viris quaedam ad amplitudinem et ad glōriam et ad rēs māgnās bene gerendās divinitus adiūcta fortuna. De huius autem hominis felicitate, de quō nunc agimus, hāc ūtar moderātiōne dicendī, nōn ut in illius potestāte fortunam positam esse dicam, sed ut praeterita meminisse, reliqua spērāre videāmur, nē aut invisa dis immortalibus orātiō nostra aut ingrāta esse videātur. 48. Itaque nōn sum praedicāturus quantās ille rēs domī militiae, terrā marique, quantāque felicitate gesserit; ut eius semper voluntatibus nōn modo civēs adsēserint, socii obtemperarint, hostēs obēdierint, sed etiam ventī tempestatēsque obsecundarint: hōc brevissimē dicam, nēminem umquam tam impudentem fuisse, quī ab dis immortalibus tot et tantās rēs tacitus auderet optāre, quot et quantās di immortalēs ad Cn. Pompēium detulērunt. Quod ut illi proprium ac perpetuum sit, Quirītēs, cum commūnis salutis atque imperitum ipsius hominis causā, sicuti facitis, velle et optāre debētis.

49. Quā rē, -- cum et bellum sit ita necessārium ut negligi nōn possit, ita māgnū ut accurātissimē sit administrandum; et cum ei imperātōrem praeficere possitis, in quō sit eximia belli scientia, singulāris virtūs, clārissima auctoritās, egregia fortuna, -- dubitātis Quirītēs, quān hōc tantum boni, quod vōbis ab dis immortalibus oblātum et datum est, in rem pūblicam cōservandam atque amplificandam cōferātis?

He is on the Spot.

XVII. 50. Quod sī Rōmae Cn. Pompēius privātus esset hōc tempore, tamen ad tantum bellum is erat deligendus

atque mittendus: nunc cum ad cēterās summās ūtilitātēs haec quoque opportunitās adiungātur, ut in eis ipsis locis adsit, ut habeat exercitum, ut ab eis quī habent accipere statim possit, quid exspectāmus? aut cūr nōn ducibus dis immortalibus eidem, cui cētera summā cum salūte rei pūb- 5
licae commissa sunt, hōc quoque bellum rēgium commit-
tāmus?

Objection of Hortensius and Catulus.

51. At enim vir clārissimus, amantissimus rei pūblicae, vestris beneficiis amplissimis adfectus, Q. Catulus, itemque summis ōrnāmentis honōris, fortūnae, virtūtis, ingenī prae- 10
ditus, Q. Hortēsius, ab hāc ratiōne dissentiunt. Quōrum ego auctōritātem apud vōs multis locis plūrimum valuisse et valēre oportēre cōnfiteor; sed in hāc causā, tametsi cōgnōs-
citis auctōritātēs contrāriās virōrum fortissimōrum et clāris-
simōrum, tamen omissis auctōritātibus ipsā rē ac ratiōne 15
exquirere possumus vērītatem, atque hōc facilius, quod ea omnia quae ā mē adhūc dicta sunt, eidem istī vērā esse concēdunt, — et necessārium bellum esse et māgnū, et in ūnō Cn. Pompēiō summa esse omnia. 52. Quid igitur
ait Hortēsius? Sī ūnī omnia tribuenda sūt, dignissimum 20
esse Pompēium, sed ad ūnum tamen omnia dēferri nōn oportēre. Obsolēvit iam ista ōrātiō, rē multō magis quam
verbis refūtāta. Nam tū idem, Q. Hortēsi, multa prō tuā
summā cōpiā ac singulārī facultāte dicendī et in senātū con-
trā virum fortem, A. Gabīnium, graviter ōrnātēque dixisti, 25
cum is dē ūnō imperātōre contrā praedōnēs cōstituendō
lēgem prōmulgāssset, et ex hōc ipsō locō permulta item
contrā eam lēgem verba fēcisti.

Hortensius Answered by Facts.

53. Quid? tum (per deōs immortalis!) sī plūs apud popu-
lum Rōmānum auctōritās tua quam ipsius populī Rōmānī 30
salūs et vērā causa valuisset, hodiē hanc glōriam atque hoc

orbis terrae imperium tenērēmus? An tibi tum imperium
hōc esse vidēbātur, cum populī Rōmāni lēgātī quaestōrēs
praetōrēsque capiēbantur? cum ex omnibus prōvinciis com-
meātū et privātō et pūblicō prohibēbāmur? cum ita clausa
5 nōbis erant maria omnia, ut neque privātā rēm trāsmari-
nam neque pūblicā iam obīre possēmus?

XVIII. 54. Quae civitās antea umquam fuit, — nōn dicō
Athēniēnsium, quae satis latē quondam mare tenuisse dici-
tur; nōn Karthāginiēnsium, quī permultum classe ac mari-
10 timis rēbus valuērunt; nōn Rhodiōrum, quōrum ūsque ad
nostram memoriā disciplina nāvālis et glōria remānsit, —
sed quae civitās umquam antea tam tenuis, *quae* tam parva
insula fuit, quae nōn portūs suōs et agrōs et aliquam partem
regiōnis atque ōrae maritimae per sē ipsa dēfenderet? At
15 (herculē) aliquot annōs continuōs ante lēgem Gabīniā ille
populus Rōmānus, cūius ūsque ad nostram memoriā nōmen
invictum in nāvālibus pūgnis permānserit, māgnā ac multō
maximā parte nōn modo ūtilitātis, sed dignitātis atque imperi



COIN OF RHODES.

caruit. 55. Nōs, quōrum māiōrēs Antiochum rēgem classe
20 Persēnque superārun, omnibusque nāvālibus pūgnis Kar-
thāginiēnsis, hominēs in maritimis rēbus exercitātissimōs
parātissimōsque, vicērunt, ei nullō in locō iam praedōnibus
parēs esse poterāmus: nōs, quī antea nōn modo Ītaliā
tūtā habēbāmus, sed omnis sociōs in ultimis ōris auctōri-
25 tāte nostrī imperī salvōs praestāre poterāmus, — tum cum

insula Dēlos, tam procul ā nōbis in Aegaeō marī posita, quō
omnēs undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeābant,
referta divitiis, parva, sine mūrō, nihil timēbat, — eīdem nōn
modo prōvinciis atque ōris Ītaliae maritimis ac portubus nos-
tris, sed etiā Appiā iam viā carēbāmus; et eis temporibus 5



COIN OF PERSEUS.

nōn pudēbat magistrātūs populī Rōmānī in hunc ipsum
locum ēscendere, cum eum nōbis mājōrēs nostrī exuviis
nauticis et classium spoliis ōrnātum reliquissent.

Brilliant Success of the Gabinian Law.

XIX. 56. Bonō tē animō tum, Q. Hortēnsī, populus
Rōmānus et cēterōs quī erant in eādē sententiā, dicere 10
existimāvit eā quae sentiēbātis: sed tamen in salūte com-
mūnī idē populus Rōmānus dolōrī suō māluit quam auctō-
ritātī vestrae obtemperāre. Itaque ūna lēx, ūnus vir, ūnus
annus nōn modō nōs illā miserīā ac turpitūdine liberāvit,
sed etiā effēcīt, ut aliquandō vērē vidērēmur omnibus gen- 15
tibus ac nātiōnibus terrā marique imperāre. 57. Quō mihi
etiā indignius vidētur obtrectātum esse adhūc, — Gabiniō
dicam anne Pompēiō, an utrīque, id quod est vērīus? —
nē legārētur A. Gabinius Cn. Pompēiō expetenti ac postu-
lanti. Utrum ille, quī postulat ad tantum bellum lēgātum 20
quem velit, idōneus nōn est quī impetret, cum cēterī ad expi-
landōs sociōs diripiendāsque prōvinciās quōs voluērunt lēgā-

tōs ēdūxerint; an ipse, cūius lēge salūs ac dignitās populō Rōmānō atque omnibus gentibus cōstitutā est, expers esse dēbet glōriāe ēius imperātōris atque ēius exercitūs, quī cōsiliō ipsius ac periculō est cōstitutus? 58. An C. Falcidius, Q. Metellus, Q. Caelius Latiniēnsis, Cn. Lentulus, quōs omnīs honōris causā nōminō, cum tribūnī plēbī fuissent, annō proximō lēgātī esse potuērunt: in ūnō Gabiniō sunt tam diligentēs, quī in hōc bellō, quod lēge Gabiniā geritur, in hōc imperātōre atque exercitū, quem per vōs ipse cōstituit, etiam praecipuō iūre esse dēberet? Dē quō lēgandō cōsulēs spērō ad senātum relātūrōs: Quī si dubitābunt aut gravābuntur, ego mē profiteor relātūrū. Neque mē impediēt cūiusquam inimicum ēdictum, quō minus vōbīs frētus vestrum iūs beneficiumque dēfendam; neque praeter intercessiōnem quicquam audiam, dē quā (ut arbitror) istī ipsī, quī minantur, etiam atque etiam quid liceat cōsiderābunt. Meā quidem sententiā, Quiritēs, ūnus A. Gabinius belli maritimī rērumque gestārū Cn. Pompēiō socius ascribitur, proptereā quod alter ūnī illud bellum suscipiendum vestris suffrāgiis dētulit, alter dēlātum susceptumque cōfēcit.

Catulus Answered: Breach of Precedent not Unheard of.

XX. 59. Reliquum est ut dē Q. Catulī auctōritāte et sententiā dicendum esse videātur. Quī cum ex vōbīs quaereret, sī in ūnō Cn. Pompēiō omnia pōnerētis, sī quid eō factum esset, in quō spem essētis habitūri, -- cēpit māgnū suae virtūtis fructum ac dignitātis, cum omnēs ūnā prope vōce in [eō] ipsō vōs spem habitūrōs esse dixistis. [Etenim tālis est vir, ut nūlla rēs tanta sit ac tam difficilis, quam ille nōn et cōsiliō regere et integritāte tuērī et virtūte cōficere possit. Sed in hōc ipsō ab eō vehementissimē dissentiō, quod, quō minus certa est hominum ac minus diūturna vītā, hōc magis rēs pūblica, dum per deōs immortālis licet, frui dēbet summi viri vītā atque virtūte. 60. 'At enim nē quid novi fiat

contrā exempla atque institūta māiōrum.' Nōn dicam hōc locō māiōrēs nostrōs semper in pāce cōsuētudinī, in bellō ūtilitātī pāruisse; semper ad novōs cāsūs temporum novōrum cōsiliōrum ratiōnēs adcommōdāsse: nōn dicam duo bella maxima, Pūnicum atque Hispāniēse, ab ūnō imperātōre esse cōfecta, duāsque urbīs potentissimās, quae huic imperiō maximē minitābantur, Karthāginem atque Numan-
tiam, ab eōdem Scipione esse dēlētās: nōn commemorābō nūper ita vōbis patribusque vestris esse vīsum, ut in ūnō C. Mariō spēs imperi pōneretur, ut idem cum Iugurthā, idem cum Cimbris, idem cum Teutonis bellum administrāret.

61. In ipsō Cn. Pompēiō, in quō novi cōstituī nihil vult Q. Catulus, quam multa sint nova summā Q. Catuli voluntate cōstitutā recordāminī. XXI. Quid tam novum quam adūlescentulum privātum exercitum difficili rei publicae tempore cōficere? Cōfēcit. Huic praeesse? Praefuit. Rem optimē ductū suō gerere? Gessit. Quid tam praeter cōsuētudinem quam homini peradulescenti, cūius aetās ā senātōriō gradū longē abesset, imperium atque exercitum dari, Siciliam permittī, atque Africam bellumque in eā prōvinciā administrandum? Fuit in his prōvinciis singulārī innocentīā, gravitāte, virtūte: bellum in Africā maximum cōfēcit, victōrem exercitum dēportāvit. Quid vērō tam inauditum quam equitem Rōmānum triumphāre? At eam quoque rem populus Rōmānus nōn modo vidit, sed omniū etiam studiō visendam et cōcelebrandam putāvit.

62. Quid tam inūsītātum quam ut, cum duo cōsulēs clārissimī fortissimīque essent, eques Rōmānus ad bellum maximum formidolōsissimumque prō cōsule mitteretur? Missus est. Quō quidem tempore, cum esset nōn nēmō in senātū quī diceret *nōn oportere mitti hominem privātum prō cōsule*, L. Philippus dixisse dicitur *nōn sē illum suā sententiā prō cōsule, sed prō cōsulibus mittere*. Tanta in eō rei publicae bene gerendae spēs cōstituēbātur, ut duōrum cōsulum mūnus ūnius adu-

lēscentis virtūtī committerētur. Quid tam singulāre quam ut ex senātūs cōsultō lēgibus solūtus cōsul ante fieret, quam ūllum alium magistrātum per lēgēs capere licuisset? quid tam incrēdibile quam ut iterum eques Rōmānus ex
 5 senātūs cōsultō triumphāret? Quae in omnibus hominibus nova post hominum memoriā cōstitutā sunt, ea tam multa nōn sunt quam haec, quae in hōc ūnō homine vidēmus. 63. Atque haec tot exempla, tanta ac tam nova, profecta sunt in eundem hominem ā Q. Catulī atque ā cēterōrum
 10 ēiusdem dignitātis amplissimōrum hominum auctōritāte.

Judgment of the People should Overrule such Objections.

XXII. Quā rē videant nē sit periniquum et nōn ferendum, illōrum auctōritātem dē Cn. Pompēi dignitāte ā vōbis comprobātam semper esse, vestrum ab illis dē eōdem homine iūdicium populique Rōmānī auctōritātem improbārī; prae-
 15 sertim cum iam suō iūre populus Rōmānus in hōc homine suam auctōritātem vel contrā omnis qui dissentiant possit dēfendere, propterea quod, isdem istis reclāmantibus, vōs ūnum illum ex omnibus dēlēgistis quem bellō praedōnum praepōnerētis. 64. Hōc si vōs temerē fēcistis, et rei pūblī-
 20 cae parum cōsuluistis, rēctē isti studia vestra suis cōsiliis regere cōnantur. Sīn autem vōs plūs tum in rē pūblicā vidistis, vōs eis repūgnantibus per vōsmet ipsōs dignitātem huic imperiō, salūtem orbī terrārum attulistis, aliquandō isti principēs et sibi et cēteris populi Rōmānī ūniversī auctōritāti
 25 pārendum esse fateantur.

Pompey Alone can Retrieve the Roman Reputation.

Atque in hōc bellō Asiaticō et rēgiō nōn solum militāris illa virtūs, quae est in Cn. Pompēiō singulāris, sed aliae quoque virtūtēs animī māgnae et multae requiruntur. Difficile est in Asiā, Ciliciā, Syriā rēgnisque interiōrum nātiōnum
 30 ita versārī nostrum imperātōrem, ut nihil aliud nisi dē hoste

ac dē laude cōgitet. Deinde etiam sī quī sunt pudōre ac temperantiā moderātiōrēs, tamen eōs esse tālis propter multitudinem cupidōrum hominum nēmō arbitrātur. 65. Difficile est dictū, Quiritēs, quantō in odiō sīmus apud exterās nātiōnēs propter eōrum, quōs ad eās per hōs annōs cum imperiō mīsimus, libidinēs et iniūriās. Quod enim fānum putātis in illis terris nostris magistrātibus religiōsum, quam civitātem sāctam, quam domum satis clausam ac mūnitam fuisse? Urbēs iam locuplētēs et cōpiōsae requiruntur, quibus causa belli propter diripiendī cupiditātem inferātur. 10 66. Libenter haec cōram cum Q. Catulō et Q. Hortēsiō, summīs et clārissimis virīs, disputārem. Nōvērunt enim sociōrum volnera, vident eōrum calamitatēs, querimōniās audiunt. Prō sociīs vōs contrā hostis exercitum mittere putātis, an hostium simulātiōne contrā sociōs atque amīcōs? Quae civitās est in Asiā quae nōn modo imperātōris aut lēgātī, sed ūnius tribūnī militum animōs ac spiritūs capere possit?/

XXIII. Quā rē, etiam sī quem habētis quī conlātis signīs exercitūs rēgiōs superāre posse videātur, tamen nisi erit 20 idem, quī [sē] ā pecūniīs sociōrum, quī ab eōrum cōiugi-bus ac liberīs, quī ab ōrnāmentis fānōrum atque oppidōrum, quī ab aurō gāzāque rēgiā manūs, oculōs, animum cohibēre possit, nōn erit idōneus quī ad bellum Asiāticum rēgiumque mittātur. 67. Ecquam putātis civitātem pācātam fuisse quae 25 locuplēs sit? ecquam esse locuplētē quae istis pācāta esse videātur? Ōra maritima, Quiritēs, Cn. Pompēium nōn solum propter rei militāris glōriam, sed etiam propter animī continentiam requisivit. Vidēbat enim praetōrēs locuplētārī quot annis pecūniā publicā praeter paucōs; neque eōs 30 quicquam aliud adsequī, classium nōmine, nisi ut dētrimentis accipiendis māiōre adfici turpitūdine vidērēmur. Nunc quā cupiditāte hominēs in prōvinciās, quibus iactūris et quibus condiōnibus proficiscantur, ignōrant vidēlicet isti,

quī ad ūnum dēferenda omnia esse nōn arbitrantur? Quasi
 vērō Cn. Pompēium nōn cum suis virtūtibus tum etiā ali-
 enis vitiis māgnū esse videāmus. 68. Quā rē nōlite dubi-
 tāre quin huic ūnī crēdātis omnia, quī inter tot annōs ūnus
 5 inventus sit, quem socii in urbīs suās cum exercitū vēnisse
 gaudeant.

Favorable Opinions of Leading Men.

Quod sī auctōritātibus hanc causam, Quiritēs, cōfirman-
 dam putātis, est vōbīs auctor vir bellōrum omnium maxi-
 mārūque rērum peritissimus, P. Servilius, cūius tantae rēs
 10 gestae terrā marique exstiterunt, ut cum dē bellō dēliberētis,
 auctor vōbīs gravior nēmō esse dēbeat; est C. Cūriō, summīs
 vestrīs beneficiis maximisque rēbus gestis, summō ingenio et
 prūdentiā praeditus; est Cn. Lentulus, in quō omnēs prō
 amplissimis vestrīs honōribus summum cōnsilium, summam
 15 gravitatem esse cōgnōvistis; est C. Cassius, integritate, vir-
 tute, cōstantiā singulārī. Quā rē vidēte ut hōrum auctōri-
 tātibus illōrum ōrātiōnī, quī dissentiant, respondēre posse
 videāmur.

Peroration.

XXIV. 69. Quae cum ita sint, C. Manili, primum istam
 20 tuam et lēgem et voluntatem et sententiam laudō vehemen-
 tissimēque comprobō: deinde tē hortor, ut auctōre populō
 Rōmānō maneās in sententiā, nēve cūiusquam vim aut
 minās pertimēscās. Primum in tē satis esse animi perse-
 verantiaeque arbitror: deinde cum tantam multitudinem
 25 cum tantō studiō adesse videāmus, quantam iterum nunc
 in eōdem homine praeficiendō vidēmus, quid est quod aut
 dē rē aut dē praeficiendī facultate dubitēmus? Ego autem
 quicquid est in mē studi, cōnsili, labōris, ingenī, quicquid
 hōc beneficiō populī Rōmānī atque hāc potestate praetōriā,
 30 quicquid auctōritate, fidē, cōstantiā possum, id omne ad
 hanc rem cōficiendam tibi et populō Rōmānō polliceor ac

dēferō : 70. testorque omnīs deōs, et eōs maximē quī huic locō templōque praesident, quī omnium mentis eōrum quī ad rem pūblicam adeunt maximē perspicūnt, mē hōc neque rogātū facere cūiusquam, neque quō Cn. Pompēi grātiā mihi per hanc causam conciliārī putem, neque quō mihi ex cūiusquam amplitudīne aut praesidia periculīs aut adiūmenta honōribus quaeram ; proptereā quod pericula facile, ut hominem praestāre oportet, innocentiā tēcti repellēmus, honōrem autem neque ab ūnō neque ex hōc locō, sed eādē illā nostrā labōriōsissimā ratiōne vitāe, sī vestra voluntās feret, cōnsequēmur. 71. Quam ob rem quicquid in hāc causā mihi susceptum est, Quirītēs, id ego omne mē reī pūblīcae causā suscēpisse cōfirmō ; tantumque abest ut aliquam mihi bonam grātiā quaesisse videar, ut multās mē etiam similitātēs partim obscurās, partim apertās intellegam mihi nōn necessariās, vōbīs nōn inūtilis suscēpisse. Sed ego mē hōc honōre praeditum, tantis vestris beneficiis adfectum statui, Quirītēs, vestram voluntātem et reī pūblīcae dignitātem et salūtem prōvinciārum atque sociōrum meis omnibus com-
modis et ratiōnibus praeferre oportere.



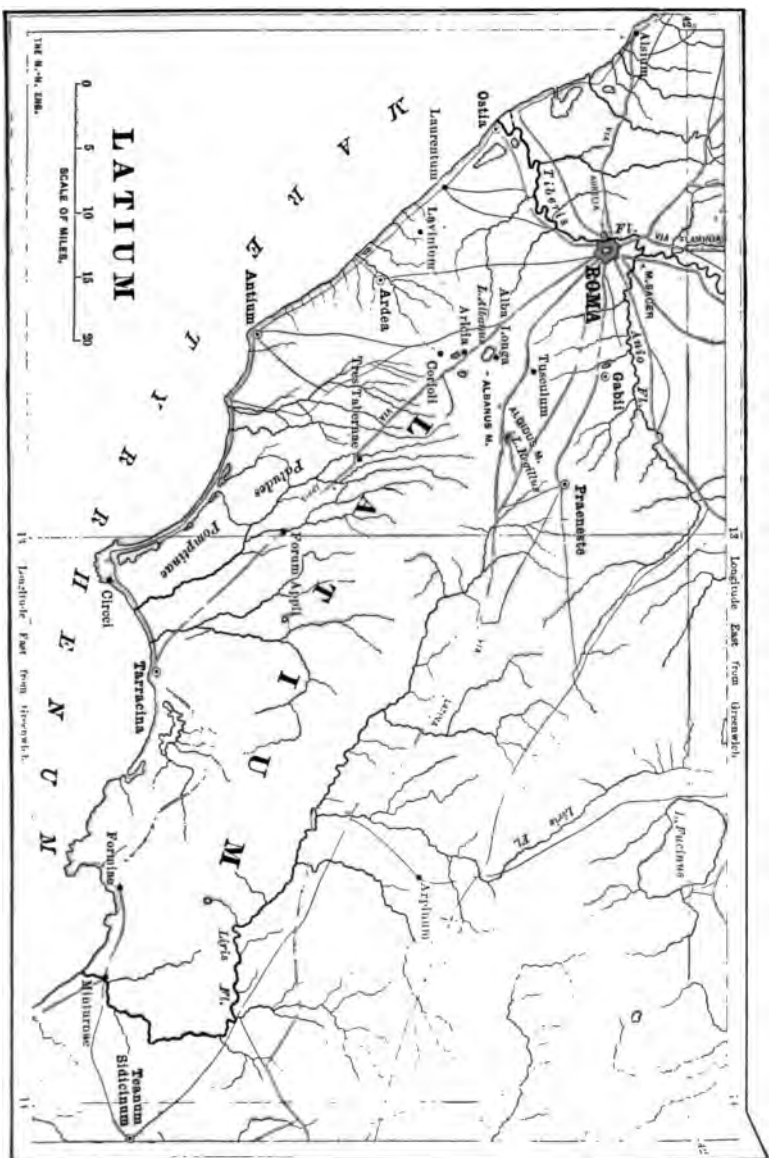
THE CONSPIRACY OF CATILINE.

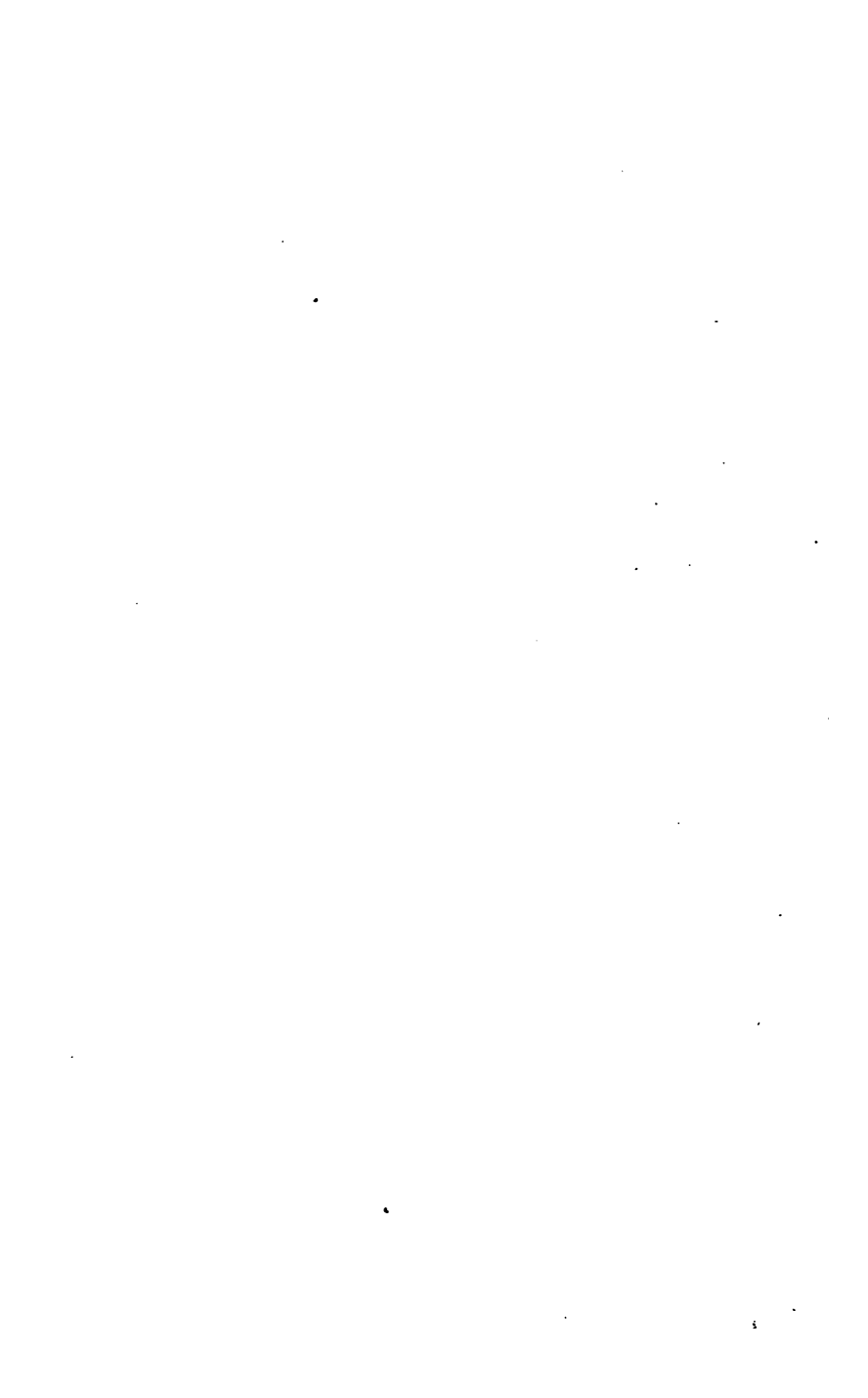
B.C. 63.

LUCIUS SERGIUS CATILINE was a Roman noble of ruined fortunes and the vilest character; he was an intimate friend of Verres, the plunderer of Sicily, and was, like him, distinguished for an infamous career in the army of Sulla. Fearless, ambitious, and unscrupulous, such a man was well adapted to act as ringleader in arraying the discontented elements of Roman society in any desperate enterprise against the state.

The absence of Pompey in the East, by removing from Rome the only man powerful enough to maintain order, gave Catiline his opportunity. He expected, probably, to make himself tyrant, as Dionysius and Agathocles — men no better than he — had done in Syracuse; but it was suspected at the time, and is believed by many at the present day, that he was, after all, only a tool of Cæsar and Crassus, the leaders of the democratic party.

Catiline's plan was to make use of the consulship as a stepping-stone to absolute power; and accordingly he desired to be a candidate for this office for the year B.C. 65. He was shut out both that year and the next, on account of a charge of *repetundæ* pending against him; but of this he was at last acquitted in season to present himself for the year B.C. 63. There followed a very exciting canvass, which resulted in the election of Cicero, the candidate of the moderate party, by an over-





whelming majority, while a confederate of Catiline, Caius Antonius,—who was son of the distinguished orator, and uncle of the triumvir,—was elected as his colleague. Catiline, nothing daunted, offered himself again at the next election. This time, however, he found himself opposed by both consuls. For Cicero had transferred the rich province of Macedonia, which had fallen to him for his proconsular year, to Antonius, and had thus obtained the coöperation of the latter in procuring the defeat of Catiline.

Catiline now gave up the attempt to gain his ends by means of the consulship, and conspired with other men of desperate fortunes for an immediate outbreak. As a private citizen he had lost the advantages which the consulship would have given him, and even among his associates the only conspirator who held a magistracy was the vain and indolent Lentulus, prætor and of consular rank. In the course of October, B.C. 63, a body of troops was collected at Fæsulæ (now Fiesole, close to Florence) by the conspirators; this was put in command of the centurion Caius Manlius, Catiline himself remaining in the city to direct operations there. Cicero, however, had kept track of every move of the conspiracy, and, in consequence of his representations, the Senate, October 21, invested the consuls with dictatorial power. On November 8 Cicero called a special meeting of the Senate in the temple of Jupiter Stator. Catiline had the effrontery to appear in his usual place, whereupon Cicero burst upon him with the fiery invective which follows — the first of his four "Orations against Catiline."

This speech, probably the best known of all Roman orations, is a striking example both of Cicero's power and of that violent invective which was one of the characteristics of Roman oratory.

I. INVECTIVE AGAINST CATILINE.

(In L. Catilinam Ōratiō I.)

IN THE SENATE, NOV. 8.

Effrontery of Catiline.

Q UO ūsque tandem ~~abūtēre~~ Catilina, patientiā nostrā?
 Quam diū etiam furor iste tuus nōs elūdet? Quem
 ad finem, ~~(sēsē)~~ effrēnāta iactābit audācia? Nihilne tē
 nocturnum præsidium Palāti, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil
 timor populī, nihil concursus bonōrum omnium, nihil hic

munitissimus habendi senātūs locus, nihil hōrum ōra voltūsque mōvērunt? Patēre tua cōnsilia nōn sentis? cōnstrictam iam hōrum omnium scientiā tenēri coniūrātiōnem tuam nōn vidēs? Quid proximā, quid superiōre nocte ēgeris, ubi
 5 fueris, quōs convocāveris, quid cōnsili cēperis, quem nostrum ignōrāre arbitrāris?

Culpable Weakness of the Consuls.

2. O tempora! O mōrēs! Senātus haec intellegit, cōsul videt: hīc tamen vivit. Vivit? immō vērō etiam in senātum venit, fit pūblici cōnsili particeps, notat et dēsignat
 10 oculis ad caedem ūnum quemque nostrum. Nōs autem, fortēs viri, satis facere rei pūblicae vidēmur, sī istius furōrem ac tela vitēmus. Ad mortem tē, Catilina, dūcī iussu consulis iam pridem oportēbat; in tē cōferri pestem quam tū in nos [iam diu] māchināris. 3. An vērō vir amplissimus,
 15 P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, Tī. Gracchum mediōcritē labefactantem statum rei pūblicae privātus interfēcit: Catilinam, orbem terrae caede atque incendiis vāstāre cupientem, nōs consules perferēmus? Nam illa nimis antiqua praetereō, quod C. Servilius Ahālā Sp. Maelium nōvis rēbus stūdentem
 20 manū suā occidit. Fuit, fuit ista quondam in hac rē pūblica virtūs, ut viri fortēs acriōribus suppliciis civem perniciosum quam acerbissimum hostem coērcerent. Habēmus senātus consultum in tē, Catilina, vehemēns et grave. Nōn deest rei pūblicae cōnsilium, neque auctōritās hūius ordinis: nōs,
 25 nos, dico apertē, cōsules dēsumus.

Contrast with Former Magistrates.

II. 4. Dēcrēvit quondam senātus, ut L. Opimius cōsul vidēret nē quid rēs pūblica dētrimenti caperet. Nox nūlla intercessit: interfectus est propter quāsdam sēditionum suspiciōnēs C. Gracchus, clārissimō patre, avō, māiōribus; occi-
 30 sus est cum liberis M. Fulvius cōsulāris. Simili senātus

cōsultō C. Mariō et L. Valeriō cōsulibus est permissa rēs pūblica: num ūnum diem postea L. Sāturninum tribūnum plēbis et C. Servilium praetōrem [mors ac] rei pūblīcae poena remorāta est? At nōs vicēsimum iam diem patimur hebēscere aciem hōrum auctōritātis. Habēmus enim hūiusce modī senātūs cōsultum, vērū inclūsum in tabulis, tamquam in vāginā reconditum, quō ex senātūs cōsultō confestim (tē interfectum esse, Catilina, convēnit.) Vivis, et vivis nōn ad dēponendam, sed ad cōfirmandam audāciam. Cupiō, patrēs cōscripti, mē esse clēmentem: cupiō in tantis rei pūblīcae periculis mē nōn dissolutum vidēri; sed iam mē ipse inertiae nēquitiaeque condemnō.

The Situation Calls for Immediate Action.

5. Castra sunt in Italiā contrā populum Rōmānum in Etrūriae faucibus conlocata, crēscit (in diēs singulōs hostium numerus; eōrum autem castrōrum imperātōrem ducem-que hostium intrā moenia atque adeō in senātū vidēmus, intestinam aliquam cotidiē perniciem rei pūblīcae molientem. Si tē iam, Catilina, comprehendī, si interficī iusserō, crēdō, erit verendum mihi nē nōn hōc potius omnēs boni sērius ā mē, quam quisquam crudēlius factum esse dicat.

Reasons for the Delay.

Vērū ego hōc, quod iam pridem factum esse oportuit, certā dē causā nōndum addūcor ut faciā. Tum dēnique interficiēre, cum iam nēmō tam improbus, tam perditus, tam tui similis inveniri poterit, qui id nōn iure factum esse fateatur.

6. Quam diū quisquam erit qui tē dēfendere audeat, vivēs; et vivēs ita ut vivis, multis meis et firmis praesidiis oppressus, nē commovēre tē contrā rem pūblicam possis. Multorum tē etiam oculi et aurēs nōn sentientem, sicut adhuc fēcērunt, speculābuntur atque custōdient.

The Consuls fully Informed of the Conspiracy.

III. Etenim quid est, Catilina, quod iam amplius expectēs, si neque nox tenebris obscurare coetus nefarios, nec privata domus parietibus continere voces coniurationis [tuae] potest? si inlustrantur, si erumpunt omnia? Muta iam
 5 istam mentem: mihi crede, obliviscere caedis atque incendiōrum. Tenēris undique: luce sunt, clariora nobis tua cōsilia omnia, quae iam mecum licet recognoscās. 7. Meministine me ante diem XII. Kalendas Novembris dicere in senātu, fore in armis certō diē — quī diēs futūrus esset ante
 10 diem VI. Kal. Novembris — C. Mānlium, audaciae satellitem atque administrum tuae? Num me fefellit, Catilina, nōn modo res tanta, tam atrox tamque incredibilis, verum — id quod multo magis est admirandum — diēs? Dixi ego idem in senātū caedem te optimatium contulisse in ante diem,
 15 v. Kalendas Novembris, tum cum multi principes civitatis Rōmā nōn tam sui cōservandī quam tuorum cōsiliōrum reprimendōrum causā profugerunt. Num infitiri potes te illō ipsō diē, meis praesidiis, meā diligentia circumclusum, commovere te contrā rem publicam nōn potuisse, cum tū
 20 discessū ceterōrum, nostrā tamen quī remansissēmus caede, te contentum esse dicebas? 8. Quid? cum te Praeneste Kalendis ipsis Novembribus occupātūrum nocturnō impetū esse considerēs, sensistine illam colōniam meō iussū [meis] praesidiis custodiis vigiliis esse munitam? Nihil agis, nihil
 25 mōliris, nihil cōgitās, quod nōn ego nōn modo audiam, sed etiam videam planēque sentiam.

Latest Acts of the Conspirators.

IV. Recognosce tandem mecum noctem illam superiorem: iam intellegēs multo me vigilare acrius ad salutem quam te ad perniciem rei publicae. Dicō te priore nocte
 30 vēnisse inter falcarios — nōn agam obscurē — in M. Laecae

domum; convēnisse eodem complūris eiusdem āmentiae scelerisque sociōs. Num negāre audēs? quid tacēs? convincam, si negās. Videō enim esse hīc in senātū quōsdam, quī tēcum unā fuērunt. 9. Ō dī immortalēs! ubinam gentium sumus? in quā urbe vivimus? quam rem publicam habēmus? Hīc, hīc sunt, in nostrō numerō, patrēs cōscripti, in hōc orbis terrae sānetissimō gravissimōque cōsiliō, quī dē nostrō omnium interitū, quī dē huius urbis atque adeo dē orbis terrarum exitiō cōgitant. Hōs ego videō [cōsul] et dē rē publicā sententiā rogō, et quōs ferrō trucidārī oportēbat, eos nōndum vōce volnerō. Fuisti igitur apud Laecam illā nocte, Catilina: distribuisti partis Italiae; statuisti quō quemque proficisci placēret; dēlēgisti quōs Rōmae relinquerēs; quōs tēcum ēdūcerēs; dēscripsisti urbis partis ad incendia: cōfirmāsti tē ipsum iam esse exitūrum; dixisti paulum tibi esse etiam nūc morae, quod ego viverem. Repertī sunt duo equitēs Rōmānī quī tē istā cūrā liberārent, et sēsē illā ipsā nocte paulō ante lūcem mē in meō lectulō interfectūrōs esse pollicērentur. 10. Haec ego omnia, vix dum etiam coetū vestrō dimissō, cōperī: domum meam maioribus praesidiis mūnīvi atque firmāvi; exclusi eōs quōs tū ad mē salūtātum miserās, cum illi ipsi vēnissent, quōs ego iam multis ac summīs viris ad mē id temporis ventūrōs esse praedixeram.

Why does not Catiline Leave the City?

V. Quae cum ita sint, Catilina, perge quō coepisti. Egrēdere aliquandō ex urbe: patent portae: proficiscere. Nimium diū tē imperātorem tua illa Mānliāna castra dēsiderant. Edūc tēcum etiam omnis tuos; si minus, quam plūrimos: pūrgā urbem. Māgnō mē metū liberābis, dum modo inter mē atque tē mūrus intersit. Nōbiscum versārī iam diūtius nōn potes: nōn feram, nōn patiar, nōn sinam. 11. Māgna dis immortalibus habenda est, atque huic ipsi

Jovī Statorī, antiquissimō custōdī hūius urbis, grātia, quod hanc tam taetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam, rei publicae pestem totiēns iam effugimus. Nōn est saepius in unō homine summa salūs periclitanda rei publicae. Quam diū mihi cōsuli designatō, Catilina, insidiātus es, nōn publicō mē praesidiō, sed privātā diligentia defendi. Cum proximis comitiis cōsulāribus mē cōsulem in Campō et competitōrēs tuos interficere voluisti, compressi cōnātus tuos nefariōs amicōrum praesidiō et cōpiis, nullo tumultu publicē concitatō : denique, quotiēnscumque mē petisti, per mē tibi obstiti, quamquā vidēbam perniciem meam cum magnā calamitatē rei publicae esse coniūctā. 12. Nunc iam apertē rem publicam universam petis. Tempia deōrum immortalium, tēcta urbis, vitā omnium civium, Italiā [denique] tōtam ad exitium ac vāstitatē vocās. Quā rē, quoniam id quod est primum, et quod hūius imperi disciplinaeque maiōrum proprium est, facere nōdum audeō, faciam id quod est ad severitatē lenius, et ad cōmūnem salutē utilius. Nam si tē interfici iusserō, residēbit in rē publicā reliqua coniurātōrum manus. Sin tū, quod tē iam dudum hortor, exieris, exhaurietur ex urbe tuōrum comitum magna et perniciosā sentina rei publicae.

Life There should be intolerable to him.

13. Quid est, Catilina? num dubitās id mē imperante facere, quod iam tuā sponte faciēbās? Exire ex urbe iubet cōsul hostem. Interrogās mē, num, in exsilium? Nōn iubeō; sed, si mē cōsulis, suadeō. VI. Quid est enim, Catilina, quod tē iam in hāc urbe delectāre possit? in quā nēmō est extrā istam coniuratiōnem perditōrum hominum qui tē nōn metuat, nēmō qui nōn oderit. Quae nota domesticae turpitudinis nōn inusta vitāe tuae est? Quod privātārum rerum dēdecus nōn haeret in fāmā? quae libidō ab oculis, quod facinus ā manibus umquam tuis, quod flāgitium

ā tōtō corpore āfuit? Cui tū adulēscēntulō, quem corruptē-
lārū inlecebrīs inrētissēs, nōn aut ad audāciā ferrum aut
ad libīdinē facem praetulistī? 14. Quid vērō? nūper cum
morte superiōris uxōris novīs nūptiīs domum vacuēfēcissēs,
nōnne etiā aliō incrēdibili scelere hōc scelus cumulāstī? 5
quod ego praetermittō et facile patior silērī, nē in hāc civi-
tātē tantī facinoris immānitās aut exstitisse aut nōn vindī-
cātā esse videātur. Praetermittō ruīnās fortūnārū tuārū,
quās omnis impendēre tibi proximīs īdibus sentiēs. Ad
illa veniō, quae nōn ad privātam ignōminiam vitiōrū tuō- 10
rū, nōn ad domesticā tuā difficultatē ac turpitūdinem,
sed ad summā rem pūblicā atque ad omnium nostrū
vitā salūtemque pertinent. 15. Potestne tibi haec lūx,
Catilīna, aut hūius caelī spīritus esse iūcundus, cum sciās
hōrū esse nēmīnem quī nesciat tē pridīe Kalendās Iānu- 15
āriās Lepidō et Tullō cōsulibus stetisse in comitiō cum
tēlō? manū cōsulū et princīpū civitātis interficien-
dōrū causā parāvisse? sclerī ac furōrī tuō nōn mentēm
aliquā aut timōrem [tuum], sed fortūnā populī Rōmānī
obstitisse? Ac iam illa omittō—neque enim sunt aut 20
obscura aut nōn multa commissā—quotiēns tū mē dēsīgnā-
tum, quotiēns cōsulem interficere cōnātus es! quot ego
tuās petitiōnēs, ita coniectās ut vitārī posse nōn vidērentur,
parvā quādam dēclinātiōne et (ut aiunt) corpore effūgi!
[Nihil agis,] nihil adsequeris, [nihil mōliris,] neque tamen 25
cōnārī ac velle dēsistis. 16. Quotiēns tibi iam extorta est
ista sica dē manibus! quotiēns vērō excidit cāsū aliquō et
elāpsa est! [Tamen eā carēre diūtius nōn potes,] quae
quidem quibus abs tē initiāta sacris ac dēvōta sit nesciō,
quod eam necesse putās esse in cōsulis corpore dēfigere. 30

All Good Citizens Fear and Hate him.

VII. Nunc vērō quae tua est ista vīta? Sic enim iam
tēcū loquar, nōn ut odiō permōtus esse videar, quō dēbeō,

sed ut misericordiā, quae tibi nūlla dēbētur. Vēnistī paulō ante in senātum. Quis tē ex hāc tantā frequentiā, tot ex tuis amīcis ac necessariis salūtāvit? Si hōc post hominum memoriā contigit nēmini, vōcis exspectās contumēliam, cum sis gravissimō iūdictiō taciturnitātis oppressus? Quid, quod adventū tuō ista subsellia vacuēfacta sunt? quod omnēs cōsulārēs, qui tibi persaepe ad caedem cōstitutī fuērunt, simul atque adsēdistī, partem istam subselliōrum nūdā atque inānem reliquērunt, quō tandem animō tibi ferendum putās? 17. Servi (meherculē) mei sī mē istō pāctō metuerent, ut tē metuunt omnēs civēs tuī, domum meam relinquendam putārem: tū tibi urbem nōn arbitrāris? et, sī mē meis civibus iniuriā suspectum tam graviter atque offēsum vidērem, carēre mē aspectū cīvium quam infēstis omnium oculis cōspici māllem. Tū, cum cōscientiā scelerum tuōrum agnōscās odium omnium iustum et iam diū tibi dēbitum, dubitās quōrum mentis sēnsūsque volnerās, eōrum aspectum praesentiamque vitāre? Si tē parentēs timērent atque ōdisent tuī, neque eōs ullā ratiōne plācāre possēs, tū (opīnor) ab eōrum oculis aliquō concēderēs. Nunc tē patria, quae commūnis est parēns omnium nostrum, ōdit ac metuit, et iam diū tē nihil iūdicat nisi dē parricidiō suō cōgitāre: hūius tū neque auctōritātem verēbere, nec iūdicium sequēre, nec vim pertimēscēs?

His Native City Begs him to be Gone.

18. Quae tēcum, Catilina, sic agit, et quōdam modō tacita loquitur: 'Nūllum iam aliquot annis facinus exstitit nisi per tē, nūllum flāgitium sine tē: tibi ūnī multōrum cīvium necēs, tibi vēxatiō direptiōque sociōrum impūnita fuit ac libera: tū nōn solum ad neglegendās lēgēs et quaestiōnēs, vērū etiam ad ēvertendās perfringendāsque valuisti. Superiōra illa, quamquam ferenda nōn fuērunt, tamen, ut potuī, tulī: nunc vērō mē tōtam esse in metū propter ūnum tē, quicquid incre-

puerit Catilinam timēri, nūllum vidēri contrā mē cōnsilium
 inīri posse quod ā tuō scelere abhorreat, nōn est ferendum.
 Quam ob rem discēde, atque hunc mihi timōrem ēripe: sī
 est vērus, nē opprimar; sin falsus, ut tandem aliquandō
 timēre dēsinam.' VIII. 19. Haec sī tēcum, ut dixi, patria 5
 loquātur, nōne impetrāre dēbeat, etiam sī vim adhibēre
 nōn possit? Quid, quod tū tē ipse in custōdiam dedistī?
 quod vitandae suspiciōnis causā, ad M'. Lepidum tē habitāre
 velle dixistī? ā quō nōn receptus etiam ad mē venire ausus
 es, atque ut domī meae tē adservārem rogāstī. Cum ā mē 10
 quoque id respōnsum tulissēs, mē nūllō modō posse isdem
 parietibus tūtō esse tēcum, quī māgnō in periculō essem
 quod isdem moenibus continērēmur, ad Q. Metellum prae-
 tōrem vēnistī: ā quō repudiātus ad sodālem tuum, virum
 optimum, M. Mārcellum dēmigrāstī; quem tū videlicet et ad 15
 custōdiendum [tē] diligentissimum et ad suspicandum sagā-
 cissimum et ad vindicandum fortissimum fore putāstī. Sed
 quam longē vidētur ā carcere atque ā vinculis abesse dēbere,
 quī sē ipse iam dignum custōdiā iūdicārit? 20. Quae cum
 ita sint, Catilīna, dubitās, sī ēmori aequō animō nōn potes, 20
 abire in aliquās terrās, et vitam istam, multis suppliciis
 iūstis dēbitisque ēreptam, fugae solitūdinique mandāre?

All Good Men Urgent for his Departure.

'Refer' inquis 'ad senātum: ' id enim postulās, et, sī hīc
 ōrdō placēre dēcrēverit tē ire in exsilium, obtemperātūrum
 tē esse dicis. Nōn referam, id quod abhorret ā meis mōri- 25
 bus; et tamen faciam ut intellegās quid hī dē tē sentiant.
 Egrederere ex urbe, Catilīna; liberā rem pūblicam metū; in
 exsilium, sī hanc vōcem expectās, proficiscere. Quid est,
 Catilīna? ecquid attendis? ecquid animadvertis hōrum
 silentium? Patiuntur, tacent. Quid expectās auctōritā- 30
 tem loquentium, quōrum voluntātem tacitōrum perspicis?—
 21. At sī hōc idem huic adulescēti optimō P. Sēstio, sī

fortissimō virō M. Mārcellō dixissem, iam mihi cōsulī, hōc ipsō in templō, senātus iūre opimō vim et manūs intulisset. Dē tē autem, Catilīna, cum quiēscunt, probant: cum patiuntur, dēcernunt: cum tacent, clāmant. Neque hī solum, —
 5 quōrum tibi auctōritās est videlicet cāra, vīta vilissima, — sed etiam illī equitēs Rōmānī, honestissimī atque optimī virī, cēterique fortissimī civēs, quī circumstant senātum, quōrum tū et frequentiam vidēre et studia perspicere et vōcēs paulō ante exaudire potuisti. Quōrum ego vix abs tē iam diū
 10 manūs ac tēla contineō, eōsdem facile addūcam, ut tē haec, quae vāstāre iam pridem studēs, relinquentem ūsque ad portās prōsequantur.

The Consul Entreats him to Go.

IX. 22. Quamquam quid loquor? Tē ut ūlla rēs frangat? tū ut umquam tē corrigās? tū ut ūllam fugam meditēre? tū
 15 ut exsilium cōgitēs? Utinam tibi istam mentem dī immortalēs dunt! tametsi videō, si meā vōce perterritus ire in exsilium animum indūxeris, quanta tempestās invidiae nōbis — si minus in praesēns tempus, recentī memoriā scelerum tuōrum, at in posteritatem — impendeat: sed est tantī, dum
 20 modo ista sit privāta calamitās, et ā rei pūblicae periculis sēiungātur. Sed tū ut vitīis tuis commoveāre, ut lēgum poenās pertimēscās, ut temporibus rei pūblicae cēdās, nōn est postulandum. Neque enim is es, Catilīna, ut tē aut pudor umquam ā turpitudine aut metus ā periculō aut ratiō
 25 ā furōre revocārit. 23. Quam ob rem, ut saepe iam dixi, proficiscere; ac, si mihi inimicō (ut praedicās) tuō cōnflāre vīs invidiam, rēctā perge in exsilium: vix feram sermōnēs hominum si id fēceris; vix mōlem istius invidiae, si in exsilium iussū cōsulis ieris, sustinēbō. Sin autem servīre
 30 meae laudi et glōriae māvīs, ēgredere cum importūnā scelerātōrum manū: cōnfer tē ad Mānlium, concitā perditōs civīs, sēcerne tē ā bonīs, infer patriae bellum, exsultā impiō

latrōciniō, ut ā mē nōn ēiectus ad aliēnōs, sed invitātus ad tuōs isse videāris.

But he will Go Out only as a Declared Enemy.

24. Quamquam quid ego tē invitem, ā quō iam sciam esse praemissōs quī tibi ad Forum Aurēlium praestōlārentur armātī? cui sciam pāctam et cōstitūtā cum Mānliō diem? 5
ā quō etiam aquilam illam argenteam quam tibi ac tuis omnibus cōfidō perniciosam ac fūnestam futūrā, cui domī tuae sacrārium scelerum tuōrum cōstitūtum fuit, sciam esse praemissam? Tū ut illā carēre diūtius possis, quam venerārī ad caedem proficiscēns solēbas, ā cūius altāribus 10
saepe istam impiam dexteram ad necem civium trānstulisti? X. 25. Ibis tandem aliquandō, quō tē iam pridem ista tua cupiditās effrēnāta ac furiōsa rapiēbat. Neque enim tibi haec rēs adfert dolōrem, sed quandam incrēdibilem voluptātem. Ad hanc tē āmentiam nātūra peperit, voluntās exer- 15
cuit, fortūna servāvit. Numquam tū nōn modo otium, sed nē bellum quidem nisi nefārium concupisti. Nactus es ex perditis atque ab omnī nōn modo fortūnā vērū etiam spē dērelictis cōflātā improbōrum manum. 26. Hic tū quā laetitiā perfruēre! quibus gaudiis exsultābis! quantā in 20
voluptāte bacchābere, cum in tantō numerō tuōrum neque audiēs virum bonum quemquam neque vidēbis! Ad hūius vitae studium meditātī illi sunt quī feruntur labōrēs tui, — iacēre humī nōn solum ad obsidendum stuprum, vērū etiam ad facinus obeundum; vigilāre nōn solum insidiantem somno 25
maritōrum, vērū etiam bonis otīosōrum. Habēs ubi ostentēs tuam illam praeclāram patientiam famis, frigoris, inopiae rērum omnium, quibus tē brevī tempore cōfectum esse sentiēs. / 27. Tantum prōfēci tum, cum tē ā cōsulātū repulī, ut exsul potius temptāre quam cōsul vexāre rem pūbli- 30
cam possēs, atque ut id quod est ā tē scelerātē susceptum, latrōcinium potius quam bellum nōmināretur.

The Consul may be Charged with Remissness.

XI. Nunc, ut ā mē, patrēs cōscripti, quandam prope iūstam patriae querimōniam dētester ac dēprecer, percipite, quaesō, diligenter quae dicam, et ea penitus animis vestris mentibusque mandāte. Etenim sī mēcum patria, quae mihi
 5 vitā meā multō est cārior, sī cūcta Italia, sī omnis rēs pūblica, loquātur: 'M. Tulli, quid agis? Tūne eum, quem esse hostem comperisti, quem ducem bellī futūrum vidēs, quem exspectārī imperātōrem in castris hostium sentis, auctōrem sceleris, principem coniūrātiōnis, ēvocātōrem servō-
 10 rum et cīvium perditōrum, exīre patiēre, ut abs tē nōn ēmissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videātur? Nōn hunc in vincula dūcī, nōn ad mortem rapī, nōn summō suppliciō mactārī imperābis? 28. Quid tandem tē impedit? Mōsne māiōrum? At persaepe etiam privātī in hāc rē
 15 pūblicā perniciosōs cīvis morte multāvērunt. An lēgēs, quae dē civium Rōmānōrum suppliciō rogātae sunt? At numquam in hāc urbe quī ā rē pūblicā dēfēcērunt cīvium iūra tenuērunt. An invidiam posteritātis timēs? Praeclāram vērō populō Rōmānō refers grātiā, quī tē hominem
 20 per tē cōgnitum, nullā commendātiōne māiōrum, tam mātūrē ad summum imperium per omnis honōrum gradūs extulit, sī propter invidiae aut alicūius periculī metum salūtem cīvium tuōrum neglegis. 29. Sed sī quis est invidiae metus, num est vehementius sevērītātis ac fortitūdinis invidia quam
 25 inertiae ac nēquitiae pertimēscenda? An cum bellō vāstābitur Italia, vēxābuntur urbēs, tēcta ārdēbunt, tum tē nōn existimās invidiae incendiō cōnflagrātūrum?'

But he has been Biding his Time.

XII. His ego sānctissimis rei pūblīcae vōcibus, et eōrum hominum quī hōc idem sentiunt mentibus, pauca respon-
 30 dēbō. Ego, sī hōc optimum factū iūdicārem, patrēs cōscripti, Catilinam morte multārī, ūnius ūsūram hōrae gladiā-

tōrī istī ad vivendum nōn dedissem. Etenim si summī et clārissimī virī Sātūrnīnī et Gracchōrum et Flaccī et superiōrum complūrium sanguine nōn modo sē nōn contāminārunt, sed etiam honestārunt, certē verendum mihi nōn erat nē quid hōc parricidā civium interfectō invidiae mihi in posteritātem redundāret. Quod sī ea mihi maximē impendēret, tamen hōc animō fui semper, ut invidiam virtūte partam glōriam, nōn invidiam putārem. 30. Quamquam nōn nūlli sunt in hōc ōrdine, quī aut ea quae imminēt nōn videant, aut ea quae vident dissimulent: quī spem Catilinae mollibus sententiis aluērunt, coniūrātiōnemque nāscētem nōn crēdendō corroborāvērunt: quōrum auctōritātem secūtī multī nōn solum improbi, vērū etiam imperitī, sī in hunc animadvertissem, crudēliter et rēgiē factum esse dicerent. Nunc intellegō, sī iste, quō intendit, in Mānliāna castra pervēnerit, nēminem tam stultum fore quī nōn videat coniūrātiōnem esse factam, nēminem tam improbum quī nōn fateātur. Hōc autem ūnō interfectō, intellegō hanc rei pūblicae pestem paulisper reprimi, nōn in perpetuum comprimī posse. Quod sī sē ēiēcerit, sēcūmque suōs ēdūxerit, et eōdem cēterōs undique conlētōs naufragōs adgregārit, exstinguētur atque dēlēbitur nōn modo haec tam adulta rei pūblicae pestis, vērū etiam stirps ac sēmen malōrum omnium.

For Half-way Measures would have been of No Avail.

XIII. 31. Etenim iam diū, patrēs cōscriptī, in hīs periculis coniūrātiōnis insidiisque versāmur, sed nesciō quō pāctō omnium scelerum ac veteris furōris et audāciae mātūritās in nostrī cōsulātūs tempus ērūpit. Quod sī ex tantō latrōciniō iste ūnus tollētur, vidēbimur fortasse ad breve quoddam tempus cūrā et metū esse relevātī; periculum autem residēbit, et erit inclūsum penitus in vēnis atque in visceribus rei pūblicae. Ut saepe hominēs aegrī morbo

gravī, cum aestū febrique iactantur, si aquam gelidam biberint, primō relevārī videntur, deinde multō gravius vehementiusque adflctantur; sic hīc morbus, quī est in rē publicā, relevātus istius poenā, vehementius reliquis vivis ingravēs-
 5 cet. 32. Quā rē sēcēdant improbi, sēcernant sē ā bonis, ūnum in locum congregentur, mūrō dēnique ([id] quod



RUINS OF TEMPLE OF JUPITER STATOR.

saepe iam dixi) discernantur ā nōbis: dēsinant insidiārī domī suae cōsulī, circumstāre tribūnal praetōris urbāni, obsidēre cum gladiis cūriam, malleolōs et facēs ad inflam-
 10 mandam urbem comparāre: sit dēnique Inscriptum in fronte ūnius cuiusque quid dē rē publicā sentiat. Polliceor hōc vōbis, patrēs cōscripti, tantam in nōbis cōsulibus fore diligentiam, tantam in vōbis auctōritātem, tantam in equitibus Rōmānis virtutem, tantam in omnibus bonis cōnsēnsi-
 15 nem, ut Catilinae profectiōne omnia patefacta, inlūstrāta, oppressa, vindicāta esse videātis.

Appeal to Jupiter to Save Rome.

33. Hīs(e) ōminibus, Catilīna, cum summā rei pūblicae salūte, cum tuā peste ac perniciē, cumque eōrum exitiō quī sē tēcum omnī scelere parricidiōque iūnxērunt, proficiscere ad impium bellum ac nefārium. Tū, Iuppiter, quī isdem quibus haec urbs auspiciis [ā Rōmulō] es cōstitutus, quem 5 Statōrem hūius urbis atque imperī vērē nōmināmus, hunc et hūius sociōs ā tuis cēterisque templis, ā tēctis urbis ac moenibus, ā vitā fortūnisque cīvium [omnium] arcēbis, et hominēs bonōrum inimicōs, hostis patriae, latrōnēs Ītalīae, scelerum foedere inter sē ac nefāriā societāte coniūctōs, 10 aeternis suppliciis vivōs mortuōsque mactābis.

tando *off* *9*

II. CHARACTER OF THE CONSPIRACY.

(In *L. Catilinam* Ōrātiō II.)

BEFORE THE PEOPLE, NOV. 9.

WHEN Cicero had finished his speech and taken his seat, Catiline attempted to reply, but was interrupted by the cries and reproaches of the Senators. With a few threatening words, he rushed from the temple, and left the city the same night, for the camp of Manlius. The next morning the consul assembled the people, and announced to them the news, in the triumphant speech which follows.

Catiline is Gone.

TANDEM aliquandō, Quiritēs, L. Catilinam, furem audaciā, scelus anhelantem, pestem patriae nefariē molientem, vobis atque huic urbi ferro flammāque minitantem, ex urbe vel eiecimus vel emisimus, vel ipsum egre- 15 dientem verbis prosecuti sumus. Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit. Nulla iam perniciēs ā monstrō illō atque prodigiō

moenibus ipsis intrā moenia comparābitur. Atque hunc quidem ūnum hūius bellī domesticī ducem sine contrōversiā vicimus. Nōn enim iam inter latera nōstra sīca illa versābitur: nōn in campō, nōn in forō, nōn in cūrīā, nōn dēnique
 5 intrā domesticōs parietēs pertimēscēmus. Locō ille mōtus est, cum est ex urbe dēpulsus. Palam iam cum hoste nullō impediēte bellum [iūstum] gerēmus. Sine dubiō perdidimus hominem māgnificēque vicimus, cum illum ex occultis insidiīs in apertum latrōcinium coniēcimus. 2. Quod vērō
 10 nōn cruentum mucrōnem (ut voluit) extulit, quod vivis nōbis ēgressus est, quod eī ferrum ē manibus extorsimus, quod incolumis cīvīs, quod stantem urbem reliquit, quantō tandem illum maerōre esse adflictum et prōfligātum putātis? Iacet ille nunc prōstrātusque est, et sē perculsum atque abiec-
 15 tum esse sentit, et retorquet oculōs profectō saepe ad hanc urbem, quam ē suis faucibus ēreptam esse lūget: quae quidem mihi laetārī vidētur, quod tantam pestem ēvomuerit forāsque prōiēcerit.

He Ought to have been Put to Death.

II. 3. Ac sī quis est tālis, quālis esse omnis oportēbat,
 20 quī in hōc ipsō, in quō exsultat et triumphat ōrātiō mea, mē vehementer accūset, quod tam capitālem hostem nōn comprehenderim potius quam ēmiserim, nōn est ista mea culpa, sed temporum. Interfectum esse L. Catilinam et gravissimō suppliciō adfectum iam pridem oportēbat, idque ā mē
 25 et mōs māiōrum et hūius imperī sevērītās et rēs pūblica postulābat. Sed quam multōs fuisse putātis quī quae ego dēferrem nōn crēderent? [quam multōs quī propter stultitiam nōn putārent?] quam multōs quī etiam dēfenderent? [quam multōs quī propter improbitātem favērent?] Ac si
 30 illō sublātō dēpelli ā vōbis omne periculum iudicārem, iam pridem ego L. Catilinam nōn modo invidiae meae, vērūm etiam vitāe periculō sustulissem.

But the Time was not Ripe.

4. Sed cum vidērem, nē vōbīs quidem omnibus rē etiam tum probātā, si illum, ut erat meritis, morte multāssem, fore ut eius sociōs invidiā oppressus persequi nōn possem, rem hūc dēdūxi, ut tum palam pūgnāre possētis, cum hostem apertē vidērētis. Quem quidem ego hostem quam vehementer foris esse timendum putem, licet hinc intellegātis, quod etiam molestē ferō, quod ex urbe parum comitātus exierit. Utinam ille omnis sēcum suās cōpiās ēdūxisset! Tongilium mihi ēdūxit, quem amāre in praetextā coeperat, Pūblicium et Minucium, quōrum aes aliēnum contrāctum in popinā nūllum rei pūblīcae mōtum adferre poterat: reliquit quōs virōs! quantō aere aliēnō! quam valentis! quam nōbilis!

His Worthless Partisans Remain, but are Powerless.

III. 5. Itaque ego illum exercitum prae Gallicānis legiōnibus, et hōc dilēctū quem in agrō Picēnō et Gallicō Q. Metellus habuit, et his cōpiis quae ā nōbīs cotidiē comparantur, māgnō opere contemnō, conlēctum ex senibus dēspērātis, ex agrestī lūxuriā, ex rūsticis dēcoctōribus, ex eis quī vadimōnia dēserere quam illum exercitum māluerunt: quibus ego nōn modo si aciem exercitūs nostri, vērū etiam si ēdictum praetōris ostenderō, concident. Hōs, quōs videō volitāre in forō, quōs stāre ad cūriam, quōs etiam in senātum venīre, quī nitent unguentis, quī fulgent purpurā, māllem sēcum militēs ēdūxisset: quī si hic permanent, mementōte nōn tam exercitum illum esse nōbīs quam hōs, quī exercitum dēseruērunt, pertimēscendōs. Atque hōc etiam sunt timendī magis, quod quicquid cōgitant mē scīre sentiunt, neque tamen permoventur. 6. Videō cui sit Apūlia attribūta, quis habeat Etrūriam, quis agrum Picēnum, quis Gallicum, quis sibi hās urbānās insidiās caedis atque incendiōrum dēpoposcerit: omnia superiōris noctis

cōsilia ad mē perlāta esse sentiunt: patefēci in senātū hesternō diē: Catilīna ipse pertimuit, profūgit: hī quid exspectant? Nē illi vehementer errant, sī illam meam pristinam lēnitātem perpetuam spērant futūram.

Let them Follow him.

- 5 IV. Quod exspectāvi, iam sum adsecūtus, ut vōs omnēs factam esse apertē coniūratiōnem contrā rem pūblicam vidērētis: nisi vērō sī quis est quī Catilīnae similis cum Catilīnā sentire nōn putet. Nōn est iam lēnitātī locus: sevērītātem rēs ipsa flāgitat. Ūnum etiam nunc concēdam: exeant,
10 proficiscantur; nē patiantur dēsideriō-sui Catilinam miserum tābescere. Dēmōnstrābō iter: Aurēliā viā profectus est: sī adcelerāre volent, ad vesperam cōnsequuntur.

He was the Ringleader of all Scoundrels and Profligates.

7. Ō fortunātam rem pūblicam, sī quidem hanc sentinam urbis eiēcerit! Ūnō (meherculē) Catilīnā exhaustō, levāta
15 mihi et recreāta rēs pūblica vidētur. Quid enim malī aut sceleris fingī aut cōgitārī potest quod nōn ille concēperit? Quis tōtā Italiā venēficus, quis gladiātor, quis latrō, quis sicārius, quis parricida, quis testāmentōrum sūbiector, quis circumscriptor, quis gāneō, quis nepōs, quis adulter, quae
20 mulier infāmis, quis corruptor iuventūtis, quis corruptus, quis perditus invenīrī potest, quī sē cum Catilīnā nōn familiārissimē vixisse fateātur? quae caedēs per hōsce annōs sine illō facta est? quod nefārium stuprum nōn per illum?

8. Iam vērō quae tanta umquam in ullō homine iuventūtis
25 inlecebra fuit, quanta in illō? quī aliōs ipse amābat turpissimē, aliōrum amōrī flāgitiōsissimē serviēbat: aliis frūctum libidinum, aliis mortem parentum nōn modo impellendō, vērū etiam adiuvandō pollicēbātur. Nunc vērō quam
30 numerum perditōrum hominum conlēgerat! Nēmō nōn

modo Rōmae, sed nē ūllō quidem in angulō tōtius Ītaliae oppressus aere aliēnō fuit, quem nōn ad hōc incrēdibile sceleris foedus asciverit.

V. 9. Atque ut ēius dīversa studia in dissimili ratiōne perspicere possitis, nēmō est in lūdō gladiātōriō paulō ad facinus audācior, quī sē nōn intimum Catilinae esse fateā-
tur; nēmō in scaenā levior et nēquior, quī sē nōn ēiusdem prope sodālem fuisse commemoret. Atque idem tamen, stuprōrum et scelerum exercitātiōe adsuēfactus, frigore et famē et siti et vigiliis perferendis, fortis ab istis praedicābā-
tur, cum industriae subsidia atque instrūmenta virtūtis in libidine audāciāque cōnsūmeret.

Let his Associates Depart or Take the Consequences.

10. Hunc vērō sī secūtī erunt suī comitēs, sī ex urbe exierint dēspērātōrum hominum flāgitiosī gregēs, Ō nōs beātōs! Ō rem pūblicam fortunātam! Ō praeclāram laudem cōsulātūs mei! Nōn enim iam sunt mediocrēs hominum libidinēs, nōn hūmānae ac tolerandae audāciae: nihil cōgitant nisi caedem, nisi incendia, nisi rapinās. Patri-
mōnia sua profūdērunt, fortunās suās obligāvērunt: rēs eōs iam pridem, fidēs nūper dēficere coepit: eadem tamen illa, quae erat in abundantīā, libidō permanet. Quod sī in vinō et aleā cōmissatiōnēs solum et scorta quaererent, essent illi quidem dēspērāndī, sed tamen essent ferendī: hōc vērō quis ferre possit, inertis hominēs fortissimīs virīs insidiārī, stultissimōs prūdētissimīs, ēbriōsōs sobriis, dōrmientis vigilantibus? quī mihi accubantēs in conviviis, complexī mulierēs impudicās, vinō languidī, cōnferti cibō, sertis redimitī, unguentis oblitī, dēbilitātī stupris, ēructant sermōnibus suis caedem bonōrum atque urbis incendia. 11. Quibus ego cōfidō impendēre fātum aliquod, et poenam iam diū improbitātī, nēquitiae, scelerī, libidīni dēbitam aut instāre iam plānē, aut certē appropinquāre. Quōs sī meus cōsulātus,

quoniam sãnãre nãn potest, sustulerit, nãn breve nesciõ
 quod tempus, sed multa saecula prõpãgãrit rei pũblicaẽ.
 Nulla est enim nãtiõ quam pertimẽscãmus, nullus rẽx qui
 bellum populõ Rõmãnõ facere possit. Omnia sunt externa
 5 ùnĩus virtũte terrã marique pãcãta: domesticum bellum
 manet; intus insidiae sunt, intus inclũsum perĩculum est,
 intus est hostis. Cum lũxuriã nõbĩs, cum ãmentĩã, cum
 scelere certandum est. Huic ego mẽ bellõ ducem profi-
 teor, Quirĩtẽs: suscipiõ inimicitĩas hominum perditõrum.
 10 Quae sãnãri poterunt, quãcumque ratiõne sãnãbõ; quae
 resecanda erunt, nãn patiar ad perniciem civitãtis manẽre.
 Proinde aut exeant, aut quiẽscant, aut, sĩ et in urbe et in
 eãdem mente permanent, ea quae merentur exspectent.

Catiline is not in Exile: he has Joined his Hostile Army.

VI. 12. At etiam sunt qui dicant, Quirĩtẽs, ã mẽ in exsi-
 15 lium eĩectum esse Catilinam. Quod ego sĩ verbõ adsequĩ
 possem, istõs ipsõs eĩcerem, qui haec loquuntur. Homõ
 enim videlicet timidus aut etiam permodestus võcem cõn-
 sulis ferre nãn potuit: simul atque ire in exsilium iussus
 est, pãruit. Quid? ut hesternõ diẽ, Quirĩtẽs, cum domĩ
 20 meae paene interfectus essem, senãtum in aedem Iovis Sta-
 tõris convocãvi, rem omnem ad patrẽs cõnscripõtõs dẽtuli:
 quõ cum Catilina vẽnisset, quis eum senãtor appellãvit?
 quis salũtãvit? quis dẽnique ĩta aspexit ut perditum civem,
 ac nãn potius ut importũnissimum hostem? Quĩ etiam
 25 principẽs eĩus õrdinis partem illam subselliõrum, ad quam
 ille accesserat, nũdam atque inãnem reliquẽrunt. 13. Hic
 ego vehemẽns ille cõsul, qui verbõ civĩs in exsilium eĩciõ,
 quaesivĩ ã Catilinã in nocturnõ conventũ ad M. Laecam
 fuisset necne. Cum ille, homõ audãcissimus, cõnscentiã
 30 convictus, primõ reticuisset, patefẽci cẽtera: quid eã nocte
 eĩgisset, quid in proximam cõstituisset, quem ad modum
 esset eĩ ratiõ tõtius belli dẽscripta, eĩdocui. Cum haesitã-

ret, cum tenērētur, quaesivī quid dubitāret proficiscī eō, quō iam pridem parāret, cum arma, cum secūris, cum fascis, cum tubās, cum signa militāria, cum aquilam illam argenteam, cui ille etiam sacrārium [scelerum] domī suae fēcerat, scīrem esse praemissam. 14. In exsilium ēiciēbam, quem iam 5 ingressum esse in bellum vidēbam? Etenim, crēdō, Mānlius iste centuriō, quī in agrō Faesulānō castra posuit, bellum populō Rōmānō suō nōmine indixit, et illa castra nunc nōn Catilinam ducē exspectant, et ille ēiectus in exsilium sē Massiliam, ut āiunt, nōn in haec castra cōnferet. 10

Men Say the Consul has Driven him into Exile: Would the Charge were True!

VII. Ō condiciōnem miseram nōn modo administrandae, vērū etiam cōservandae rei pūblīcae! Nunc sī L. Catilina cōsiliis, labōribus, periculis meis circumclūsus ac dēbilitātus subitō pertimuerit, sententiam mūtāverit, dēseruerit suōs, cōsiliū belli faciendī abiēcerit, ex hōc cursū sceleris 15 ac belli iter ad fugam atque in exsilium converterit, — nōn ille ā mē spoliātus armīs audāciae, nōn obstupefactus ac perterritus meā diligentīā, nōn dē spē cōnātūque dēpulsus, sed indemnātus, innocēns, in exsilium ēiectus ā cōsule vī et minis esse dicētur; et erunt quī illum, sī hōc fēcerit, nōn 20 improbum, sed miserum, mē nōn diligentissimum cōsulem, sed crūdēlissimum tyrannū existimārī velint! 15. Est mihi tantī, Quiritēs, hūius invidiae falsae atque iniquae tempestātem subīre, dum modo ā vōbis hūius horribilis belli ac nefārii periculum dēpellātur. Dicātur sānē ēiectus esse 25 ā mē, dum modo eat in exsilium. Sed, mihi crēdite, nōn est itūrus. Numquam ego ā dis immortalibus optābō, Quiritēs, invidiae meae levandae causā, ut L. Catilinam dūcere exercitū hostiū atque in armīs volitāre audiātis: sed trīduō tamen audiētis: multōque magis illud timeō, nē mihi 30 sit invidiōsum aliquandō, quod illum ēmiserim potius quam

quod eiēcerim. Sed cum sint hominēs qui illum, cum profectus sit, eiectum esse dicant, eidem si interfectus esset quid dicerent? 16. Quamquam isti, qui Catilinam Massiliam ire dictitant, nōn tam hōc queruntur quam verentur. 5 Nēmō est istōrum tam misericors, qui illum nōn ad Mānlium quam ad Massiliēnsis ire mālīt. Ille autem, si (meherculē) hōc quod agit numquam antea cōgitāset, tamen latrōcinantem sē interficī māllet quam exsulem vivere. Nunc vērō, cum ei nihil adhūc praeter ipsius voluntātem cōgitā- 10 tiōnemque acciderit, nisi quod vivis nobis Rōmā profectus est, optēmus potius ut eat in exsilium quam querāmur.

Character of his Partisans.

VIII. 17. Sed cūr tam diū dē ūnō hoste loquimur, et dē hoste qui iam fatētur sē esse hostem, et quem, quia (quod semper volui) mūrus interest, nōn timeō: dē eis qui dissi- 15 mulant, qui Rōmae remanent, qui nobiscum sunt, nihil dicimus? Quōs quidem ego, si ūllō modō fieri possit, nōn tam ulcisci studeō quam sārare sibi ipsōs, plācāre rei pūblicae, neque id quā rē fieri nōn possit, si mē audire volent, intellegō. Expōnam enim vōbīs, Quiritēs, ex quibus generibus 20 hominum istae cōpiae comparentur: deinde singulis medicinam cōsili atque ōrātiōnis meae, si quam poterō, adferam.

First: Rich Men in Debt.

18. Ūnum genus est eōrum, qui māgnō in aere aliēnō māiōrēs etiam possesiōnēs habent, quārum amorē adducti dissolvī nullō modō possunt. Hōrum hominum speciēs est 25 honestissima — sunt enim locuplētēs: voluntās vērō et causa impudentissima. Tū agrīs, tū aedificiis, tū argentō, tū familiā, tū rēbus omnibus ōrnātus et cōpiōsus sis, et dubitēs dē possesiōne dētrahere, adquirere ad fidem? Quid enim expectās? bellum? Quid ergō? in vāstātiōne omnium, 30 tuās possesiōnēs sacrōsānctās futūrās putās? An tabulās

novās? Errant qui istās ā Catilinā exspectant: meō beneficiō tabulae novae prōferentur, vērum auctiōnāriae. Neque enim isti, qui possessiōnēs habent, aliā ratiōne ūllā salvi esse possunt. Quod si mātūrius facere voluissent, neque — id quod stultissimum est — certāre cum ūsūris frūctibus praediōrum, et locuplētioribus his et meliōribus cīvibus ūterēmur. Sed hōsce hominēs minimē putō pertimēscendōs, quod aut dēdūcī dē sententiā possunt, aut, si permanēbunt, magis mihi videntur vōta factūrī contrā rem pūblicam quam arma lātūrī.

10

Second: Men Eager for Power and Wealth.

IX. 19. Alterum genus est eōrum quī, quamquam premuntur aere aliēnō, dominātiōnem tamen exspectant, rerum potiri volunt, honōrēs, quōs quiētā rē pūblicā dēspērant, perturbātā sē cōsequi posse arbitrantur. Quibus hōc praecipiendum vidētur, — ūnum scilicet et idem quod reliquis omnibus, — ut dēspērent id quod cōnantur sē cōsequi posse: primum omnium mē ipsum vigilāre, adesse, prōvidēre rei pūblīcae; deinde māgnōs animōs esse in bonis viris, māgnam concordiam in maximā multitudine, māgnās praetereā cōpiās militum; deōs dēnique immortalis huic invictō populō, clārissimō imperiō, pulcherrimae urbi, contrā tantam vim sceleris praesentis auxilium esse lātūrōs. Quod si iam sint id, quod cum summō furōre cupiunt, adepti, num illi in cinere urbis et in sanguine civium, quae mente cōnscelerātā ac nefariā concupivērunt, sē cōsulēs ac dictātōrēs aut etiam rēgēs spērant futūrōs? Nōn vident id sē cupere, quod si adepti sint, fugitivō alicui aut gladiātōri concēdi sit necesse?

Third: Old Soldiers of Sulla.

20. Tertium genus est aetate iam adfectum, sed tamen exercitātiōne rōbustum; quō ex genere iste est Mānlius, 30 cui nunc Catilina succēdit. Sunt hominēs ex eis colōniis

quās Sulla cōstituit: quās ego ūniversās civium esse optimōrum et fortissimōrum virōrum sentiō; sed tamen ei sunt colōnī, quī sē in inspērātis ac repentinis pecūnijs sūmptuōsius insolentiusque iactārent. Hī dum aedificant tamquam
 5 beāti, dum praediis lēctis, familiis māgnis, conviviis apparātis dēlectantur, in tantum aes aliēnum incidērunt, ut, si salvī esse velint, Sulla sit [eis] ab inferis excitandus: quī etiam nōn nullōs agrestis, hominēs tenuis atque egentis, in eandem illam spem rapinārum veterum impulērunt. Quōs
 10 ego utrōsque in eōdem genere praedātōrum direptōrumque pōnō. Sed eōs hōc moneō: dēsinant furere ac prōscriptionēs et dictātūrās cōgitāre. Tantus enim illōrum temporum dolor inūstus est civitāti, ut iam ista nōn modo hominēs, sed nē pecudēs quidem mihi passūrae esse videantur.

Fourth: Ruined Debtors.

15 X. 21. Quartum genus est sānē varium et mixtum et turbulentum, quī iam pridem premuntur, quī numquam ēmergunt, quī partim inertīā, partim male gerendō negōtiō, partim etiam sūmptibus in vetere aere aliēnō vacillant; quī vadi-mōniis, iūdiiciis, prōscriptione bonōrum dēfatigāti, permulti
 20 et ex urbe et ex agris sē in illa castra cōferre dicuntur. Hōsce ego nōn tam militēs acris quam infitiātōrēs lentōs esse arbitror. Quī hominēs primum, si stāre nōn possunt, conruant; sed ita, ut nōn modo civitās, sed nē vicinī quidem proximī sentiant. Nam illud nōn intellegō, quam ob rem,
 25 si vivere honestē nōn possunt, perire turpiter velint; aut cūr minōre dolore peritūrōs sē cum multis, quam si sōli pereant, arbitrentur.

Fifth and Sixth: Cut-throats and Debauchees.

22. Quintum genus est parricidārum, sicāriōrum, dēnique omnium facinorōsōrum: quōs ego ā Catilinā nōn revocō;
 30 nam neque ab eō divelli pōssunt, et pereant sānē in latrō-

ciniō, quoniam sunt ita multi ut eōs carcer capere nōn possit. Postrēmum autem genus est nōn solum numerō, vērū etiam genere ipsō atque vitā, quod propriū Catilinae est, — dē eius dilēctū, immō vērō dē complexū eius ac sinū; quōs pexō capillō, nitidōs, aut imberbis aut bene barbātōs vidētis, 5 manicātis et tālāribus tunicis, vēlis amictōs nōn togis, quōrum omnis industria vitae et vigilandī labor in antelūcānis cēnis exprōmitur. 23. In hīs gregibus omnēs aleātōrēs, omnēs adulteri, omnēs impūri impudicique versantur. Hī pueri tam lepidi ac dēlicāti nōn solum amāre et amāri, neque 10 saltāre et cantāre, sed etiam sicās vibrāre et spargere venēna didicērunt; quī nisi exeunt, nisi pereunt, etiam sī Catilina perierit, scitōte hōc in rē publicā sēminārium Catilinārum futūrum. Vērū tamen quid sibi isti miseri volunt? Num suās sēcūm mulierculās sunt in castra ductūri? Quem ad 15 modum autem illis carēre poterunt, hīs praesertim iam nocitibus? Quō autem pāctō illi Apenninum atque illās pruīnās ac nivīs perferent? nisi idcirco sē facilius hiemem tolerātūrōs putant, quod nūdī in conviviis saltāre didicērunt.

These Followers of Catiline Contrasted with the Defenders of the State.

XI. 24. Ō bellum māgnō opere pertimēscendum, cum 20 hanc sit habitūrus Catilina scortōrum cohortem praetōriam! Instruite nunc, Quiritēs, contrā hās tam praeclārās Catilinae cōpiās vestra praesidia vestrōsque exercitūs. Et primum gladiātōri illi cōfectō et sauciō cōsulēs imperātōrēsque vestrōs oppōnite; deinde contrā illam naufragōrum eiectam 25 ac dēbilitātam manum flōrem tōtius Itāliae ac rōbur edūcite. Iam vērō urbēs colōniārum ac mūnicipiōrum respondēbunt Catilinae tumulis silvestribus. Neque ego cēterās cōpiās, ōrnāmenta, praesidia vestra cum illius latrōnis inopiā atque egestāte cōferre dēbeō. 25. Sed sī, omissis hīs rēbus, 30 quibus nōs suppeditāmur, eget ille, — senātū, equitibus Rōmānis, urbe, aerāriō, vectigālibus, cūctā Italiā, prōvinciis

omnibus, exteris nātiōnibus, — sī, his rēbus omissis, causās ipsās quae inter sē cōfligunt contendere velimus, ex eō ipsō quam valdē illi iaceant intellegere possumus. Ex hāc enim parte pudor pūgnat, illinc petulantia; hinc pudicitia, illinc
 5 stuprum; hinc fidēs, illinc fraudātiō; hinc pietās, illinc scelus; hinc cōstantia, illinc furor; hinc honestās, illinc turpitūdō; hinc continentia, illinc libidō; dēnique aequitās, temperantia, fortitūdō, prūdētia, [virtūtēs omnēs,] certant cum inīquitāte, lūxuriā, ignāviā, temeritāte [cum vitiis omni-
 10 bus]; postrēmō cōpia cum egestāte, bona ratiō cum perditā, mēns sāna cum āmentia, bona dēnique spēs cum omnium rērum dēspērātiōne cōfligit. In ējus modī certāmine ac proeliō, nōne, etiam sī hominū studia dēficient, dī ipsī immortālēs cōgant ab his praeclārissimis virtūtibus tot et
 15 tanta vitia superārī?

Citizens Need not Fear: the Consul will Protect the City.

XII. 26. Quae cum ita sint, Quiritēs, vōs, quem ad modum iam antea, vestra tēcta custōdiis vigiliisque dēfendite: mihi, ut urbī sine vestrō mōtū ac sine ūllō tumultū satis esset praesidī, cōsultum atque prōvisum est. Colōnī
 20 omnēs mūnicipēsque vestrī, certiōrēs ā mē factī dē hāc nocturnā excursiōne Catilinae, facile urbīs suās finisque dēfendent. Gladiātōrēs, quam sibi ille manum certissimam fore putāvit, — quamquam animō meliōre sunt quam pars patriciōrum, — potestāte tamen nostrā continēbuntur. Q.
 25 Metellus, quem ego hōc prōspiciēns in agrum Gallicum Picēnumque praemisi, aut opprimit hominem, aut omnis eius mōtūs cōnātusque prohibēbit. Reliquis autem dē rēbus cōstituendis, mātūrandis, agendis, iam ad senātum referēmus, quem vocārī vidētis.

The Conspirators Warned.

30 27. Nunc illōs quī in urbe remānsērunt, atque adeō qui contrā urbīs salūtem omniumque vestrum in urbe ā Catilinā

relictī sunt, quamquam sunt hostēs, tamen, quia sunt civēs, monitōs etiam atque etiam volō. Mea lēnitās sī cui adhūc solūtior vīsa est, hōc exspectāvit, ut id quod latēbat ērumperet. Quod reliquum est, iam nōn possum oblivisci meam hanc esse patriam, mē hōrum esse cōsulem, mihi aut cum his vivendum aut prō his esse moriendum. Nullus est portis custōs, nullus insidiātor viae: sī quī exire volunt, cōvivere possum. Quī vērō sē in urbe commōverit, cūius ego non modo factum, sed inceptum ūllum cōnātumve contrā patriam dēprehenderō, sentiet in hāc urbe esse cōsulēs vigilantis, esse ēgregiōs magistrātūs, esse fortem senātum, esse arma, esse carcerem, quem vindicem nefāriōrum ac manifestōrum scelerum māiōrēs nostri esse voluērunt.

There shall be No Disturbance.

XIII. 28. Atque haec omnia sic agentur, Quiritēs, ut maximae rēs minimō mōtū, pericula summa nullō tumultū, bellum intestinum ac domesticum post hominum memoriam crudēlissimum et maximum, mē ūnō togātō duce et imperatōre sedētur. Quod ego sic administrābō, Quiritēs, ut, si ūllō modō fieri poterit, nē improbus quidem quisquam in hāc urbe poenam suī sceleris sufferat. Sed si vis manifestae audāciae, si impendēns patriae periculum mē necessariō dē hāc animi lēnitāte dēdūxerit, illud profectō perficiam, quod in tantō et tam insidiōsō bellō vix optandum vidētur, ut neque bonus quisquam intreat, paucōrumque poenā vos omnēs salvī esse possitis.

The People may Trust in the Immortal Gods.

29. Quae quidem ego neque meā prūdentiā neque hūmānis cōsiliis frētus polliceor vōbīs, Quiritēs, sed multis et nōn dubiis deōrum immortalīum significātiōnibus, quibus ego ducibus in hanc spem sententiamque sum ingressus; quī iam nōn procul, ut quondam solēbant, ab externō hoste

atque longinquō, sed hīc praesentēs suō nūmine atque auxiliō sua templa atque urbis tēcta dēfendunt. Quōs vōs, Quiritēs, precārī, venerārī, implōrāre dēbētis, ut, quam urbem pulcherrimam flōrentissimamque esse voluērunt, hanc, omnibus
 5 hostium cōpiis terrā marīque superātis, ā perditissimōrum civium nefāriō scelere dēfendant.

III. HOW THE CONSPIRACY WAS SUPPRESSED.

(*In L. Catilinam Ōrātiō III.*)

BEFORE THE PEOPLE, DEC. 3.

Now that Catiline had been driven into open war, the conspiracy within the city was in the hands of utterly incompetent men. Lentulus, who claimed the lead by virtue of his consular rank, was vain, pompous, and inefficient. The next in rank, Cethegus, was energetic enough, but rash and bloodthirsty. The consul easily kept the run of events, and at last succeeded in getting the conspirators to commit themselves in writing, when he had no difficulty in arresting them and securing the documents. How this was accomplished is told in the third oration.

The Citizens Congratulated on their Deliverance.

REM PŪBLICAM, Quiritēs, vitamque omnium vestrum, bona, fortūnās, coniugēs liberōsque vestrōs, atque hōc
 10 domicilium clārissimī imperī, fortūnatissimam pulcherrimam-
 que urbem, hodiernō diē deōrum immortalīum summō ergā
 vōs amōre, labōribus, cōsiliis, periculis meis, ē flammā atque
 ferrō ac paene ex faucibus fātī ēreptam et vōbīs cōservā-
 vātam ac restitūtam vidētis. 2. Et sī nōn minus nōbīs
 iūcundī atque inlūstrēs sunt eī diēs quibus cōservāmur,
 15 quam illi quibus nāscimur, — quod salūtis certa laetitia est,
 nāscendī incerta condiciō; et quod sine sēnsū nāscimur,
 cum voluptāte servāmur, — profectō, quoniam illum qui

hanc urbem condidit ad deōs immortalis benevolentia fāmāque sustulimus, esse apud vōs posterōsque vestrōs in honōre debēbit is quī eandem hanc urbem conditam amplificātamque servāvit. Nam tōtī urbī, templis, delūbris, tectis ac moenibus subiectōs prope iam ignis circumdatōsque restinximus; idemque gladiōs in rem publicam dēstrictōs rettudimus, mucrōnēsque eōrum ā iugulis vestris deiēcimus. 3. Quae quoniam in senātū inlūstrāta, patefacta, comperta sunt per mē, vōbis iam expōnam breviter, Quiritēs, ut et quantā et quā ratiōne investigāta et comprehēnsa sint, vōs quī ignōrātis et expectātis scire possitis. *Superius*

The Story of the Arrest.

Principiō, ut Catilina paucis ante diēbus erūpit ex urbe, cum sceleris suī sociōs, hūiusce nefārii belli ācerrimōs ducēs, Rōmae reliquisset, semper vigilāvi et prōvidi, Quiritēs, quem ad modum in tantis et tam absconditis insidiis salvī esse possēmus. II. Nam tum, cum ex urbe Catilinam eiciēbam, — nōn enim iam vereor hūius verbī invidiam, cum illa magis sit timenda, quod vivus exierit, — sed tum, cum illum exterminārī volēbam, aut reliquam coniūrātōrum manum simul exitūrā, aut eōs quī restitissent infirmōs sine illō ac debilis fore putābam. 4. Atque ego, ut vidi quōs maximō furōre et scelere esse inflammātōs sciēbam eōs nōbiscum esse, et Rōmae remānsisse, in eō omnis diēs noctisque cōsūmpsī, ut quid agerent, quid mōlirentur, sentīrem ac vidērem; ut, quoniam auribus vestris propter incredibilem māgnitudinem sceleris minōrem fidem faceret orātiō mea, rem ita comprehenderem, ut tum dēmum animis salutī vestrae prōvidērētis, cum oculis maleficium ipsum vidērētis. Itaque, ut comperi lēgātōs Allobrogum, belli Trānsalpīni et tumultūs Gallicī excitandī causā, ā P. Lentulō esse sollicitātōs, eōsque in Galliam ad suōs cīvis, eōdemque itinere cum litteris mandātisque ad Catilinam esse missōs, com-

temque eis adiunctum esse T. Volturcium, atque huic ad Catilinam esse datās litterās, facultātem mihi oblātam putāvi, ut — quod erat difficillimum, quodque ego semper optābam ab dis immortalibus — tōta rēs nōn solum ā mē, 5 sed etiam ā senātū et ā vōbīs manifestō dēprenderetur.

At the Mulvian Bridge.

5. Itaque hesternō diē L. Flaccum et C. Pomptinum praetōrēs, fortissimōs atque amantissimōs reī publicae virōs, ad mē vocāvī; rem exposuī, quid fieri placēret ostendī. Illi



THE MULVIAN BRIDGE.

autem, quī omnia dē rē publicā praeclāra atque ēgregia sentirent, sine recūsātiōe ac sine ūllā morā negōtium suscepērunt, et, cum advesperāsceret, occultē ad pontem Mulvium pervēnērunt, atque ibi in proximīs villis ita bipartitō fuērunt, ut Tiberis inter eōs et pōns interesset. Eōdem autem et ipsī sine cūiusquam suspīciōe multōs fortis virōs ēdūxerant, 15 et ego ex praefectūrā Reātinā complūris dēlēctōs adulēs-

centis, quorum operā ūtor adsiduē in rē publicā praesidiō, cum gladiis miseram. 6. Interim, tertiā ferē vigiliā exāctā, cum iam pontem Mulvium māgnō comitatū lēgātī Allobrogum ingredī inciperent, ūnāque Volturcius, fit in eōs impetus; ēdūcuntur et ab illis gladii et ā nostris. Rēs 5 praetōribus erat nōta sōlis, ignōrābātur ā cēteris.

The Conspirators Arrested.

III. Tum, interventū Pomptinī atque Flaccī, pūgna [quae erat commissa] sēdātur. Litterae, quaecumque erant in eō comitatū, integris signis praetōribus trāduntur; ipsī comprehēnsī ad mē, cum iam dilūcēsceret, dēdūcuntur. Atque 10 hōrum omnium scelerum improbissimum māchinātōrem Cimbrum Gabinium statim ad mē, nihil dum suspicantem, vocāvi; deinde item arcessitus est L. Statilius, et post eum C. Cethēgus; tardissimē autem Lentulus vēnit, crēdō quod in litteris dandis praeter cōnsuetūdinem proximā nocte vigi- 15 lārat. 7. Cum summis ac clārissimis hūius cīvitātis viris (quī auditā rē frequentēs ad mē māne convēnerant) litterās ā mē prius aperiri quam ad senātum dēferrem placēret, — nē, si nihil esset inventum, temerē ā mē tantus tumultus iniectus cīvitātī vidērētur, — negāvi mē esse factūrum, ut dē 20 periculō publicō nōn ad cōnsilium publicum rem integram dēferrem. Etenim, Quiritēs, si ea quae erant ad mē dēlāta reperta nōn essent, tamen ego nōn arbitrābar, in tantis reī publicae periculis, esse mihi nimiam diligentiam pertimēscendam. Senātum frequentem celeriter, ut vidistis, coēgī. 25 8. Atque intereā statim, admonitū Allobrogum, C. Sulpicium praetōrem, fortem virum, misī, quī ex aedibus Cethēgī si quid tēlorum esset efferret: ex quibus ille maximum sicārum numerum et gladiōrum extulit.

The Conspirators before the Senate.

IV. Intrōdūxī Volturcium sine Gallis: fidem publicam 30 iussū senātūs dedi: hortātus sum, ut ea quae sciret sine

timōre indicāret. Tum ille dixit, cum vix sē ex māgnō timōre recreāsset, ab Lentulō sē habēre ad Catilinam mandāta et litterās, ut servōrum praesidiō ūterētur, ut ad urbem quam primum cum exercitū accēderet: id autem eō cōnsiliō, ut, cum urbem ex omnibus partibus quem ad modum dēscriptum distribūtumque erat incendissent, caedemque infinitam cīvium fēcissent, praestō esset ille, quī et fugientis exciperet, et sē cum hīs urbānis ducibus coniungeret.

9. Intrōducti autem Galli iūs iūrāndum sibi et litterās ab
 10 Lentulō, Cethēgō, Statiliō ad suam gentem data esse dixerunt, atque ita sibi ab hīs et ā L. Cassiō esse praescriptum, ut equitātum in Italiam quam primum mitterent; pedestris sibi cōpiās nōn dēfutūrās. Lentulum autem sibi cōfirmāsse, ex fātis Sibyllinis haruspicumque respōnsis, sē esse tertium
 15 illum Cornēlium, ad quem rēgnum hūius urbis atque imperium pervenire esset necesse; Cinnam ante sē et Sūllam fuisse; eundemque dixisse fātālem hunc annum esse ad interitum hūius urbis atque imperi, quī esset annus decimus post virginum absolūtionem, post Capitōli autem incēnsiō-
 20 nem vicēsimus. 10. Hanc autem Cethēgō cum cēteris contrōversiam fuisse dixerunt, quod Lentulō et aliīs Sātūrnālibus caedem fieri atque urbem incendi placēret, Cethēgō nimium id longum vidērētur.

The Letters Produced.

V. Ac nē longum sit, Quiritēs, tabellās prōferri iussimus,
 25 quae ā quōque dicēbantur datae. Primum ostendimus Cethēgō signum: cōgnōvit. Nōs linum incīdimus: lēgimus. Erat scriptum ipsius manū Allobrogum senātui et populō, sēsē quae eōrum lēgātis cōfirmāsset factūrum esse; ōrāre ut item illi facerent quae sibi eōrum lēgātī recēpissent.

30 Tum Cethēgus, quī paulō ante aliquid tamen dē gladiis ac sicis, quae apud ipsum erant dēprehēnsa, respondisset dixissetque sē semper bonōrum ferrāmentōrum studiōsum fuisse,

recitātis litteris dēbilitātus atque abiectus cōnscentiā repente conticuit. Intrōductus est Statilius : cōgnōvit et sīgnum et manum suam. Recitātae sunt tabellae in eandem ferē sententiam : cōfessus est. Tum ostendī tabellās Lentulō, et quaesivī cōgnōsceretne sīgnum. Adnuit. 'Est vērō,' in- 5 quam, 'nōtum quidem sīgnum, imāgō avi tui, clārissimī viri, quī amāvit unicē patriam et civis suōs; quae quidem tē ā tantō scelere etiam mūta revocāre dēbuit.' 11. Leguntur eādē ratiōne ad senātum Allobrogum populumque litterae.

Lentulus Confesses.

Sī quid dē his rēbus dicere vellet, fēcī potestātem. Atque 10 ille primō quidem negāvit; post autem aliquantō, tōtō iam indiciō expositō atque ēditō, surrēxit; quaesivit ā Gallis



ONE OF THE LENTULI.

quid sibi esset cum eis, quam ob rem domum suam vēnissent, itemque ā Volturciō. Quī cum illi breviter cōstanter- 15 que respondissent, per quem ad eum quotiēnsque vēnissent, quaesissentque ab eō nihilne sēcum esset dē fātis Sibyllinis locūtus, *tum ille subitō, scelere dēmēns, quanta cōnscentiāe*

vis esset ostendit. Nam cum id posset infitiārī, repente praeter opiniōnem omnium cōfessus est. Ita eum nōn modo ingenium illud et dicendī exercitātiō, quā semper valuit, sed etiam propter vim sceleris manifesti atque depre-
5 hēnsi impudentia, quā superābat omnis, improbitāsque dēfēcit.

12. Volturcius vērō subitō litterās prōferri atque aperiri iubet, quās sibi ā Lentulō ad Catilinam datās esse dicēbat. Atque ibi vehementissimē perturbātus Lentulus tamen et
10 signum et manum suam cōgnōvit. Erant autem [scriptae] sine nōmine, sed ita: *Quis sim sciēs ex eō quem ad tē mīsi. Cūrā ut vir sis, et cōgitā quem in locum sis prōgressus; vidē ecquid tibi iam sit necesse, et cūrā ut omnium tibi auxilia adiungās, etiam infimōrum.* Gabinius deinde intrōductus, cum
15 primō impudenter respondēre coepisset, ad extrēmum nihil ex eis quae Galli insimulābant nēgāvit. 13. Ac mihi quidem, Quiritēs, cum illa certissima visa sunt argūmenta atque indicia sceleris, — tabellae, signa, manūs, dēnique ūnius cūiusque cōfessiō; tum multō certiōra illa, — color, oculi,
20 voltus, taciturnitās. Sic enim obstupuerant, sic terram intuebantur, sic fūrtim nōn numquam inter sēsē aspiciēbant, ut nōn iam ab aliis indicārī, sed indicāre sē ipsi vidērentur.

Action of the Senate.

VI. Indiciis expositis atque ēditis, senātum cōsuluī dē summā rē publicā quid fieri placēret. Dictae sunt ā
25 principibus ācerrimae ac fortissimae sententiae, quās senātus sine ūllā varietāte est secūtus. Et quoniam nōndum est perscriptum senātus cōsultum, ex memoriā vōbis, Quiritēs, quid senātus cēnsuerit expōnam. 14. Primum mihi grātiae verbis amplissimis aguntur, quod virtūte,
30 cōsiliō, prōvidentiā meā rēs publicā maximis periculis sit liberāta: deinde L. Flaccus et C. Pomptinus praetōrēs, quod eōrum operā fortī fidēlique ūsus essem, meritō

ac iūre laudantur; atque etiam virō forti, conlēgae meō, laus impertitur, quod eōs quī hūius coniūrātiōnis participēs fuissent ā suis et ā rei pūblicae cōsiliis remōvisset. Atque ita cēnsuerunt, ut P. Lentulus, cum sē praetūrā abdicāsset, in custōdiam trāderētur; itemque uti C. Cethēgus, L. Statilius, P. Gabīnius, quī omnēs praesentēs erant, in custōdiam trāderentur; atque idem hōc dēcrētum est in L. Cassium, quī sibi prōcūrātiōnem incendendae urbis dēposcerat, in M. Cēpārium, cui ad sollicitandōs pāstōrēs Apūliam attribūtā esse erat indicātum, in P. Furium, quī est ex eis colōnis quōs Faesulās L. Sūlla dēdūxit, in Q. Annium Chilonem, quī ūnā cum hōc Furiō semper erat in hāc Allobrogum sollicitātiōne versātus, in P. Umbrēnum, libertinum hominem, ā quō primum Gallōs ad Gabīnium perductōs esse cōstābat. Atque eā lēnitāte senātus est ūsus, Quiritēs, ut ex tantā coniūrātiōne, tantāque hāc multitudine domesticōrum hostium, novem hominū perditissimōrum pōenā rē pūblicā cōservātā, reliquōrum mentis sārārī posse arbitrārētur. 15. Atque etiam supplicātiō dīs immortalibus prō singulārī eōrum meritō meō nōmine dēcrēta est, quod mihi primum post hanc urbem conditam togātō contigit. Et hīs verbis dēcrēta est: *quod urbem incendiis, caede civis, Italiā bellō liberāssem.* Quae supplicātiō sī cum cēteris cōferātur, hōc interest, quod cēterae bene gestā, haec ūna cōservātā rē pūblicā cōstitutā est. Atque illud, quod faciendum primum fuit, factum atque trānsactum est. Nam P. Lentulus — quamquam patefactis indicīis, cōfessionibus suis, iūdiciō senātus nōn modo praetōris iūs, vērū etiam civis amiserat — tamen magistrātū sē abdicāvit, ut, quae religiō C. Mariō, clārissimō virō, nōn fuerat, quō minus C. Glauciam, dē quō nihil nōminātim erat dēcrētum, praetōrem occideret, eā nōs religiōne in privātō P. Lentulō pūniendō liberārēmur.

The Conspiracy now Thwarted.

VII. 16. Nunc quoniam, Quiritēs, cōnscelerātissimī periculōsissimīque belli nefariōs ducēs captōs iam et comprehēnsōs tenētis, existimāre dēbētis omnis Catilinae cōpiās, omnis spēs atque opēs, hīs dēpulsis urbis periculis, concidis-
 5 disse. Quem quidem ego cum ex urbe pellēbam, hōc prōvidēbam animō, Quiritēs, — remōtō Catilinā, nōn mihi esse P. Lentuli somnum, nec L. Cassi adipēs, nec C. Cethēgi furiōsam temeritatem pertimēscendam.

Character of Catiline.

Ille erat ūnus timendus ex istis omnibus, sed tam diū,
 10 dum urbis moenibus continēbātur. Omnia nōrat, ōmnium aditūs tenēbat: appellāre, temptāre, sollicitāre poterat, audēbat: erat ei cōnsilium ad facinus aptum, cōnsiliō autem neque manus neque lingua deērat. Iam ad certās rēs cōficiendās certōs hominēs dēlēctōs ac dēscriptōs habēbat.
 15 Neque vērō, cum aliquid mandārat, cōfectum putābat: nihil erat quod nōn ipse obiret, occurreret, vigilāret, labōrāret. Frīgus, sitim, famem, ferre poterat. 17. Hunc ego hominem tam ācrem, tam audācem, tam parātum, tam callidum, tam in scelere vigilantem, tam in perditis rēbus dili-
 20 gentem, nisi ex domesticis insidiis in castrēse latrōcinium compulsem, — dicam id quod sentiō, Quiritēs, — nōn facile hanc tantam mōlem mali ā cervicibus vestris dēpulissem. Nōn ille nōbis Sātūrnālia cōstituisset, neque tantō ante exsili ac fāti diem rei pūblicae dēnūtiāvisset; neque com-
 25 mīssisset ut sīgnum, ut litterae suae testēs manifestī sceleris dēprehenderentur. Quae nunc illō absente sic gesta sunt, ut nūllum in privātā domō fūrtum umquam sit tam palam inventum, quam haec tanta in rē pūblicā coniūratiō manifestō inventa atque dēprehēnsa est. Quod sī Catilina in
 30 urbe ad hanc diem remānsisset, quamquam, quoad fuit,

omnibus eius cōsiliis occurri atque obstiti, tamen, ut levis-
simē dicam, dimicandum nobis cum illō fuisset; neque nōs
umquam, cum ille in urbe hostis esset, tantis periculis rem
pūblicam tantā pāce, tantō ōtiō, tantō silentiō liberāssēmus.

Thanks Due to the Gods.

VIII. 18. Quamquam haec omnia, Quiritēs, ita sunt ā 5
mē administrāta, ut deōrum immortalium nūtū atque cōn-
siliō et gesta et prōvisa esse videantur; idque cum coniec-
tūrā cōsequi possumus, quod vix vidētur hūmāni cōsili
tantārum rērum gubernātiō esse potuisse; tum vērō ita
praesentēs his temporibus opem et auxilium nobis tulērunt, 10
ut eōs paene oculis vidēre possēmus. Nam ut illa omittam,
— visās nocturnō tempore ab occidente facēs, ārdōremque
caeli, ut fulminum iactūs, ut terrae mōtūs relinquam, ut
omittam cētera, quae tam multa nobis cōsulibus facta sunt,
ut haec, quae nunc fiunt, canere dī immortalēs vidērentur, 15
— hōc certē, quod sum dictūrus, neque praetermittendum
neque relinquendum est.

Signs and Omens.

19. Nam profectō memoriā tenētis, Cottā et Torquātō
cōsulibus, complūris in ~~Capitoliō~~ ~~rēs de caelo~~ esse per-
cussās, cum et simulācra deōrum dēpulsā sunt, et statuāe 20
veterum hominum dēiectae, et lēgum aera liquefacta: tāc-
tus est etiam ille quī hanc urbem condidit Rōmulus, quem
inaurātum in Capitoliō, parvum atque lactentem, ūberibus
lupinis inhiantem, fuisse meministis. Quō quidem tempore
cum haruspices ex tōtā Etruriā convēnissent, caedēs atque 25
incendia et lēgum interitum et bellum civile ac domesticum,
et tōtius urbis atque imperi occāsū appropinquāre dixē-
runt, nisi dī immortalēs, omni ratiōne plācati, suō nūmine
prope fāta ipsa flēxissent. 20. Itaque illōrum respōnsis
tum et lūdī per decem diēs facti sunt, neque rēs ūlla quae 30

ad plācandōs deōs pertinēret praetermissa est; idemque iussērunt simulācrum Iovis facere māius, et in excelsō conlocāre, et (contrā atque antea fuerat) ad orientem convertere; ac sē spērāre dixerunt, sī illud signum, quod vidētis, 5 sōlis ortum et forum cūriamque cōspiceret, fore ut ea cōsilia, quae clam essent inita contrā salūtem urbis atque imperī, inlūstrārentur, ut ā senātū populōque Rōmānō perspici possent. Atque [illud signum] conlocandum cōsulēs illi locāvērunt; sed tanta fuit operis tarditās, ut neque 10 superiōribus cōsulibus, neque nōbis ante hodiernum diem, conlocārētur.

Jupiter Watches over the City.

IX. 21. Hīc quis potest esse tam āversus ā vērō, tam praeceps, tam mente captus, quī neget haec omnia quae vidēmus, praecipuēque hanc urbem, deōrum immortalium 15 nūtū ac potestāte administrārī? Etenim cum esset ita respōsum, caedēs, incendia, interitum rei pūblīcae comparārī, et ea per cīvīs, — quae tum propter māgnitudinem scelerum nōn nullis incrēdibilia vidēbantur, — ea nōn modo cōgitāta ā nefāriis cīvibus, vērū etiam suscepta esse sēn- 20 sistis. Illud vērō nōnne ita praesēns est, ut nūtū Iovis Optimī Maximī factum esse videātur, ut, cum hodiernō diē māne per forum meō iussū et coniūrātī et eōrum indicēs in aedem Concordiae dūcerentur, eō ipsō tempore signum statuerētur? quō conlocātō atque ad vōs senātumque conversō, 25 omnia [et senātus et vōs] quae erant cōgitāta contrā salūtem omnium, inlūstrāta et patefacta vidistis. 22. Quō etiam māiōre sunt isti odiō suppliciōque dignī, quī nōn solum vestris domiciliis atque tēctis, sed etiam deōrum templis atque delūbris sunt fūnestōs ac nefāriōs ignis inferre cōnāti. 30 Quibus ego sī mē restitisse dicam, nimium mihi sūmam, et nōn sim ferendus. Ille, ille Iuppiter restitit: ille Capitōlium, ille haec templa, ille cūnctam urbem, ille vōs omnis salvōs esse voluit. Dis ego immortalibus ducibus hanc



MARCUS AURELIUS SACRIFICING.
(Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus in the Background.)

mentem, Quiritēs, voluntātemque suscēpi, atque ad haec tanta indicia pervēni. Iam vērō [illa Allobrogum sollicitatiō] ab Lentulō cēterisque domesticis hostibus tam dēmenter tantae rēs crēditae et ignōtis et barbaris [commissae litterae] numquam essent profectō, nisi ab dis immortalibus 5 huic tantae audāciae cōsilium esset ēreptum. Quid vērō? ut hominēs Galli, ex civitāte male pācātā, quae gēns ūna restat quae bellum populō Rōmānō facere posse et nōn nōlle videātur, spem imperi ac rērum māximārum ultrō sibi ā patriciis hominibus oblātam neglegerent, vestramque salūtem 10 suis opibus antepōnerent, id nōn divinitus esse factum putātis? praesertim quī nōs nōn pūgnandō, sed tacendō superāre potuerint?

Citizens Exhorted to Thanksgiving.

X. 23. Quam ob rem, Quiritēs, quoniam ad omnia pulvināria supplicatiō dēcrēta est, celebrātōte illōs diēs cum 15 coniugibus ac liberis vestris. Nam multī saepe honōrēs dis immortalibus iūsti habitī sunt ac dēbitī, sed profectō iūstiōrēs nunquam. Ērepti enim estis ex crūdēlissimō ac miserrimō interitū; ērepti sine caede, sine sanguine, sine exercitū, sine dimicātiōnē. Togāti mē ūnō togātō duce et 20 imperātōre vicistis. 24. Etenim recordāmini, Quiritēs, omnis cīvilis dissēsiōnēs: nōn solum eās quās audistis, sed eās quās vōsmet ipsī meministis atque vidistis. L. Sūlla P. Sulpiciū oppressit; [ēiēcit ex urbe] C. Mariū, custōdem hūius urbis, multōsque fortis virōs partim ēiēcit ex civitāte, 25 partim interēmit. Cn. Octāviū cōsul armis expulit ex urbe conlēgam: omnis hīc locus acervis corporum et cīvium sanguine redundāvit. Superāvit postea Cinna cum Mariō: tum vērō, clārissimis viris interfectis, lūmina cīvitātis extincta sunt. Ultus est hūius victōriae crūdēlītatem postea 30 Sūlla: nē dicī quidem opus est quantā diminūtiōne cīvium, et quantā calamitāte rei pūblīcae. Dissēnsit M. Lepidus

ā clārissimō ac fortissimō virō Q. Catulō: attulit nōn tam ipsius interitus rei pūblicae lūctum quam cēterōrum.
25. Atque illae tamen omnēs dissēsiōnēs erant ēius modi, quae nōn ad dēlendā, sed ad commūtandā rem pūblicā
 5 pertinērent. Nōn illi nūllam esse rem pūblicā, sed in eā quae esset, sē esse principēs; neque hanc urbem cōnflagrāre, sed sē in hāc urbe flōrēre voluērunt. [Atque illae tamen omnēs dissēsiōnēs, quārum nūlla exitium rei pūbli-



A ROMAN SACRIFICIAL PROCESSION.

cae quaesivit, ēius modi fuērunt, ut nōn reconciliātiōne con-
 10 cordiae, sed interneciōne civium diiūdicātae sint.] In hōc autem ūnō post hominum memoriā maximō crūdēlissimō-
 que bellō, quāle bellum nūlla umquam barbaria cum suā gente gessit, quō in bellō lēx haec fuit ā Lentulō, Catilinā, Cethēgō, Cassiō cōstitutā, ut omnēs, quī salvā urbe salvī
 15 esse possent, in hostium numerō dūcerentur, ita mē gessi, Quiritēs, ut salvī omnēs cōservārēmini; et cum hostēs vestri tantum civium superfutūrum putāssent, quantum infinitae caedi restitisset, tantum autem urbis, quantum flamma

obire nōn potuisset, et urbem et civis integrōs incolumisque servāvī.

Cicero Asks for No Reward.

XI. 26. Quibus prō tantis rēbus, Quiritēs, nūllum ego ā vōbis praemium virtūtis, nūllum insigne honōris, nūllum monumentum laudis postulō, praeterquam hūius diēi memoriam sempiternam. In animis ego vestris omnis triumphōs meōs, omnia ōrnāmenta honōris, monumenta glōriae, laudis insignia condī et conlocārī volō. Nihil mē mūtum potest dēlectāre, nihil tacitum, nihil dēnique ēius modī, quod etiam minus dignī adsequī possint. Memoriā vestrā, Quiritēs, rēs nostrae alentur, sermōnibus crēscent, litterārū monumentis inveterāscunt et conrōborābuntur; eandemque diem intellegō, quam spērō aeternam fore, prōpāgātā esse et ad salutem urbis et ad memoriam cōsulātūs mei; ūnōque tempore in hāc rē publicā duōs civis exstitisse, quōrum alter finis vestrī imperī nōn terrae, sed caeli regiōnibus termināret, alter ēiusdem imperī domicilium sēdisque servāret.

He Relies on the Devotion of the Citizens.

XII. 27. Sed quoniam eārum rērum quās ego gessi nōn eadem est fortūna atque condiciō quae illōrum quī externa bella gessērunt, — quod mihi cum eis vivendum est quōs vici ac subēgī, isti hostis aut interfectōs aut oppressōs reliquērunt, — vestrum est, Quiritēs, si cēteris facta sua rēctē prōsunt, mihi mea nē quandō obsint prōvidēre. Mentēs enim hominum audācissimōrum scelerātae ac nefāriae nē vōbis nocēre possent ego prōvidī; nē mihi noceant vestrum est prōvidēre. Quamquam, Quiritēs, mihi quidem ipsi nihil ab istis iam nocērī potest. Māgnū enim est in bonis praesidium, quod mihi in perpetuum comparātum est; māgnā in rē publicā dignitās, quae mē semper tacita dēfendēt; māgnā vis cōscientiae, quam quī neglegunt, cum mē violāre volent, sē [ipsī] indicābunt.

He has No Fear for the Future.

28. Est etiam nobis is animus, Quirites, ut non modo nullius audaciae cedamus, sed etiam omnis improbos ultrò semper lacessamus. Quod si omnis impetus domesticorum hostium, depulsus a vobis, se in me unum convertit, vobis
 5 erit videndum, Quirites, quâ condiciōne posthâc eos esse velitis, qui se pro salute vestrâ obtulerint invidiae periculis-



TEMPLE OF JUPITER (RESTORED).

que omnibus: mihi quidem ipsi, quid est quod iam ad vitæ fructum possit adquiri, cum praesertim neque in honore vestro, neque in gloriâ virtutis, quicquam videam altius, quò
 10 mihi libeat ascendere? 29. Illud profectò perficiam, Quirites, ut ea quae gessi in cōsulatū privātus tuear atque ōrnem: ut si qua est invidia cōservandâ rē publicâ suscepta, laedat invidōs, mihi valeat ad glōriam. Dēnique ita me in rē publicâ tractabō, ut meminerim semper quae
 15 gesserim, cūremque ut eā virtūte, non cāsū gesta esse videantur.

The Assembly Dismissed.

Vōs, Quiritēs, quoniam iam nox est, venerātī Iovem, illum custōdem hūius urbis ac vestrum, in vestra tēcta discēdite; et ea, quamquam iam est periculum dēpulsum, tamen aequē ac priōre nocte custōdiīs vigiliisque dēfendite. Id nē vōbīs diūtius faciendum sit, atque ut in perpetuā pāce esse possitis, prōvidēbō.

IV. SENTENCE OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

(In *L. Catilinam*, *Ōrātiō IV.*)

IN THE SENATE, DEC. 5.

Two days later the Senate was convened, to determine what was to be done with the prisoners. It was a fundamental principle of the Roman constitution that no citizen should be put to death without the right of appeal to the people. Against the view of Cæsar, which favored perpetual confinement, Cicero urged that, by the fact of taking up arms against the Republic, the conspirators had forfeited their citizenship, and that therefore the law did not protect them. This view prevailed, and the conspirators — Lentulus, Cethegus, Statilius, Gabinius, and Cæparius — were strangled by the public executioners.

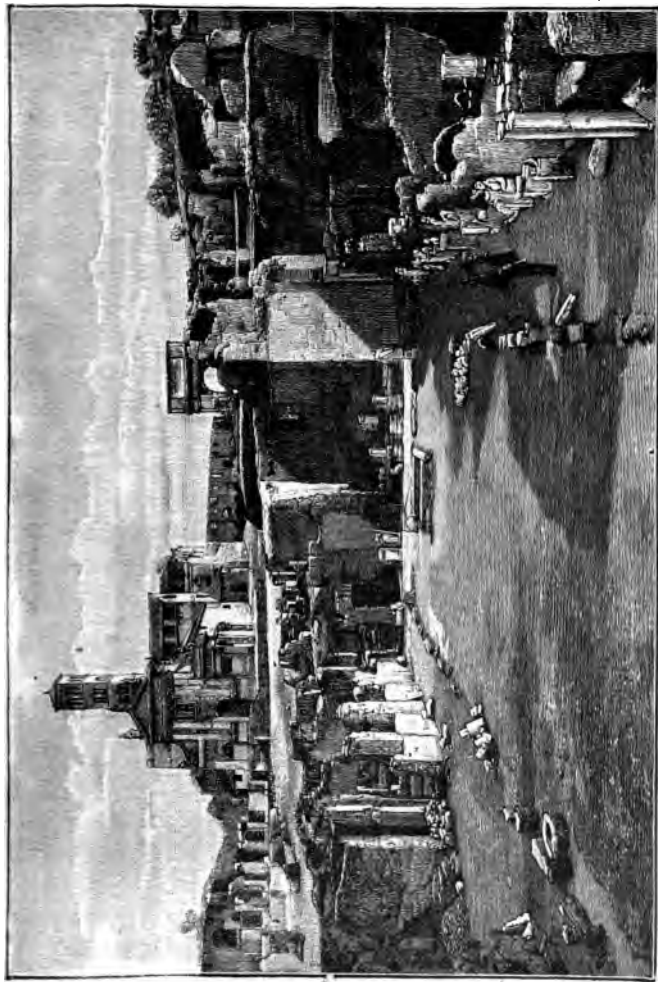
Solicitude of the Senate for Cicero.

VIDEŌ, patrēs cōscriptī, in mē omnium vestrū ōra atque oculōs esse conversōs. Videō vōs nōn solum dē vestrō ac rei pūblicae, vērū etiam, sī id dēpulsum sit, dē meō periculō esse sollicitōs. Est mihi iūcunda in malis et grāta in dolōre vestra ergā mē voluntās: sed eam, per deōs immortālis, dēpōnite; atque obliti salūtis meae, dē vōbīs ac dē vestrīs liberīs cōgitāte. Mihi sī haec condiciō cōsulātūs data est, ut omnis acerbitātēs, omnis dolōrēs cruciātūsque perferrem, feram nōn solum fortiter, vērū etiam libenter,

dum modo meis labōribus vōbis populōque Rōmānō dignitās salūque pariātur. 2. Ego sum ille cōsul, patrēs cōscripti, cui nōn forum, in quō omnis aequitās continētur, nōn campus cōsulāribus auspiciis cōsecrātus, nōn cūria, sum-
 5 mum auxilium omnium gentium, nōn domus, commūne per-
 fugium, nōn lectus ad quiētem datus, nōn dēnique haec
 sēdēs honoris [sella curūlis] umquam vacua mortis periculō
 atque insidiis fuit. Ego multa tacui, multa pertuli, multa
 concessi, multa meō quōdam dolōre in vestrō timōre sāvāvi.
 10 Nunc si hunc exitum cōsulātus mei dī immortalēs esse
 voluērunt, ut vōs populumque Rōmānum ex caede miser-
 rimā, coniugēs liberōsque vestrōs virginēsque Vestālis ex
 acerbissimā vexātiōne, templa atque dēlūbra, hanc pulcher-
 rimam patriam omnium nostrum ex foedissimā flammā,
 15 tōtam Italiā ex bellō et vāstitāte ēriperem, quaecumque
 mihi ūni prōpōnētur fortūna, subeātur. Etenim si P. Lentu-
 lus suum nōmen, inductus ā vātibus, fātāle ad perniciem rei
 pūblicae fore putāvit, cūr ego nōn laeter meum cōsulātum
 ad salūtem populi Rōmāni prope fātālem exstitisse?

They Need not Fear for him.

20 II. 3. Quā rē, patrēs cōscripti, cōsulite vōbis, prōspi-
 cite patriae, cōservāte vōs, coniugēs, liberōs fortunāsque
 vestrās, populi Rōmāni nōmen salūtemque dēfendite: mihi
 parcere ac dē mē cōgitāre dēsinite. Nam primum dēbeō
 spērāre omnis deōs, quī huic urbī praesident, prō eō mihi ac
 25 mereor relātūrōs esse grātiā; deinde, si quid obtigerit,
 aequō animō parātōque moriar. Nam neque turpis mors
 fortī virō potest accidere, nēque immātūra cōsulārī, nec
 misera sapienti. Nec tamen ego sum ille ferreus, quī frātris
 cārissimī atque amantissimī praesentis maerōre nōn movear,
 30 hōrumque omnium lacrimis, ā quibus mē circumsessum
 vidētis. Neque meam mentem nōn domum saepe revocat
 exanimāta uxor, et abiecta metū filia, et parvolus filius,



RUINS OF THE HOUSE OF THE VESTALS.

(From a Photograph.)

quem mihi videtur amplecti res publica tamquam obsidem consulatûs mei, neque ille, qui exspectans huius exitum dii adstat in conspectu meo gener. Moveor his rebus omnibus, sed in eam partem, uti salvi sint vobiscum omnes, etiam si me vis aliqua oppresserit, potius quam et illi et nos una rei publicae peste pereamus. 5

4. Quam rem, patres conscripti, incumbite ad salutem rei publicae, circumspicite omnis procellas, quae impendent nisi providetis. Non Ti. Gracchus, quod iterum tribunus plebis fieri voluit, non C. Gracchus, quod agrarios concitare conatus est, non L. Saturninus, quod C. Memmium occidit, in discrimen aliquod atque in vestrae severitatis iudicium adducitur: tenentur ei qui ad urbis incendium, ad vestram omnium caedem, ad Catilinam accipiendum, Romae restiterunt; tenentur litterae, signa, manus, denique unius cuiusque confessio; sollicitantur Allobroges, servitia excitantur, Catilina arcessitur; id est initum consilium, ut interfectis omnibus nemo ne ad deplorandum quidem populi Romani nomen atque ad lamentandam tanti imperii calamitatem relinquatur. 15

20

How shall the Conspirators be Punished?

III. 5. Haec omnia indicēs detulerunt, rei confessi sunt, vos multis iam iudiciis iudicavistis: primum quod mihi gratias egistis singularibus verbis, et mea virtute atque diligentia perditorum hominum coniurationem patefactam esse decrevistis; deinde quod P. Lentulum se abdicare praeturam coegistis; tum quod eum et ceteros, de quibus iudicastis, in custodiam dandos censuistis; maximēque quod meo nomine supplicationem decrevistis, qui honos togato habitus ante me est nemini; postrimo hesternō die praemia legatis Allobrogum Titoque Volturcio dedistis amplissima. Quae sunt omnia eius modi, ut ei qui in custodiam nominatim dati sunt sine ulla dubitatione a vobis damnati esse videantur. 25 30

6. Sed ego institui referre ad vōs, patrēs cōscripti, tamquam integrum, et dē factō quid iūdicētis, et dē poenā quid cēseātis. Illa praedicam quae sunt cōsulis. Ego māgnū in rē pūblicā versārī furōrem, et nova quaedam miscērī
 5 et concitārī mala iam pridem vidēbam; sed hanc tantam, tam exitiōsam habērī coniūrātiōnem ā cīvibus numquam putāvī. Nunc quicquid est, quōcumque vestrae mentēs inclinant atque sententiae, statuendum vōbis ante noctem est. Quantum facinus ad vōs dēlātum sit vidētis. Huic si
 10 paucōs putātis adfinis esse, vehementer errātis. Lātius opiniōne dissēminātum est hōc malum: mānāvit nōn solum per Ītaliā, vērū etiam trāscendit Alpīs, et obscurē serpēns multās iam prōvinciās occupāvit. Id opprimī susten-tandō ac prōlātandō nullō pāctō potest. Quācumque ratiōne
 15 placet, celeriter vōbis vindicandum est.

Silanus Proposes Death; Caesar, Imprisonment.

IV. 7. Videō adhūc duās esse sententiās: ūnam D. Silānī, quī cēset eōs, quī haec dēlēre cōnāti sunt, morte esse multandōs; alteram C. Caesaris, quī mortis poenam removel, cēterōrum suppliciōrum omnis acerbitātēs amplec-
 20 titur. Uterque et prō suā dignitāte et prō rērum māgnitū-dine in summā sevērītate versātur. Alter eōs quī nōs omnis, [quī populum Rōmānum,] vitā privāre cōnāti sunt, quī dēlēre imperium, quī populi Rōmānī nōmen exstinguere, pūctum temporis frui vitā et hōc commūnī spiritū nōn putat
 25 oportēre; atque hōc genus poenae saepe in improbōs cīvīs in hāc rē pūblicā esse ūsūrpātum recordātur. Alter intel-legit mortem ab dis immortalibus nōn esse supplicī causā cōstitutā, sed aut necessitātem nātūrae, aut labōrum ac miseriārum quiētem. Itaque eam sapientēs numquam in-
 30 vitī, fortēs saepe etiam libenter oppetivērunt. Vincula vērō et ea sempiterna certē ad singulārem poenam nefārii sceleris inventa sunt. Mūnicipiis dispertiri iubet. Habēre vidētur

ista rēs iniquitatem sī imperāre velis, difficultatem sī rogāre. Dēcernātur tamen, sī placet. 8. Ego enim suscipiam, et (ut spērō) reperiam quī id quod salutis omnium causā statueritis, nōn pūtēt esse suae dignitātis recūsāre. Adiungit gravem poenam mūnicipibus, sī quis eōrum vincula rūperit: horribilis custōdiās cīrcūdat, et dignās scelere hominum perditōrum; ^{nam} nē quis eōrum poenam quōs condemnat, aut per senātum aut per populum, levāre possit; ēripit etiam spem, quae sōla hominem in miseriis cōnsōlārī solet; bona praetereā pūblicārī iubet; vitam sōlam relinquit nefāriis 10 hominibus, quam sī ēripuisset, multōs unō dolōrēs animī atque corporis et omnis scelerum poenās adēmisset. Itaque, ut aliqua in vitā formidō improbis esset posita, apud inferōs ēius modī quaedam illi antiquī supplicia impiis cōstitutā esse voluērunt, quod vidēlicet intellegēbant, eis remōtis, nōn 15 esse mortem ipsam pertimēscendam.

Caesar's Proposition Discussed.

V. 9. Nunc, patrēs cōscriptī, ego meā videō quid intersit. Sī eritis secūti sententiam C. Caesaris, quoniam hanc is in rē pūblicā viam quae populāris habētur secūtus est, fortasse minus erunt — hōc auctōre et cōgnitōre hūiusce sententiae 20 — mihi populārēs impetūs pertimēscendī: sin illam alteram, nesciō an amplius mihi negōtī contrahātur. Sed tamen meōrum periculōrum ratiōnēs ūtilitās rei pūblīcae vincat. Habēmus enim ā Caesare, sicut ipsius dignitās et māiōrum ēius amplitūdō postulābat, sententiam tamquam obsidem 25 perpetuae in rem pūblicā voluntātis. Intēllēctum est quid interesset inter levitatem cōtīōnātōrum et animum vērē populārem, salutī populi cōnsulentem. 10. Videō dē istis, quī sē populāris habēri volunt, abesse nōn nēminem, nē dē capite vidēlicet civium Rōmānōrum sententiam. ferat. At 30 is et nūdius tertius in custōdiam civis Rōmānōs dedit, et supplicatiōnem mihi dēcrēvit, et indicēs hesternō diē māk-

mis praemiis adfēcit. Iam hōc nēmīnī dubium est, quī reō custōdiam, quaesītōrī grātulātīōnem, indicī praemium dēcrēvit, quid dē tōtā rē et causā iūdicārit. At vērō C. Caesar intellegit lēgem Semprōniam esse dē civibus Rōmānīs cōnstitūtā; quī autem rei pūblicae sit hostis, eūm civem nūllō modō esse posse; dēnique ipsum lātōrem Semprōniae lēgis iussū populi poenās rei pūblicae dēpendisse. Idem ipsum Lentulum, largītōrem et prōdigum, nōn putat, cum dē perniciē populi Rōmānī, exitiō hūius urbis tam acerbē, tam
 10 crūdēliter cōgitārit, etiam appellārī posse populārem. Itaque homō mīssimus atque lēnissimus nōn dubitat P. Lentulum aeternīs tenebris vinculisque mandāre, et sancit in posterum, nē quis hūius suppliciō levandō sē iactāre, et in perniciem populi Rōmānī posthāc populāris esse possit:
 15 adiungit etiam pūblicātīōnem bonōrum, ut omnis animī cruciātūs et corporis etiam gēstās ac mendicitās cōsequatur.

Death None too Severe a Penalty.

VI. 11. Quam ob rem, sive hōc statueritis, dederitis mihi comitem ad contiōnem populō cārum atque iūcundum; sive Silānī sententiam sequī mālueritis, facile mē [atque
 20 vōs] crūdēlītātis vituperātīōne exsolveritis, atque obtinēbō eam multō lēniōrem fuisse. Quamquam, patrēs cōnscriptī, quae potest esse in tantī sceleris immānitāte pūniendā crūdēlītās? Ego enim dē meō sēnsū iūdicō. Nam ita mihi salvā rē pūblicā vōbiscum perfrui liceat, ut ego, quod in hāc
 25 causā vehementior sum, nōn atrōcītātē animī moveor — quis est enim me mītor? — sed singulārī quādā hūmānitāte et misericordiā. Videor enim mihi vidēre hanc urbem, lūcem orbis terrārum atque arcem omnium gentium, subitō ūnō incendiō concidentem. Cernō animō sepultā in patriā miserōs
 30 rōs atque insepultōs acervōs civium. Versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethēgi, et furor in vestrā caede bacchantis.
 12. Cum vērō mihi prōposui rēgnantem Lentulum, sicut ipse

ex fātis sē spērāsse cōfessus est, purpurātum esse huic Gabīnium, cum exercitū vēnisse Catilinam, tum lamentātiōnem mātrum familiās, tum fugam virginum atque puerōrum ac vēxātiōnem virginum Vestālium perhorrēscō; et quia mihi vehementer haec videntur misera atque miseranda, 5 idcirco in eōs quī ea perficere voluērunt mē sevērūm vehementemque praebeō. Etenim quaerō, si quis pater familiās, liberis suis a servō interfectis, uxore occisā, incēnsā domō, supplicium dē servō nōn quān acerbissimū sūmpserit, utrum is clēmēs ac misericors, an inhūmānissimū et crūdēlissimū esse videātur? Mihi vērō importūnū ac ferreū, 10 quī nōn dolore et cruciātū nocentis suū dolorem cruciātumque lēnierit. Sic nōs in his hominibus, — quī nōs, quī coniugēs, quī liberōs nostrōs trucidāre voluērunt; quī singulās ūnius cuiusque nostrum domōs et hōc ūniversum rei 15 publicae domicilium dēlere cōnātī sunt; quī id ēgerunt, ut gentem Allobrogum in vestigiis hūius urbis atque in cinere dēflagrātī imperī conlocārent, — si vehementissimī fuerim, misericordēs habēbimur: sin remissiōrēs esse voluerim, summae nobis crūdēlītātis in patriae civiumque perniciē 20 fāma subeunda est.

Opinion of L. Caesar.

13. Nisi vērō cuiquam L. Caesar, vir fortissimū et amantissimū rei publicae, crūdēlior nūdius tertius visus est, cum sorōris suae, fēminae lēctissimae, virum praesentem et audientem vitā privāndum esse dixit, cum avum suū iussū 25 cōsulis interfectum, filiumque eius impūberem, lēgātum a patre missum, in carcere necātum esse dixit. Quōrum quod simile factum? quod initum dēlendae rei publicae cōsiliū? Largitiōnis voluntās tum in rē publicā versāta est, et partium quaedam contentiō. Atque eō tempore hūius 30 avus Lentulī, vir clārissimū, armātus Gracchum est persecūtus. Ille etiam grave tum vulnus accēpit, nē quid dē

summā rē publicā dēminuerētur : hīc ad ēvertenda rei pūbli-
 cae fundāmenta Gallōs arcessit, servitia concitat, Catilinam
 vocat, attribuit nōs trucidandōs Cethēgō, et cēterōs civis
 interficiendōs Gabiniō, urbem inflammandam Cassiō, tōtam
 5 Ītaliā vāstandam diripiendamque Catilinae. Vereāmini,
 cēnseō, nē in hōc scelere tam immāni ac nefandō nimis
 aliquid sevērē statuisse videāmini : multō magis est veren-
 dum nē remissiōne poenae crūdēlēs in patriam, quam nē
 sevērītate animadversiōnis nimis vehementēs in acerbissimōs
 10 hostis, fuisse videāmur.

Severe Measures will be Supported by the People.

VII. 14. Sed ea quae exaudiō, patrēs cōscrip̄tī, dissimu-
 lāre nōn possum. Iaciuntur enim vōcēs, quae perveniunt
 ad auris meās, eōrum quī verēri videntur ut habeam satis
 praesidī ad ea quae vōs statueritis hodiernō diē trānsigunda.
 15 Omnia et prōvisa et parāta et cōstitūta sunt, patrēs cōn-
 scriptī, cum meā summā cūrā atque diligentīā, tum multō
 etiam māiōre populi Rōmāni ad summum imperium reti-
 nendum et ad commūnis fortūnās cōservandās voluntāte.
 Omnēs adsunt omnium ōrdinum hominēs, omnium dēnique
 20 aetātum : plēnum est forum, plēna templa, circum forum,
 plēni omnēs aditūs hūius templī ac locī. Causa est enim
 post urbem conditam haec inventa sōla, in quā omnēs sen-
 tirent ūnum atque idem, praeter eōs quī, cum sibi vidērent
 esse pereundum, cum omnibus potius quam sōlī perire volu-
 25 ērunt. 15. Hōsce ego hominēs excipiō et sēcernō libenter,
 neque in improbōrum civium, sed in acerbissimōrum hostium
 numerō habendōs putō.

All Orders in the State United.

Cēterī vērō, dī immortālēs ! quā frequentīā, quō studiō,
 quā virtūte ad commūnem salūtem dignitātemque cōnsen-
 30 tiunt ! Quid ego hīc equitēs Rōmānōs cōmmemorem ? qui

vōbis ita summam ōrdinis cōsiliūque concēdunt, ut vōbiscum
 dē amōre rei pūblicae certent; quōs ex multōrum annōrum
 dissēnsiōne hūius ōrdinis ad societātem concordiamque revo-
 cātōs hodiernus diēs vōbiscum atque haec causa coniungit:
 quam sī coniūctiōnem, in cōsulātū cōfirmātam meō, per- 5
 petuam in rē pūblicā tenuerimus, cōfirmō vōbis nūllum
 posthāc malum civile ac domesticum ad ūllam rei pūblicae
 partem esse ventūrū. / Parī studiō dēfendundae rei pū-
 blicae convēnisse vidēō tribūnōs aerāriōs, fortissimōs virōs;
 scribās itēm ūniversōs, quōs cum cāsū hīc diēs ad aerārium 10
 frequentāssēt, vidēō ab expectātiōne sortis ad salūtem com-
 mūnem esse conversōs. 16. Omnis ingenuōrum adest mul-
 titūdō, etiam tenuissimōrum. Quis est enim cui nōn haec
 templa, aspectus urbis, possessiō libertātis, lūx dēnique haec
 ipsa et [hōc] commūne patriae solum, cum sit cārum tum 15
 vērō dulce atque iūcundum?

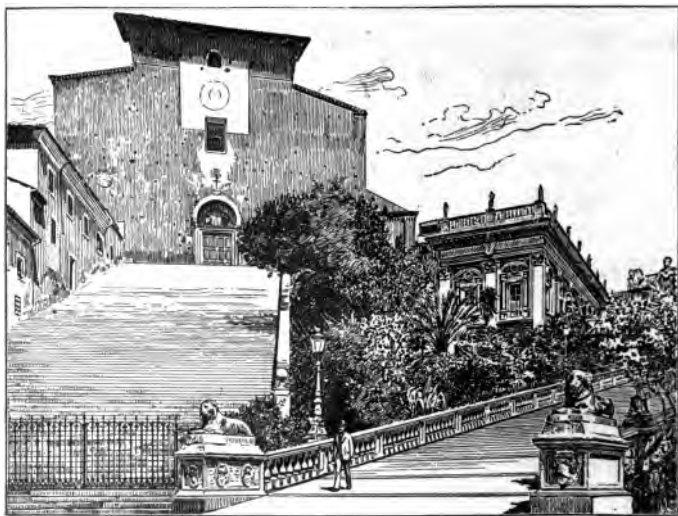
The Humblest Citizens are Staunch.

VIII. Operae pretiū est, patrēs cōscripti libertinōrum
 hominum studia cōgnōscere, quī, suā virtūte fortunam hūius
 civitātis cōsecūtī, hanc suam patriam iūdicant, — quam
 quidam hīc nātī, et summō locō nātī, nōn patriam suam sed 20
 urbem hostium esse iūdicāvērunt. Sed quid ego hōsce
 hominēs ōrdinēsque commemorō, quōs privātae fortunae,
 quōs commūnis rēs pūblica, quōs dēnique libertās, ea quae
 dulcissima est, ad salūtem patriae dēfendendam excitāvit?
 Servus est nēmō, quī modo tolerābili condiciōne sit servi- 25
 tūtis, quī nōn audāciam civium perhorrēscat, quī nōn haec
 stāre cupiat, quī nōn quantum audet et quantum potest
 cōferat ad salūtem voluntātis. 17. Quā rē sī quem ves-
 trum forte commovet hōc, quod auditum est, lēnōnem quen-
 dam Lentulī concursāre circum tabernās, pretiō spērāre 30
 sollicitārī posse animōs egentium atque imperitōrum, — est
 id quidem coeptum atque temptātum; sed nūlli sunt inventi

tam aut fortunā miserī aut voluntāte perditī, qui nōn illum
 ipsum sellae atque operis et quaestūs cotidiānū locum, qui
 nōn cubile ac lectulum suum, qui dēnique nōn cūrsū hunc
 ōtiōsū vitae suae saluum esse velint. Multō vērō maxima
 5 pars eōrum qui in tabernīs sunt, immo vērō — id enim potius
 est dicendum — genus hōc ūniversum, amantissimum est ōti.
 Etenim omne instrūmentum, omnis opera atque quaestus
 frequentīā cīvium sustentātur, alitur ōtiō: quōrum sī quaes-
 tus occlūsīs tabernīs minui solet, quid tandem incēnsis futū-
 10 rum fuit?

The Senators Urged to Act Fearlessly.

18. Quae cum ita sint, patrēs cōscripti, vōbīs populi
 Rōmānī praesidia nōn dēsunt: vōs nē populō Rōmānō



✓ SITE OF THE ARX (CHURCH OF S. MARIA IN ARACELI).

deesse videāmini prōvidēte. IX. Habētis cōsulem ex
 plūrimīs periculis et insidiīs atque ex mediā morte, nōn ad
 15 vitam suam, sed ad salūtem vestram reservātum. Omnēs

ordinēs ad cōservandam rem pūblicam mente, voluntāte, vōce cōsentiunt. Obsessa facibus et tēlis impiae coniūratiōnis vōbīs supplex manūs tendit patria commūnis; vōbīs sē, vōbīs vitam omnium civium, vōbīs arcem et Capitōlium, vōbīs ārās Penātium, vōbīs illum ignem Vestae sempiternum, vōbīs omnium deōrum templa atque dēlūbra, vōbīs mūrōs atque urbis tēcta commendat. Praetereā dē vestrā vitā, dē coniugum vestrarum atque liberōrum animā, dē fortūnis omnium, dē sēdibus, dē focis vestris, hodiernō diē vōbīs iūdicandum est. 19. Habētis ducem memorem vestri, 10 oblitum suī, quae nōn semper facultās datur: habētis omnīs ordinēs, omnīs hominēs, ūniversum populum Rōmānum — id quod in civilī causā hodiernō diē primum vidēmus — ūnum atque idem sentientem. Cōgitāte quantīs laboribus fundātum imperium, quantā virtūte stabilitam libertātem, 15 quantā deōrum benignitāte auctās exaggerātāsque fortūnās, ūna nox paene dēlērit. Id nē umquam posthāc nōn modo nōn cōfici, sed nē cōgitārī quidem possit ā civibus, hodiernō diē prōvidendum est. Atque haec nōn ut vōs, quī mihi studiō paene praecurritis, excitārem, locūtus sum; sed ut 20 mea vōx, quae dēbet esse in rē pūblicā princeps, officiō fūncta cōnsulārī vidērētur.

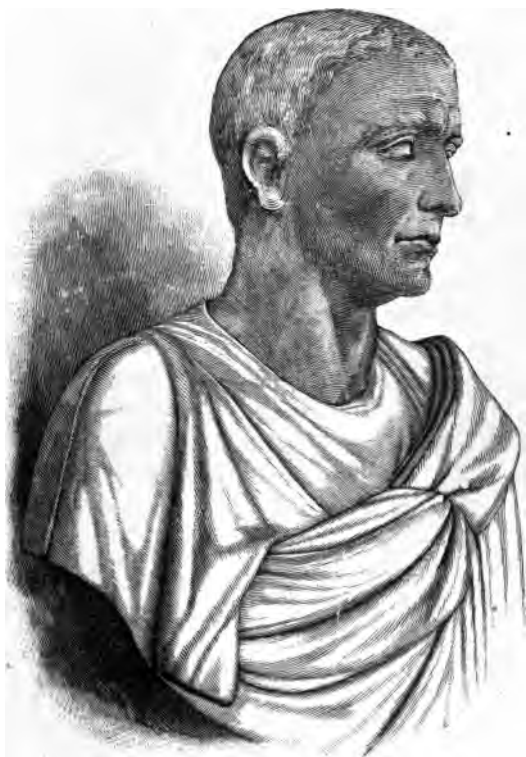
Cicero is Undismayed.

X. 20. Nunc, ante quam ad sententiam redeō, dē mē pauca dicam. Ego, quanta manus est coniūrātōrum, quam vidētis esse permāgnam, tantam mē inimicōrum multitudi- 25 nem suscēpisse videō: sed eam iūdicō esse turpem et infirmam et abiectam. Quod si aliquandō alicūius furōre et scelere concitāta manus ista plūs valuerit quam vestra ac rei pūblicae dignitās, mē tamen meōrum factōrum atque cōnsiliōrum numquam, patrēs cōnscripti, poenitēbit. Etenim 30 mors, quam illi fortasse minitantur, omnibus est parāta: vitae tantam laudem, quantā vōs mē vestris dēcrētis hones-

tāstis, nēmō est adsecūsus. Cēteris enim semper bene gestā, mihi ūnī cōservatā rē publicā, grātulatiōnem dēcrēvistis.

His Fame is Secure.

21. Sit Scipiō ille clārus, cūius cōnsiliō atque virtūte Hannibal in Āfricam redire atque Ītaliā dēcēdere coāctus
 5 est; ōrnētur alter eximiā laude Āfricānus, quī duās urbis huic imperiō infēstissimās, Karthāginem Numantiamque, dēlēvit; habeātur vir ēgregius Paulus ille, cūius currum rēx potentissimus quondam et nōbilissimus Persēs honestāvit; sit aeternā glōriā Marius, quī bis Ītaliā obsidiōne et metū
 10 servitūtis liberāvit; antepōnātur omnibus Pompēius, cūius rēs gestae atque virtūtēs isdem quibus sōlis cursus regiōnibus ac terminis continentur: erit profectō inter hōrum laudēs aliquid loci nostrae glōriae, — nisi forte māius est patefacere nōbis prōvinciās quō exire possimus, quam
 15 cūrāre ut, etiam illi quī absunt habeant quō victōrēs revertantur. 22. Quamquam est ūnō locō condiciō melior externae victōriae quam domesticae, — quod hostēs aliēnigenae aut oppressi serviunt, aut recepti in amicitiam beneficiō sē obligātōs putant; quī autem ex numero cīvium, dēmentia
 20 aliquā dēprāvati, hostēs patriae semel esse coepērunt, eōs cum ā perniciē rēi publicae reppuleris, nec vī coercēre nec beneficiō placēre possis. Quā rē mihi cum perditis cīvibus aeternum bellum susceptum esse videō. Id ego vestrō bonōrumque omnium auxiliō, memoriāque tantōrum pericu-
 25 lōrum, — quae nōn modo in hōc populō, quī servātus est, sed in omnium gentium sermōnibus ac mentibus semper haerēbit, — ā mē atque ā meis facile prōpulsāre posse cōnfidō. Neque ūlla profectō tanta vis reperiētur, quae cōiūctiōnem vestram equitumque Rōmānōrum, et tantam
 30 cōspiratiōnem bonōrum omnium, cōnfringere et labefactāre possit.



SCIPIO AFRICANUS.

Let the Senate Dare to Act Rigorously.

XI. 23. Quae cum ita sint, prō imperiō, prō exercitū, prō prōvinciā, quam neglēxī, prō triumphō cēterisque laudis insignibus, quae sunt ā mē propter urbis vestraeque salutis custōdiam repudiāta, prō clientēlis hospitiiisque prōvinciālibus, quae tamen urbānis opibus nōn minōre labōre tueor 5 quam comparō, prō his igitur omnibus rēbus, prō meis in vōs singulāribus studiis, prōque hāc quam perspicitis ad cōservandam rem pūblicam diligentiā, nihil ā vōbīs nisi hūius temporis tōtiusque mei cōsulātūs memoriam postulō : quae dum erit vestris fixa mentibus, tūtissimō mē mūrō 10 saeptum esse arbitrābor. Quod sī meam spem vis improbōrum fefellerit atque superāverit, commendō vōbīs parvum meum filium, cui profectō satis erit praesidī nōn solum ad salutē, vērū etiam ad dignitātem, sī ēius, quī haec omnia suō sōlius periculō cōservārit, illum filium esse memineritis, 15

24. Quāpropter dē summā salutē vestrā populique Rōmāni, dē vestris coniugibus ac liberis, dē ārīs ac fōcis, dē fānis atque templis, dē tōtius urbis tēctis ac sēdibus, dē imperiō ac libertāte, dē salutē Ītalīae, dē ūniversā rē pūblicā, dēcernite diligenter, ut īstituistis, ac fortiter. Habētis eum cōn- 20 sulem quī et pārēre vestris dēcrētis nōn dubitet, et ea quae statueritis, quoad vīvet, dēfendere et per sē ipsum praestāre possit.



THE CITIZENSHIP OF ARCHIAS.

(*Prō A. Liciniō Archiā Poētā.*)

B.C. 62.

THE case of Archias, though not a public one, yet had its origin in the politics of the time. The aristocratic faction, suspecting that much of the strength of their opponents was derived from the fraudulent votes of those who were not citizens, procured in B.C. 65 the passage of the *Lex Papia*, by which "all the strangers who possessed neither Roman nor Latin burgess-rights were to be ejected from the capital." Archias, the poet, a native of Antioch, but for many years a Roman citizen, a friend and client of Lucius Lucullus, was accused in B.C. 62, by a certain Grātius, under this law, on the ground that he was not a citizen. Cicero, a personal friend of Archias, undertook the defence, and the case was tried before the brother of the orator, Quintus Cicero, then prætor.

It was a very small matter to disprove the charge and establish Archias' claims to citizenship. The greater part of this speech, therefore, is made up of a eulogy upon the poet and upon poetry and literature in general. It is, for this reason, one of the most agreeable of Cicero's orations, and perhaps the greatest favorite of them all.

Cicero's Obligations to Archias.

SĪ QUID est in mē ingenī, iūdicēs, quod sentiō quam sit exiguum, aut sī qua exercitātiō dīcendī, in quā mē nōn infitior mediocriter esse versātum, aut sī hūiusce rei

ratiō aliqua ab optimārum artium studiis ac disciplinā pro-
 fecta, ā quā ego nullum cōnfiteor aetātis meae tempus abhor-
 ruisse, eārum rerum omnium vel in primis hīc A. Licinius
 fructum ā mē repetere prope suō iūre dēbet. Nam quoad
 longissimē potest mēns mea respicere spatium praeteriti 5
 temporis, et pueritiae memoriā recordārī ultimam, inde
 usque repetēns hunc videō mihi princīpem et ad suscipien-
 dam et ad ingrediendam ratiōnem hōrum studiōrum existi-
 tisse. Quod sī haec vōx, hūius hortātū praeceptisque
 cōnformāta, nōn nullis aliquandō salūti fuit, ā quō id accē- 10
 pimus quō cēteris opitulārī et aliōs servāre possēmus, huic
 profectō ipsī, quantum est situm in nōbis, et opem et salū-
 tem ferre dēbēmus. Ac nē quis ā nōbis hōc ita dīci forte
 mirētur, quod alia quaedam in hōc facultās sit ingenī, neque
 haec dicendī ratiō aut disciplīna, nē nōs quidem huic unī 15
 studiō penitus umquam dēditi fuimus. Etenim omnēs artēs,
 quae ad hūmānitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commūne
 vinculum, et quasi cōgnātiōne quādam inter sē continentur.

He Justifies the Unusual Tone of his Argument.

II. 3. Sed nē cui vestrum mirum esse videātur mē in
 quaestiōne lēgitimā et in iūdicīō publicō — cum rēs agātur 20
 apud praetōrem populī Rōmānī, lēctissimum virum, et apud
 sevērissimōs iūdicēs, tantō conventū hominum ac frequen-
 tiā — hōc utī genere dicendī, quod nōn modo ā cōnsuetū-
 dine iūdiciorum, vērū etiam ā forēnsi sermōne abhorreat;
 quaesō ā vōbis, ut in hāc causā mihi dētis hanc veniam, 25
 adcommodatam huic reō, vōbis (quem ad modum spērō) nōn
 molestam, ut mē prō summō poētā atque eruditissimō homine
 dicentem, hōc concursū hominum literātissimōrum, hāc ves-
 trā hūmānitāte, hōc dēnique praetōre exercente iūdicium,
 patiāmini dē studiis hūmānitātis ac litterārum paulō loquī 30
 liberius, et in eius modī persōnā, quae propter otium ac
 studium minimē in iūdiis periculisque tractāta est, utī

prope novō quōdam et inūsītātō genere dicendī. (4. Quod
 sī mihi ā vōbis tribuī concēdīque sentiam, perficiam profectō
 ut hunc A. Licinium nōn modo nōn sēgregandum, cum sit
 civis, ā numerō civium, vērūm etiam sī nōn esset, putētis
 5 asciscendum fuisse.

Earlier Career of Archias.

III. Nam ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, atque ab
 eis artibus, quibus aetās puerilis ad hūmānitatem informāri
 solet sē ad scribendī studium contulit, primum Antiochiae —
 nam ibi nātus est locō nōbili — celebrī quondam urbe et
 10 cōpiōsā, atque ērudītissimīs hominibus liberālissimisque
 studiis adfluentī, celeriter antecellere omnibus ingenī glōriā
 contigit. Post in cēteris Asiae partibus cūctaeque Grae-
 ciae sic eius adventūs celebrābantur, ut fāmam ingenī
 exspectātiō hominis, exspectātiōnem ipsius adventūs admi-
 15 rātiōque superāret. 5. Erat Italia tunc plēna Graecārum
 artium ac disciplinārum, studiaque haec et in Latiō vehe-
 mentius tum colēbantur quam nunc eisdem in oppidis, et
 hic Rōmae propter tranquillitatem rei pūblīcae nōn negle-
 gēbantur. Itaque hunc et Tarentinī et Rēginī et Neapoli-
 20 tānī civitāte cēterisque praeniīs dōnārent; et omnēs, qui
 aliquid dē ingenīis poterant iūdicāre, cōgnitiōne atque
 hospitīō dignum existimārent. Hāc tantā celebritāte fāmae
 cum esset iam absentibus nōtus, Rōmam vēnit Mariō cōn-
 sule et Catulō.

His Distinguished Patrons at Rome.

25 Nactus est primum cōsulēs eōs, quōrum alter rēs ad
 scribendum maximās, alter cum rēs gestās tum etiam stu-
 dium atque auris adhibere posset. Statim Lūculli, cum
 praetextātus etiam tum Archias esset, eum domum suam
 recēpērunt. Sic etiam hōc nōn solum ingenī ac litterārum,
 30 vērūm etiam nātūrae atque virtūtis, ut domus, quae huius
 adulēscēntiae prīma fuit, eadem esset familiārissima senecae

tūti. ⁶ Erat temporibus illis iucundus Metellō illi Numidico et eius Piō filiō; audiēbatur ā M. Aemiliō; vivēbat cum Q. Catulō et patre et filiō; ā L. Crassō colēbatur; Lūcullōs vērō et Drūsum et Octāviōs et Catōnem et tōtam Hortēsiōrum domum dēvinctam cōsuētūdine cū tenēret, ⁵ adficiēbatur summō honōre, quod eum nōn solum colēbant quī aliquid percipere atque audire studēbant, vērū etiam si quī forte simulābant.

He Becomes a Citizen of Heracleia.

IV. Interim satis longō intervallō, cum esset cum M. Lūcullō in Siciliam profectus, et cum ex eā prōvinciā cum eōdem Lūcullō dēcēderet, vēnit Hēracliā: quae cum esset



COIN OF HERACLIA.

civitas aequissimō iure ac foedere, ascribi sē in eam civitatē voluit; idque, cum ipse per sē dignus putārētur, tum auctoritate et grātiā Lūculli ab Hēracliēnsibus impetrāvit.

He is Enrolled as a Roman Citizen.

7. Data est civitas Silvāni lēge et Carbōnis: *Si quī foederatis civitatibus ascripti fuissent; si tum, cum lēx ferēbatur, in Italiā domicilium habuissent; et si sexāgintā diēbus apud praetōrem essent professi.* Cum hīc domicilium Rōmae multōs iam annōs habēret, professus est apud praetōrem Q. Metellum familiārissimum suum. ¹⁵ 8. Si nihil aliud nisi dē civitate ac lēge dicimus, nihil dicō amplius: causa dicta est. ²⁰ Quid enim hōrum infirmārī, Grātī, potest? Hēracliaene esse tum ascriptum negābis? Adest vir summā auctoritate et

religiōne et fidē, M. Lūcullus, quī sē nōn opīnārī sed scīre, nōn audisse sed vidisse, nōn interfuisse sed ēgissee dicit. Adsunt Hēracliēnsēs lēgātī, nōbilissimī hominēs: hūius iūdicī causā cum mandātis et cum publicō testimoniō [vērē-
 5 runt]; quī hunc ascriptum Hēracliēnsē dicunt. Hīc tū tabulās dēsiderās Hēracliēnsium publicās: quās Ītalīcō bellō incēnsō tabulārīō interisse scīmus omnis. Est ridiculum ad ea quae habēmus nihil dicere, quaerere quae habēre nōn possumus; et dē hominum memoriā tacēre, litterārum memo-
 10 riam flāgitāre; et, cum habeās amplissimī virī religiōnem, integerrimī mūnicipī iūs iūrandum fidemque, ea quae dēprāvārī nūllō modō possunt repudiāre, tabulās, quās idem dicis solēre corrumpī, dēsiderāre.

9. An domicilium Rōmae nōn habuit is, quī tot annis ante
 15 civitātem datam sēdem omnium rerū ac fortunārum suarū Rōmae conlocāvit? At nōn est professus. Immō vērō cīs tabulis professus, quae sōlae ex illā professiōne conlēgiōque praetōrum obtinent publicārum tabulārum auctoritatem. V. Nam — cum Appī tabulae negligentius ad-
 20 servatae dicerentur; Gabīnī, quam diū incolumis fuit, levitās, post damnationem calamitās omnem tabulārum fidem resignāset — Metellus, homō sanctissimus modestissimusque omnium, tantā diligentīā fuit, ut ad L. Lentulum praetōrem et ad iūdicēs venerit, et ūnius nōminis litūrā sē commōtum
 25 esse dixerit. In his igitur tabulis nūllam litūram in nōmine A. Licinī vidētis.

Evidence of the Census not Necessary.

10. Quae cum ita sint, quid est quod dē eius civitāte dubitētis, praesertim cum aliis quoque in civitatibus fuerit ascriptus? Etenim cum mediocribus multis et aut nūllā
 30 aut humili aliquā arte praeditis grātuitō civitātem in Graeciā hominēs impertiēbant, Rēgīnōs crēdō aut Locrēnsis aut Neapolitānōs aut Tarentinōs, quod scēnicis artificibus largiri

solēbant, id huic summā ingenī praeditō glōriā nōluisse/
 Quid? cum cēteri nōn modo post civitātem datam, sed
 etiam post lēgem Pāpīam aliquō modō in eōrum mūnici-
 piōrum tabulās inrēpsērunt, hīc, quī nē ūtitur quidem illis
 in quibus est scriptus, quod semper sē Hēracliēnsem esse 5
 voluit, rēiciētur? 11. Cēnsūs nostrōs requīris scilicet. Est
 enim obscūrum proximīs cēnsōribus hunc cum clārissimō
 imperātōre L. Lūcullō apud exercitum fuisse; superiōribus,
 cum eōdem quaestōre fuisse in Asiā; primīs Iūliō et Crassō
 nūllam populī partem esse cēnsam. Sed — quoniam cēnsus 10
 nōn iūs civitātis cōfirmat, ac tantum modo indicat eum quī
 sit cēnsus [ita] sē iam tum gessisse prō cive — eis tempori-
 bus quibus tū crimināris nē ipsius quidem iūdiō in civium
 Rōmānōrum iūre esse versātum, et testāmentum saepe fēcit
 nostrīs lēgibus, et adiit hērēditātēs civium Rōmānōrum, et 15
 in beneficiis ad aerārium delātus est ā L. Lūcullō prō cōn-
 sule. VI. Quaere argūmenta, sī quā potēs: numquam
 enī hīc neque suō neque amicōrum iūdiō revincētur.

Study of Letters an Indispensable Relaxation.

12. Quaerēs ā nōbīs, Grātī, cūr tantō opere hōc homine
 dēlectēmur. Quia suppeditat nōbīs ubi et animus ex hōc 20
 forēnsī strepitū reficiātur, et aurēs conviciō dēfessae con-
 quiēscant. An tū existimās aut suppetere nōbīs pōsse quod
 cotidiē dicāmus in tantā varietāte rerū, nisi animōs nostrōs
 doctrinā excolāmus; aut ferre animōs tantam posse conten-
 tiōnem, nisi eōs doctrinā eādem relaxēmus? Ego vērō fateor 25
 mē his studiis esse dēditum: cēterōs pudeat, sī quī sē ita
 litteris abdidērunt ut nihil possint ex eis neque ad com-
 mūnem adferre fructum, neque in aspectum lūcemque prō-
 ferre: mē autem quid pudeat, quī tot annōs ita vivō, iūdicēs,
 ut ā nūllius umquam mē tempore aut commodō aut ōtium 30
 meum abstrāxerit, aut voluptās āvocārit, aut dēnique somnus
 retardārit? 13. Quā rē? quis tandem mē reprehendat, aut

quis mihi iāre suscēseat, sī, quantum cēteris ad suās rēs
 obeundās, quantum ad fēstōs diēs lūdōrum celebrandōs,
 quantum ad aliās voluptātēs et ad ipsam requiem animi et
 corporis concēditur temporum, quantum alii tribuunt tem-
 5 pestivis conviviis, quantum dēnique alveolō, quantum pilae,
 tantum mihi egomet ad haec studia recolenda sūmpserō?
 Atque hōc ideō mihi concēdendum est magis, quōd ex hīs
 studiis haec quoque crēscit orātiō et facultās; quae, quan-
 tacumque in mē est, numquam amicōrum periculis defuit.
 10 Quae sī cui levior vidētur, illa quidem certē, quae summa
 sunt, ex quō fonte hauriam sentio.

Literature a Source of Moral Strength.

14. Nam nisi multōrum praeceptis multisque litteris mihi
 ab adulēscentiā suāsissem, nihil esse in vitā māgnō opere
 expetendum nisi laudem atque honestātem, in eā autem
 15 persequendā omnis cruciātūs corporis, omnia pericula mor-
 tis atque exsili parvī esse dūcenda, numquam mē prō salūte
 vestrā in tot ac tantās dīmiciōnēs atque in hōs prōfligātō-
 rum hominum cotidiānōs impetūs obiēcissem. Sed plēni
 omnēs sunt librī, plēnae sapientium vōcēs, plēna exemplōrum
 20 vetustās: quae iacērent in tenebris omnia, nisi litterārum
 lumen accēderet. Quam multās nobis imāginēs — nōn solum
 ad intūendum, vērū etiam ad imitandum — fortissimōrum
 virōrum expressās scriptōrēs et Graeci et Latini reliquērunt?
 Quās ego mihi semper in administrandā rē publicā prōpō-
 25 nēns, animum et mentem meam ipsā cōgitātiōne hominum
 excellentium cōformābam.

All Famous Men have been Devoted to Letters.

VII. 15. Quaeret quispiam: 'Quid? illi ipsi summī viri,
 quōrum virtūtēs litteris prōditae sunt, istāne doctrinā, quam
 tū effers laudibus, eruditi fuērunt?' Difficile est hōc dē
 30 omnibus cōfirmāre, sed tamen est certē quod respondeam.

Ego multōs hominēs excellentī animō ac virtūte fuisse, et sine doctrinā nātūrae ipsius habitū prope divinō per sē ipsōs et moderātōs et gravīs exstitisse, fateor: etiam illud adiungō, saepius ad laudem atque virtutem nātūram sine doctrinā quā sine nātūrā valuisse doctrinam. Atque idem ego contendō, cum ad nātūram eximiam atque inlūstre accesserit ratiō quaedam cōformatiōque doctrinae, tum illud nesciō quid praeclārū ac singulāre solēre existere. 16. Ex hōc esse hunc numerō, quem patrēs nostrī vidērunt, divinum hominem Āfricānum; ex hōc C. Laelium, L. Fūrium, moderātissimōs hominēs et continentissimōs; ex hōc fortissimum virum et illis temporibus doctissimum, M. Catōnem illum senem: quī profectō sī nihil ad percipiendam [colendam] virtutem litteris adiuvārentur, numquam sē ad eārum studium contulissent. Quod sī nōn hic tantus fructus ostenderētur, et sī ex hīs studiis dēlectatiō sōla pēterētur, tamen (ut opīnor) hanc animi adversiōnem hūmānissimam ac liberā- lissimam iūdicārētis. Nam cēterae neque temporum sunt neque aetātum omnium neque locōrum: haec studia adulēscentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundās rēs ōnant, adversis perfugium ac solācium praebent, dēlectant domi, nōn impediunt foris, pernoctant nōbiscum, peregrinantur, rūsticantur.

Great Artists are of Themselves Worthy of Admiration.

17. Quod sī ipsī haec neque attingere neque sēnsū nostrō gustāre possēmus, tamen ea mirārī dēberēmus, etiam cum in aliis vidērēmus. VIII. Quis nostrū tam animō agrestī ac dūrō fuit, ut Rōscī morte nūper nōn commovērētur? quī cum esset senex mortuus, tamen propter excellentem artem ac venustātem vidēbātur omnīnō morī nōn dēbuisse. Ergō ille corporis mōtū tantum amōrem sibi conciliārat ā nōbis omnibus: nōs animōrum incrēdibilis mōtūs celeritātemque ingeniōrum neglegēmus? 18. Quotiēns ego hunc Archiam

vidi, iudicēs, — ūtar enim vestrā benignitāte, quoniam mē in hōc novō genere dicendi tam diligenter attenditis, — quotiēns ego hunc vidi, cum litteram scripsisset nullam, māgnū numerum optimōrum versuum dē eis ipsis rēbus quae tum
 5 agerentur dicere ex tempore ! Quotiēns revocātum eandem rem dicere, commūtātis verbis atque sententiis ! Quae vērō adcurātē cōgitātēque scripsisset, ea sic vidi probārī, ut ad veterum scriptōrum laudem perveniret. Hunc ego nōn diligam ? nōn admirer ? nōn omnī ratiōne dēfendendum putem ?

The Poet Especially Sacred.

- 10 Atque sic ā summis hominibus eruditissimisque accēpimus, cēterarū rerū studia et doctrinā et praeceptis et arte cōnstāre : poētā nātūrā ipsā valēre, et mentis viribus excitārī, et quasi divinō quōdam spiritū inflārī. Quā rē suō iūre noster ille Ennius sāctōs appellat poētās, quod quasi
 15 deōrum aliquō dōnō atque mūnere commendāti nobis esse videantur. **19.** Sit igitur, iudicēs, sāctum apud vōs, hūmānissimōs hominēs, hōc poētae nōmen, quod nulla umquam barbaria violāvit. Saxa et sōlitudinēs vōcī respondent, bēstiae saepe immānēs cantū flectuntur atque cōsistunt :
 20 nōs, institūti rēbus optimis, nōn poētārum vōce moveāmur ? Homērum Colophōnii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salaminiī repetunt, Smyrnaei vērō suū esse cōnfirman, itaque etiam dēlūbrum eius in oppidō dēdicāvērunt : permulti alii praetereā pūgnant inter sē atque contendunt.
 25 IX. Ergō illi aliēnum, quia poēta fuit, post mortem etiam expetunt : nōs hunc vivum, quī et voluntāte et lēgibus noster est, repudiābimus ? praesertim cum omne ōlim studium atque omne ingenium contulerit Archiās ad populi Rōmāni glōriam laudemque celebrandam ? Nam et Cimbricās rēs adulēscēns
 30 attigit, et ipsi illi C. Mariō, quī dūrior ad haec studia vidēbātur, iucundus fuit.

The Poet is the Herald of Fame.

20. Neque enim quisquam est tam āversus ā Mūsīs, qui nōn mandārī versibus aeternum suōrum labōrum facile praecōnium patiātur. Themistoclem illum, summum Athēnīs virum, dixisse āiunt, cum ex eō quaererētur, quod acroāma aut cūius vōcem libentissimē audiret : *Ēius, ā quō sua virtūs optimē praedicārētur*. Itaque ille Marius item eximiē L. Plōtium dilēxit, cūius ingeniō putābat ea quae gesserat posse celebrārī. 21. Mithridāticum vērō bellum,



MARIUS.

māgnūm atque difficile et in multā varietāte terrā marique versātum, tōtum ab hōc exp̄ssum est : quī librī nōn modo 10 L. Lūcullum, fortissimū et clārissimū virum, vērū etiam populi Rōmānī nōmen inlūstrant. Populus enim Rōmānus aperuīt Lūcullō imperante Pontum, et rēgiīs quondam opibus et ipsā nātūrā et regiōne vāllātum : populi Rōmānī exercitus, eōdem duce, nōn maximā manū innu- 15 merābilis Armeniōrum cōpiās fūdīt : populi Rōmānī laus est urbem amicissimā Cȳzicēnōrum ēiusdem cōnsiliō ex omni impetū regiō atque tōtius belli ōre ac faucibus ēreptam esse atque servātam : nostra semper ferētur et praedicābitur, L. Lūcullō dīmicante, cum interfectis ducibus 20

dēpressa hostium classis, et incrēdibilis apud Tenedum
 pūgna illa nāvālis : nostra sunt tropaea, nostra monimenta,
 nostri triumphī. Quae quōrum ingeniis efferuntur, ab eis
 populi Rōmānī fāma celebrātur. 22. Cārus fuit Āfricānō
 5 superiōrī noster Ennius, itaque etiam in sepulchrō Scīpiōnum
 putātur is esse cōstitutus ex marmore. At eis laudibus
 certē nōn solum ipse quī laudātur, sed etiam populi Rōmānī
 nōmen ōrnātur. In caelum hūius proavus Catō tollitur :
 māgnus honōs populi Rōmānī rēbus adiungitur. Omnēs
 10 dēnique illi Maximī, Mārcelli, Fulviī, nōn sine commūni
 omnium nostrum laude decorantur. X. Ergō illum, quī
 haec fēcerat, Rudīnum hominem, māiōrēs nostrī in civitā-
 tem recēpērunt : nōs hunc Hēracliēsem, multis civitātibus
 expētītum, in hāc autem lēgibus cōstitutum, dē nostrā civi-
 15 tāte ēiciēmus?

Alexander at the Tomb of Achilles.

23. Nam sī quis minōrem glōriae fructum putat ex Grae-
 cis versibus percipī quam ex Latinis, vehemēter errat :
 proptereā quod Graeca leguntur in omnibus ferē gentibus,



ALEXANDER THE GREAT (FROM A COIN).

Latina suis finibus, exiguis sanē, continentur. Quā rē sī
 20 rēs eae quās gessimus orbis terrae regiōnibus dēfiniuntur,
 cupere dēbēmus, quō manuum nostrārum tēla pervēnerint,

eōdem glōriam fāmamque penetrāre : quod cum ipsīs popu-
lis dē quōrum rēbus scribitur, (haec ampla sunt, tum eis
certē, quī dē vitā glōriae causā dimicant, ~~hōc~~ maximum et
periculōrum incitāmentum est et labōrum. 24. Quam mul-
tōs scriptōrēs rērum suārum māgnus ille Alexander sēcum 5
habuisse dicitur ! Atque is tamen, cum in Sigēo ad Achillis
tumulum astitisset : *Ō fortunāte inquit adulēscēns, quī tuae*
virtūtis Homērum praecōnem invēneris ! Et vērē. Nam nisi
Ilias illa exstisset, idem tumulus, quī corpus eius contēx-
erat, nōmen etiam obruisset. Quid ? noster hic Māgnus, 10
quī cum virtūte fortunam adaequāvit, nōne Theophanem
Mytilēnaeum, scriptōrem rērum suārum, in contiōne mili-
tum civitāte dōnāvit, et nostri illi fortēs virī, sed rūstici ac
militēs, dulcēdine quādam glōriae commōti, quasi participēs
eiusdem laudis, māgnō illud clāmōre approbāverunt ? 15

Many would have been Eager to Give Archias the Citizenship.

25. Itaque, crēdō, sī civis Rōmānus Archiās lēgibus nōn
esset, ut ab aliquō imperātore civitāte dōnārētur perficere
nōn potuit. Sūlla cum Hispānōs dōnāret et Gallōs, crēdō
hunc petentem repudiāset : quem nōs in cōntiōne vidimus,
cum ei libellum malus poēta dē populō subiēcisset, quod 20
epigramma in eum fēcisset, tantummodo alternis versibus
longiusculis, statim ex eis rēbus quās tunc vëndēbat iubēre
ei praemium tribui, sed eā condiciōne, nē quid postea scri-
beret. Quī sēdulitatem mali poētae dūxerit aliquō tamen
praemiō dignam, hūius ingenium et virtūtem in scribendō 25
et cōpiam nōn expetisset ? 26. Quid ? ā Q. Metellō Piō,
familiārissimō suō, quī civitāte multōs dōnāvit, neque per sē
neque per Lūcullōs impetrāvisset ? quī praesertim ūsque eō
dē suis rēbus scribī cuperet, ut etiam Cordubae nātis poētis,
pingue quiddam sonantibus atque peregrinum, tamen auris 30

All Men Thirst for Glory.

XI. Neque enim est hōc dissimulandum (quod obscurārī nōn potest) sed prae nōbīs ferendum: trahimur omnēs studiō laudis, et optimus quisque maximē glōriā dūcitur. Ipsī illī philosophī, etiam in eis libellis quōs dē contem-
 5 nendā glōriā scribunt, nōmen suum inscribunt: in eō ipsō, in quō praedicātiōnem nōbilitātemque dēspiciunt, praedicārī dē sē ac nōminārī volunt. 27. Decimus quidem Brūtus, summus vir et imperātor, Accī, amicissimī suī, carminibus templōrum ac monumentōrum aditūs exōrnāvit suōrum.
 10 Iam vērō ille, quī cum Aetōlis Enniō comite bellāvit, Fulvius, nōn dubitāvit Mārtis manubiās Mūsīs cōsecrāre. Quā rē in quā urbe imperātōrēs prope armātī poētārum nōmen et Mūsārum delūbra coluērunt, in eā nōn dēbent togātī iudicēs ā Mūsārum honōre et ā poētārum salūte
 15 abhorrēre.

28. Atque ut id libentius faciātis, iam mē vōbīs, iudicēs, indicābō, et dē meō quōdam amōre glōriae, nimis ācrī fortasse vērū tamen honestō, vōbīs cōnfitebor. Nam quās rēs nōs in cōnsulātū nostrō vōbīscum simul prō salūte
 20 hūiusce imperī et prō vitā cīvium prōque ūniversā rē publicā gessimus, attigit hīc versibus atque inchoāvit: quibus audītis, quod mihi māgna rēs et iūcunda vīsa est, hunc ad perficiendum adōrnāvi. Nullam enim virtūs aliam mē-
 cēdem labōrum periculōrumque dēsiderat, praeter hanc
 25 laudis et glōriae: quā quidem detrāctā, iudicēs, quid est quod in hōc tam exiguō vitae curriculō [et tam brevī] tantis nōs in labōribus exerceāmus? 29. Certē sī nihil animus praesentiret in posterum, et sī quibus regiōnibus vitae spa-
 tium circumscriptum est, eisdem omnīs cōgitiōnēs termi-
 30 nāret suās; nec tantis sē labōribus frangeret, neque tot cūris vigiliisque angerētur, nec totiēns dē ipsā vitā dimicāret. Nunc insidet quaedam in optimō quōque virtūs,

quae noctis ac diēs animum glōriae stimulis concitat, atque admonet nōn cum vitae tempore esse dimittendam commemoratiōnem nōminis nostri, sed cum omnī posteritāte adaequandam.

Literature the Most Enduring of Monuments.

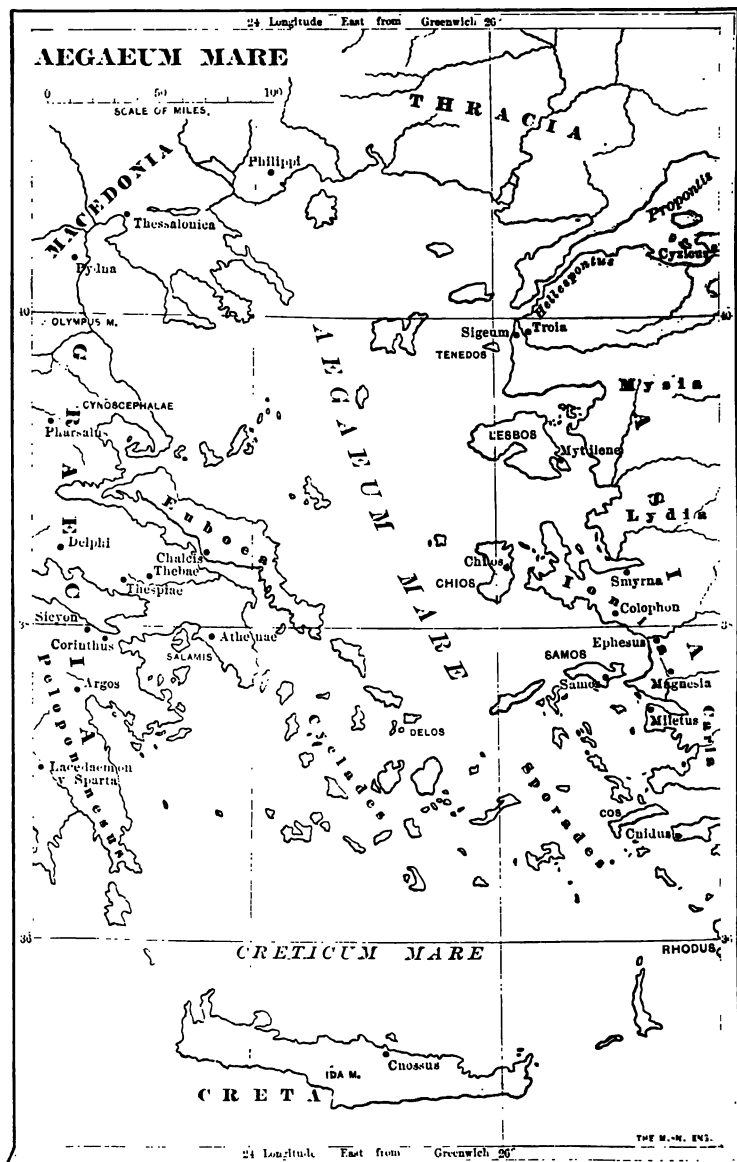
XII. 30. An vērō tam parvī animī videāmur esse omnēs, 5
quī in rē publicā atque in hīs vitae periculis labōribusque versāmur, ut, cum ūsque ad extrēmum spatium nūllum tranquillum atque ōtiōsum spīritum dūxerimus, nōbiscum simul moritūra, omnia arbitrēmur? An statuās et imāginēs, nōn animōrum simulācra sed corporum, studiōsē multi summī 10
hominēs reliquērunt; cōsiliōrum relinquere ac virtūtum nostrārum effigiem nōne multō malle dēbēmus, summīs ingeniis expressam et politam? Ego vērō omnia quae gerēbam, iam tum in gerendō spargere mē ac dissēmināre arbitrābar in orbis terrae memoriam sempiternam. Haec vērō 15
sive ā meō sēnsū post mortem āfutūra est sive — ut sapientissimī hominēs putāvērunt — ad aliquam mei partem pertinēbit, nunc quidem certē cōgitatiōne quādā spēque dēlector.

Archias the Poet should be Protected in his Rights.

31. Quā rē cōservāte, iūdicēs, hominem pudōre eō, 20
quem amicōrum vidētis comprobārī cum dignitāte tum etiam vetustāte; ingeniō autem tantō, quantum id convenit existimārī, quod summōrum hominum ingeniis expetitum esse videātis; causā vērō ēius modī, quae beneficiō lēgis, auctōritāte municipī, testimoniō Lūcullī, tabulis 25
Mēfelli comprobētur. Quae cum ita sint, petimus ā vōbīs, iūdicēs, sī qua nōn modo hūmāna, vērū etiam divīna in tantis ingeniis commendatiō dēbet esse, ut eum quī vōs, quī vestrōs imperātōrēs, quī populi Rōmānī rēs gestās semper ōrnāvit, quī etiam hīs recentibus nostrīs vestrisque domes- 30
ticis periculis aeternum sē testimoniū laudis datūrum esse

profitetur, estque ex eō numerō qui semper apud omnis
sānctī sunt habitī itaque dictī, sic in vestram accipiātis
fidem, ut hūmānitāte vestrā levātus potius quam acerbitāte
violātus esse videātur. 32. Quae dē causā prō meā cōsuē-
tūdine breviter simpliciterque dixī, iūdicēs, ea cōfidō pro-
bāta esse omnibus. Quae autem remōta ā meā iūdicīalique
cōsuētūdine, et dē hominis ingenīō et commūniter dē
ipsius studiō locūtus sum, ea, iūdicēs, ā vōbīs spērō esse in
bonam partem accepta ; ab eō qui iūdicium exercet, certō
10 sciō.







SELECT LETTERS OF CICERO

I. (*Att.* 2. 10.)

A friendly and somewhat jocose note written by Cicero (B.C. 59) at Appii Forum while on his way from Rome to his villa at Formiæ. T. Pomponius Atticus, a wealthy Roman banker, was Cicero's most intimate friend. The letters to Atticus cover every subject in which Cicero felt an interest, from the fate of the republic to the choice of words in composition. Atticus belonged to the equestrian order — the "capitalist class" among the Romans. He was a highly cultivated man, of honorable character, and deeply interested in literature and philosophy. He had spent much time in Greece and was noted for his thorough acquaintance with the niceties of the Greek language — hence his surname "the Attic."

CICERO ATTICO SAL.

VOLŌ amēs meam cōstantiam : lūdōs Anŭ spectāre nōn placet ; est enim ὑποσόλοιον, cum velim vitāre omnium deliciārū suspīciōnem, repente ἀναφαίνεσθαι nōn sōlum dēlicātē, sed etiam ineptē peregrīnantem : quā rē ūsque ad Nōnās

Māiās tē in Formiānō exspectābō. Nunc fac ut sciam quō diē tē visūrī simus. Ab Appī Forō, hōrā quartā. Dederam aliam paulō ante ā Tribus Tabernīs.

II. (*Att. 2. 21.*)

This letter was written from Rome (B.C. 59) shortly before Cicero's banishment. Atticus, to whom it is addressed, was on his estate in Epirus. The so-called First Triumvirate was in power, and Cæsar had received the consulship as a part of the political bargain which he had made with Pompey and Crassus. His colleague Bibulus was in vain attempting to prevent him from carrying out his plans. Clodius, Cicero's bitterest enemy, was active, and Cicero was beginning to fear that Pompey's protection might not be sufficient. For the political situation and the causes of Cicero's banishment, see *Life of Cicero*, Introduction, pp. xix-xx.

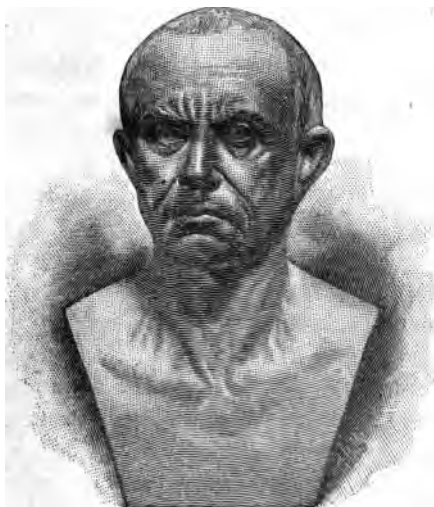
Cicero expresses the fear that the course of the "Triumvirs" may lead to civil war. Pompey, by his compact with Cæsar, has alienated his own party. His popularity is waning. He has lately had a mortifying experience in a public assembly, where he vainly attempted to reply effectively to the attacks of Bibulus. Finally, Cicero expresses much anxiety as to his own prospects.

CICERO ATTICO SAL.

Dē rē publicā quid egō tibi subtiliter? Tōta periit atque
 5 hōc est miserior quam reliquisti, quod tum vidēbātur eiūs
 modī dominātiō civitātem oppressisse, quae iūcunda esset
 multitudīni, bonīs autem ita molesta, ut tamen sine perniciē,
 nunc repente tantō in odiō est omnibus, ut quōrsus ēruptūra
 sit horreāmus; nam irācundiam atque intemperantiam illō-
 10 rum sumus experti, quī Catōnī irāti omnia perdidērunt. Sed
 ita lēnibus ūti vidēbantur venēnīs, ut posse vidērēmur sine
 dolōre interīre: nunc vērō sibilis volgi, sermōnibus honestō-
 rum, fremitū Itāliae vereor ne exārserint.

Equidem spērābam, ut saepe etiam loquī tēcum solēbam,
 15 sic orbem rē publicae esse conversum, ut vix sonitum audire

vix impressam orbitam vidēre possēmus, et fuisset ita, si hominēs trānsitum tempestātis exspectāre potuissent, sed cum diū occultē suspirāssent, postea iam gemere, ad extremum vērō loqui omnēs et clāmāre coepērunt. Itaque ille amicus noster, insolēns infāmiae, semper in laude versātus, 5 circumfluēns glōriā, dēfōrmātus corpore, frāctus animō, quō



CATO.

sē cōferat nescit; prōgressum praecipitem, incōstantem reditum videt; bonōs inimicōs habet, improbōs ipsōs nōn amicōs.

Ac vidē mollitiem animi: nōn tenuī lacrimās, cum illum 10 a. d. viii. Kal. Sextilis vidī dē ēdictis Bibuli contiōnantem; qui antea solitus esset iactāre sē māgnificentissimē illō in locō, summō cum amōre populī, cūctis faventibus, ut ille tum humilis, ut dēmissus erat, ut ipse etiam sibi, nōn eis

solum, qui aderant, displicēbat ! *Ō* spectāculum ūnī Crassō iucundum, ceteris nōn item ! Nam, quia dēciderat ex astris, lapsus quam p̄t̄gressus potius vidēbātur, et, ut Apellēs, si Venerem, aut Prōtogenēs, si Iālysum illum suum caenō obli-
 5 tum vidēret, māgnū, crēdō, acciperet dolōrem, sic ego hunc omnibus ā mē pictum et pōlitum artis colōribus subitō dēfōrmātum nōn sine māgnō dolōre vidī.

Quamquam nēmō putābat, propter Clōdiānum negōtium, mē illi amicum esse dēbēre, tamen tantus fuit amor, ut
 10 exhauriri nullā posset iniuriā. Itaque Archilochia in illum ēdicta Bibulī populō ita sunt iucunda, ut eum locum, ubi prōpōnuntur, prae multitudīne eōrum, qui legunt, trānsire nequeāmus, ipsi ita acerba, ut tābēscat dolōre, mihi meherculē molesta, quod et eum, quem sēmp̄r dilēxi, nimis excruciant, et timeō tam vehemēns vir tamque ācer in ferrō et tam
 15 insuētus contumēliae nē omnī animi impetū dolōri et iracundiae pāreat.

Bibulī qui sit exitus futūrus, nesciō ; ut nunc rēs sē habet, admirābili glōriā est : qui cum comitia in mēsem Octōbrem
 20 distulisset, quod solet ea rēs populi voluntātem offendere, putārat Caesar ōrātiōne suā posse impelli cōtiōnem, ut iret ad Bibulum ; multa cum sēditiōsissimē diceret, vōcem exprimere nōn potuit. Quid quaeris ? Sentiunt sē nullam ūllius partis voluntātem tenēre ; eō magis vis nōbis est timenda.
 25 Clōdius inimicus est nōbis ; Pompēius cōfirmat eum nihil esse factūrum contrā mē : mihi periculōsum est crēdere ; ad resistendum mē parō.

Studia sp̄rō mē summa habitūrum omnium ōrdinum. Tē cum ego dēsiderō, tum vērō rēs ad tempus illud vocat. Plū-
 30 rimum cōnsili, animi, praesidi dēnique mihi, si tē ad tempus vidērō, accesserit. Varrō mihi satis facit ; Pompēius loquitur divinitus. Sp̄rō nōs aut cum summā glōriā aut certē sine molestiā discessūrōs. Tū, quid agās, quem ad modum tē oblectēs, quid cum Sicyōniis ēgeris, ut sciam cūrā.

III. (*Fam.* 14. 1.)

A family letter, addressed to Cicero's wife Terentia, his daughter Tullia, and his son Marcus. It was written from Dyrrachium, B.C. 58, while Cicero was in exile. See *Life of Cicero*, Introduction, pp. ix-xxi.

TULLIUS TERENTIAE SUAE, TULLIOLAE SUAE,
CICERONI SUO SALUTEM DICIT.

Et litteris multōrum et sermōne omnium perfertur ad mē, incrēdibilem tuam virtūtem et fortitudinem esse tēque nec animi neque corporis labōribus dēfatigārī. Mē miserum! tē istā virtūte, fidē, probitāte, hūmānitāte in tantās aerumnās propter mē incidisse! Tulliolamque nostram, ex quō patre 5 tantās voluptātēs capiēbat, ex eō tantōs percipere lūctūs! Nam quid ego dē Cicerōne dicam? quī cum primum sapere coepit, acerbissimōs dolōrēs miseriāsque percēpit. Quae sī, tū ut scribis, fātō facta putārem, ferrem paulō facilius, sed omnia sunt meā culpā commissa, quī ab eis mē amārī putā- 10 bam, quī invidēbant, eōs nōn sequēbar, quī petēbant.

Quod sī nostris cōnsiliis ūsī essēmus neque apud nōs tantum valuisset sermō aut stultōrum amicōrum aut improbōrum, beātissimī viverēmus: nunc, quoniam spērāre nōs amici iubent, dabō operam, nē mea valētūdō tuō labōrī dēsīt. Rēs 15 quanta sit, intellegō, quantōque fuerit facilius manēre domi quam redire; sed tamen, sī omnīs tribūnōs pl. habēmus, sī Lentulum tam studiōsum, quam vidētur, sī vērō etiam Pompēium et Caesarem, nōn est dēspērandum.

Dē familiā, quō modō placuisse scribis amicis, faciēmus; 20 dē locō, nunc quidem iam abiit pestilentia, sed quam diū fuit, mē nōn attigit. Plancius, homō officiōsissimus, mē cupit esse sēcum et adhūc retinet. Ego volēbam locō magis dēsertō esse in Ēpīrō, quō neque Hispō veniret nec militēs, sed adhūc Plancius mē retinet; spērat posse fieri, ut mēcum 25 in Ītaliā dēcēdat: quem ego diem sī viderō et sī in vestrum complexum vēnerō ac sī et vōs et mē ipsum recuperārō,

satis māgnūm mihi fructūm vidēbor percēpisse et vestrae pietātis et meae. Pisōnis hūmānitās, virtūs, amor in omnis nōs tantus est, ut nihil suprā possit: utinam ea rēs ei volup-tāti sit! Glōriae quidem videō fore.

- 5 Dē Q. frātre nihil ego tē accūsāvi, sed vōs, cum praesertim tam paucī sitis, volui esse quam coniūctissimōs. Quibus mē voluisti agere grātiās, ēgī et mē ā tē certiōrem factum esse scripsī. Quod ad mē, mea Terentia, scribis tē vīcum vēdi-tūram, quid, obsecrō tē, — mē miserum! — quid futūrum est?
- 10 Et, si nōs premet eadem fortūna, quid puerō miserō fiet? Nōn queō reliqua scribere — tanta vīs lacrimārum est, — neque tē in eundem flētum addūcam.

Tantum scribō: si erunt in officiō amicī, pecunia nōn deērit; si nōn erunt, tū efficere tuā pecūniā nōn poteris. Per fortūnās

15 miserās nostrās, vidē, nē puerum perditum perdāmus. Cui si aliquid erit, nē egeat, mediocri virtūte opus est et mediocri fortūnā, ut cētera cōsequatur. Fac valeās et ad mē tabellā-riōs mittās, ut sciam, quid agātur et vōs quid agātis. Mihi omninō iam brevis expectātiō est. Tulliolae et Cicerōni

20 salūtem dīc. Valēte. D. a. d. vi. K. Decemb. Dyrrachī.

Dyrrachium vēni, quod et libera civitās est et in mē officiōsa et proxima Ītalīae; sed si offendet mē loci celebritās, aliō mē cōferam, ad tē scribam.

IV. (*Att.* 3. 27.)

A hasty note, written at Dyrrachium, when Cicero's immediate recall from exile seemed unlikely, and begging Atticus to help him and to protect his family. The precise occasion of the letter is unknown; perhaps it was the affray of Jan. 25, B.C. 57, when Clodius by mob violence prevented the passing of a law recalling Cicero.

CICERO ATTICO SAL.

- Ex tuis litteris et ex rē ipsā nōs funditus perisse videō:
- 25 tē ōrō ut, quibus in rēbus tuī mei indigēbunt, nostris miseriis nē dēsīs; ego tē, ut scribis, cito vidēbo.

V. (*Fam.* i. 6.)

B.C. 56. Between this letter and the preceding came Cicero's triumphant return from exile (by a law passed Aug. 4, B.C. 57): see *Life of Cicero*, Introduction, p. xxi. The Lentulus to whom the letter is addressed (P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther) was consul when Cicero was recalled. He was now proconsul in Cilicia. He had been eager for the office of restoring to the throne of Egypt Ptolemy XII (Auletes), father of Cleopatra, whose subjects had driven him out, but the business had dragged along at Rome, and Lentulus was mortified by having the commission withdrawn after it had passed the Senate. Ptolemy was restored by Gabinius, B.C. 55.

Cicero expresses his regret at the turn which the affair is taking, and declares that Lentulus has not been fairly treated. He refers to his own exile and finds some consolation for Lentulus in remembering how that ended in increased honor. He urges Gabinius to endure the attacks of his enemies with fortitude and dignity. In closing, Cicero promises to stand by his correspondent to the best of his power. The letter is full of good sense and kindly feeling skilfully expressed.

M. CICERO S. D. P. LENTULO PROCOS.

Quae gerantur, accipiēs ex Polliōne, qui omnibus negotiis nōn interfuit solum, sed praefuit. Mē in summō dolōre, quem in tuis rēbus capiō, maximē scilicet cōsōlātur spēs, quod valdē suspicor fore, ut infringātur hominum improbitās et cōsiliis tuōrum amicōrum et ipsā diē, quae dēbilitat cōgitatiōnēs et inimicōrum et prōditōrum tuōrum. Facile secundō locō mē cōsōlātur recordātiō meōrum temporum, quōrum imāginem vidēō in rēbus tuis; nam etsi minōre in rē violātur tua dignitās quam mea adflicta est, tamen est tanta similitūdō, ut spērem tē mihi ignōscere, si ea nōn timuerim, quae nē tū quidem umquam timenda dūxisti. Sed praestā tē eum, quī mihi ā teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguiculis es cōgnitus: inlūstrābit, mihi crēde, tuam amplitudinem hominum iniūria. Ā mē omnia summa in tē studia officiaque exspectā; nōn fallam opiniōnem tuam.

VI. (*Fam.* 7. 1.)

Cicero has observed that his friend Marius did not attend the dedication of Pompey's Theatre and his temple of Venus Victrix, and writes to congratulate him on his superiority to vulgar fashion (see Letter I.). He expresses the hope that it was not ill health that kept his friend away and gives a lively criticism of the performances, which had offended him by their ostentation and brutality. The celebration here described took place in B.C. 55. It lasted for several days and eclipsed anything of the kind that the Romans had ever seen. The theatre, which stood in the Campus Martius, was the first Roman theatre to be built of stone and held forty thousand spectators.

Nothing is known of this C. Marius except what is contained in Cicero's four letters to him. He seems to have been a man of wealth and of cultivated tastes, whose delicate health forced him to live in retirement on his estates in the country.

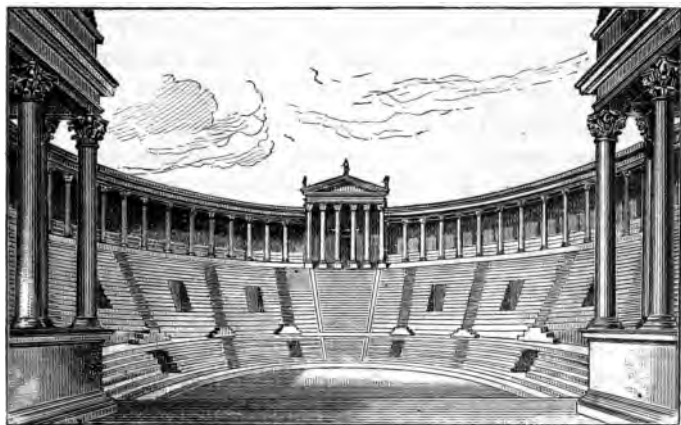
M. CICERO S. D. M. MARIO.

Sī tē dolor aliquī corporis aut infirmitās valētūdinis tuae tenuit, quō minus ad lūdōs venīrēs, fortunae magis tribuō quam sapientiae tuae; sīn haec, quae cēteri mīrantur, contemnenda dūxistī et, cum per valētūdinem possēs, venīre
 5 tamen nōluistī, utrumque laetor, et sine dolōre corporis tē fuisse et animō valuisse, cum ea, quae sine causā mīrantur aliī, neglēxeris; modo ut tibi cōstiterit frūctus ōtī tuī, quō quidem tibi perfrui mirificē licuit, cum essēs in istā amoenitāte paene sōlus relictus.

10 Neque tamen dubitō quīn tū in illō cubiculō tuō, ex quō tibi Stabiānum perforāstī et patefēcistī Misēnum, per eōs diēs mātūtina tempora lēctiūnculis cōsūmpseris, cum illi intereā, quī tē istic reliquērunt, spectārent commūnis mīmōs sēmisoris. Reliquās vērō partis diēi tū cōsūmēbās eis
 15 dēlectātiōnibus, quās tibi ipse ad arbitrium tuum comparārās; nōbis autem erant ea perpetienda, quae Sp. Maecius probāvisset.

Omnīnō, sī quaeris, lūdī adparātissimī, sed nōn tuī stomachi; coniecturam enim faciō dē meō: nam primum honōris

causā in scaenam redierant eī, quōs ego honōris causā
 dē scaenā dēcēsse arbitrābar; dēliciae vērō tuae, noster
 Aesōpus, eius modī fuit, ut ei dēsinere per omnis hominēs
 licēret. Is iūrāre cum coepisset, vōx eum dēfēcit in illō
 locō ‘sī sciēns fallō.’ Quid tibi ego alia nārrem? nōstī 5
 enim reliquōs lūdōs, quī nē id quidem lepōris habuērunt,
 quod solent mediocrēs lūdī; adparātūs enim spectatiō tollē-
 bat omnem hilaritātem, quō quidem adparātū nōn dubitō
 quīn animō aequissimō carueris: quid enim dēlectātiōnis



POMPEY'S THEATRE (RESTORED).

habent sēscentī mūli in Clytaemnēstra? aut in Equō Trō- 10
 iānō crēterrārum tria milia? aut armātūra varia peditātūs
 et equitātūs in aliquā pūgnā? quae populārem admirātiōnem
 habuērunt, dēlectātiōnem tibi nūllam attulissent.

Quod sī tū per eōs diēs operam dedisti Prōtogenī tuō, dum
 modo is tibi quidvis potius quam ōrātiōnēs meās lēgerit, nē 15
 tū haud paulō plūs quam quisquam nostrum dēlectātiōnis
 habuisti; nōn enim tē putō Graecōs aut Oscōs lūdōs dēside-
 rāsse, praesertim cum Oscōs lūdōs vel in senātū vestrō

spectāre possis, Graecōs ita nōn amēs, ut nē ad villam quidem tuam viā Graecā ire soleās. Nam quid ego tē athlētās putem dēsiderāre, quī gladiātōrēs contempseris? In quibus ipse Pompēius cōnfītētur sē et operam et oleum perdidisse.

5 Reliquae sunt vēnātiōnēs binae per diēs quinque, māgnificae — nēmō negat, — sed quae potest hominī esse politō dēlectātiō, cum aut homō imbēcillus ā valentissimā bēstiā laniātur aut praeclāra bēstia vēnābulō trānsverberātur? quae tamen, si videnda sunt, saepe vidisti; neque nōs, quī haec
10 spectāmus, quicquam novī vidimus. Extrēmus elephantōrum diēs fuit, in quō admirātiō māgna volgī atque turbae, dēlectātiō nūlla exstitit: quīn etiam misericordia quaedam cōsecūta est atque opiniō eius modi, esse quandam illi bēluae cum genere hūmānō societātem.

15 His ego tamen diēbus [lūdis scaenicis], nē forte videar tibi nōn modo beātus, sed liber omninō fuisse, dirūpī mē paene in iūdiō Galli Caninī, familiāris tuī. Quod si tam facilem populum habērem, quam Aesōpus habuit, libenter meherculē artem dēsinerem tēcumque et cum similibus nostri
20 viverem; nam mē cum anteā taedēbat, cum et aetās et ambitiō mē hortābātur et licēbat dēnique, quem nōlēbam, nōn dēfendere, tum vērō hōc tempore vita nūlla ēst; neque enim frūctum ūllum labōris exspectō, et cōgor nōn numquam hominēs nōn optimē dē mē meritōs rogātū eōrum, quī bene
25 meritī sunt, dēfendere.

Itaque quaerō causās omnis aliquandō vivendī arbitrātū meō, tēque et istam ratiōnem ōti tuī et laudō vehementer et probō, quodque nōs minus intervisis, hōc ferō animō aequiōre, quod, si Rōmae essēs, tamen neque nōs lepōre tuō neque
30 tē — si quī est in mē — meō frui licēret propter molestissimās occupātiōnēs meās; quibus si mē relaxārō — nam, ut plānē exsolvam, nōn postulō, — tē ipsum, quī multōs annōs nihil aliud commentāris, docēbō profectō, quid sit hūmāniter vivere.

Tū modo istam imbēcillitatem valētūdinis tuae sustentā et tuēre, ut facis, ut nostrās villās obire et mēcum simul lecti- culā concursāre possis. Haec ad tē plūribus verbis scripsi quam soleō, nōn ōti abundantīā, sed amōris ergā tē, quod mē quādam epistulā subinvitārās, sī memoriā tenēs, ut ad tē aliquid eius modi scriberem, quō minus tē praetermisisse lūdōs paenitēret. Quod sī adsecūtus sum, gaudeō; sīn minus, hōc mē tamen cōsōlor, quod posthāc ad lūdōs veniēs nōsque visēs neque in epistulis relinquēs meis spem aliquam dēlectātiōnis tuae.

10

VII. (*Fam.* 13. 40.)

B.C. 55. Q. Ancharius was proconsul in Macedonia. Little is known of the young men for whom Cicero wrote this note, which is here given as a good specimen of a letter of introduction.

M. CICERO S. D. Q. ANCHARIO Q. F. PROCOS.

L. et C. Aurēliōs L. filiōs, quibus et ipsis et patre eōrum, virō optimō, familiārissimē ūtor, commendō tibi maiōrem in modum, adulēscentis omnibus optimis artibus ōrnatōs, meōs pernecessariōs, tuā amicitīā dignissimōs. Sī ūlla mea apud tē commendātiō valuit, quod sciō multās plūrimū valuisse, haec ut valeat, rogō. Quod sī eōs honōrificē liberāliterque trāctāris, et tibi grātissimōs optimōsque adulēscentis adiūnxeris et mihi grātissimū fēceris.

VIII. (*Fam.* 7. 10.)

B.C. 54. C. Trebatius Testa was a jurisconsult of about thirty-five, whom Cicero had befriended. He was at this time with Cæsar in Gaul, whither Cicero had despatched him, in this same year, with a warm letter of recommendation, which had ensured him a favorable reception, for Cicero was now on good terms with Cæsar. Campaigning was not to the city lawyer's taste, and Cicero seems to have feared that

he would return without making his fortune. His bantering letters were successful, however, and Trebatius came back in easy circumstances. He lived to become very distinguished as a jurist in the Augustan age. Horace addressed one of his Satires to him.

CICERO S. D. TREBATIO.

Lēgi tuās litterās, ex quibus intellēxi tē Caesarī nostrō valdē iūre cōsultum vidērī : est quod gaudeās tē in ista loca vēnisse, ubi aliquid sapere vidērēre. Quod si in Britanniam quoque profectus essēs, profectō nēmō in illā tantā insulā
 5 peritior tē fuisset. Vērum tamen — rideāmus licet ; sum enim ā tē invitātus — subinvideō tibi, ultrō *tē* etiam arces-
 situm ab eō, ad quem cēteri, nōn propter superbiam ēius, sed propter occupātiōnem, adspirāre nōn possunt. Sed tū in istā epistolā nihil mihi scripsisti dē tuis rēbus, quae
 10 meherculē mihi nōn minōri cūrae sunt quam meae.

Valdē metuō nē frigeās in hibernīs ; quam ob rem caminō lūculentō ūtendum cēseō — idem Mūciō et Māniliō placēbat, — praesertim quī sagis nōn abundārēs : quamquam vōs nunc
 istic satis calēre audiō ; quō quidem nūtiō valdē meherculē
 15 dē tē timueram. Sed tū in rē militārī multō es cautior quam in advocātiōnibus, quī neque in Ōceanō natāre volueris, studiōsissimus homō natandī, neque spectāre essedāriōs, quem anteā nē andābatā quidem dēfraudāre poterāmus. Sed iam
 satis iocātī sumus.

20 Ego dē tē ad Caesarem quam diligenter scripserim, tūte scis ; quam saepe, ego. Sed meherculē iam intermiseram, nē vidērer liberalissimī hominis meīque amantissimī voluntātī ergā mē diffidere ; sed tamen eis litteris, quās proximē dedi, putāvī esse hominem commonendum. Id fēcī : quid
 25 prōfēcērim, faciās mē velim certiōrem et simul dē tōtō statū tuō cōnsiliisque omnibus ; scīre enim cupiō quid agās, quid exspectēs, quam longum istum tuum discessum ā nōbīs futurum putēs.

Sic enim tibi persuādeās velim, ūnum mihi esse sōlātium, quā rē facilius possim pati tē esse sine nōbīs, sī tibi esse id ēmolumentō sciam; sīn autem id nōn est, nihil duōbus nōbīs est stultius: mē, quī tē nōn Rōmam attraham, tē, quī nōn hūc advolēs. Ūna meherculē nostra vel sevēra vel iocōsa congressiō plūris erit quam nōn modo hostēs, sed etiam frātrēs nostrī Haedui. Quā rē omnibus dē rēbus fac ut quam primum sciam :

aut cōsōlandō aut cōnsiliō aut rē iūverō.

IX. (*Fam.* 15. 11.)

This letter was written from Cilicia (B.C. 50) just before the Civil War broke out. Cicero had finished his provincial administration in Cilicia and was about to return home. He had hoped for a triumph, but in vain. The Senate voted him the honor of a *supplicatio* (or thanksgiving to the gods), and in this letter he thanks Marcellus, the consul, for exerting himself to procure him this tribute of respect. This was C. Marcellus, cousin of Cicero's friend M. Marcellus (in whose behalf the oration *Pro M. Marcello* was delivered).

M. CICERO IMP. S. D. C. MARCELLO COS.

Quantae cūrae tibi meus honōs fuerit et quam idem exstiteris cōsul in mē ōrnandō et amplificandō, quī fuerās semper cum parentibus tuis et cum tōtā domō, etsi rēs ipsa loquēbātur, cōgnōvī tamen ex meōrum omnium litteris; itaque nihil est tantum, quod ego nōn tuā causā dēbeam factūrusque sim studiōsē ac libenter. Nam māgnī interest cui dēbeās; dēbere autem nēmīni māluī quam tibi, cui mē cum studia commūnia, beneficia paterna tuaque iam ante coniūnxerant, tum accēdit meā quidem sentiētiā maximum vinculum, quod ita rem pūblicam geris atque gessisti, quā mihi cārius nihil est, ut, quantum tibi omnēs bonī dēbeant, quō minus tantundem ego ūnus dēbeam, nōn recūsem. Quam ob rem tibi velim eī sint exitūs, quōs

merēris et quōs fore cōfidō: ego, sī mē nāvīgatiō nōn morābitur, quae incurrēbat in ipsōs etēsias, propediem tē, ut spērō, vidēbō.

X. (*Fam.* 16. 11.)

Cicero had returned from his Cilician proconsulship in B.C. 50, reaching Brundisium Nov. 25. This letter was written Jan. 12, B.C. 49. He had not yet entered Rome, but was outside the walls, awaiting the decision of the Senate as to the triumph which he desired in recognition of his victories over certain mountaineers.

The letter is addressed to M. Tullius Tiro, Cicero's freedman and secretary, who had been with him in Asia and had fallen sick on the way back and was now at Patræ. Tiro was a highly accomplished man, and the relations between him and his patron were very honorable to both. He survived Cicero and is thought to have been active in collecting and arranging his works, particularly his correspondence.

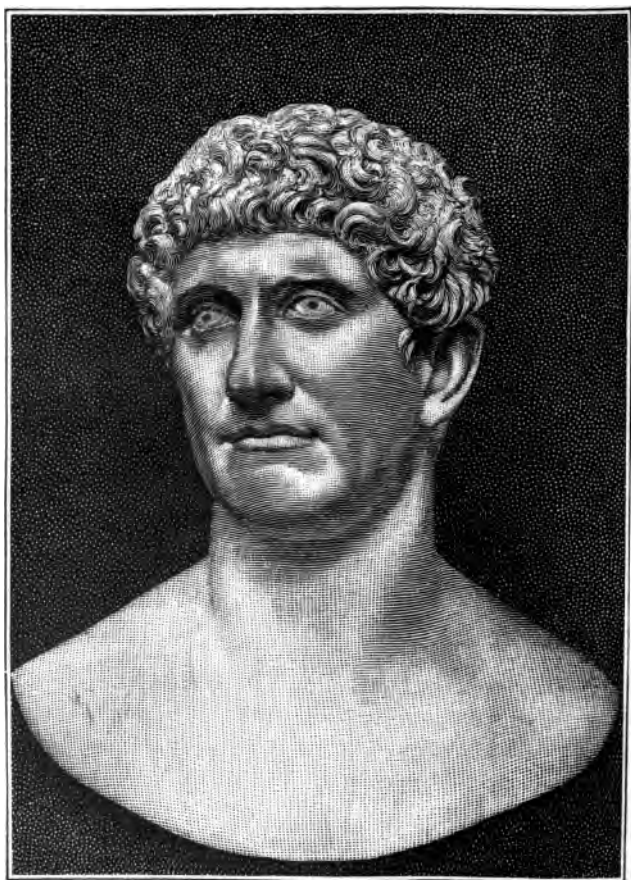
The great Cīvil War had just broken out and Cicero was vacillating, while both Cæsar and Pompey made efforts to secure his support. He did not actually set out to join the Pompeian party until June of this year. See *Life of Cicero*, Introduction, p. xxiv.

TULLIUS ET CICERO, TERENTIA, TULLIA, Q. Q.
TIRONI SAL. PLURIMAM DIC.

Etsi opportunitātem operae tuae omnibus locis dēsiderō,
5 tamen nōn tam meā quam tuā causā doleō tē nōn valēre;
sed quoniam in quartānam conversa vīs est morbi — sic
enim scribit Curius, — spērō tē diligentīā adhibitā iam fir-
miōrem fore. Modo fac, id quod est hūmānitātis tuae, nē
quid aliud cūrēs hōc tempore, nisi ut quam commodissimē
10 convalēscās. Nōn ignōrō, quantum ex dēsideriō labōrēs; sed
erunt omnia facilia, si valēbis. Festināre tē nōlō, nē nauseae
molestiam suscipiās aeger et periculōse hieme nāvīgēs.

Ego ad urbem accessi pr. Nōn. Iān. Obviam mihi sic
est prōditum, ut nihil possit fieri ōrnātius; sed incidī in
15 ipsam flammam cīvilis discordiae vel potius bellī, cui cum





MARK ANTONY.

cuperem medērī et, ut arbitror, possem, cupiditatēs certō-
rum hominum — nam ex utrāque parte sunt qui pūgnāre
cupiant — impedimentō mihi fuērunt. Omnino et ipse Cae-
sar, amicus noster, minācis ad senātum et acerbās litterās
miserat, et erat adhūc impudēns, quī exercitum et prōvin- 5
ciam invitō senātū tenēret, et Curiō meus illum incitābat.
Antōnius quidem noster et Q. Cassius, nullā vī expulsi, ad
Caesarem cum Curiōne profecti erant, postea quam senātus
cōsulibus, praetōribus, tribūnis pl. et nōbis, qui prō cōss.
sumus, negōtium dederat ut cūrārēmus nē quid rēs publica 10
dētrimentī caperet.

Numquam māiore in periculō civitās fuit; numquam
improbī civēs habuērunt paratiōrem ducem. omnino ex



COIN OF MARK ANTONY AND OCTAVIA.

hāc quoque parte diligentissimē comparātur; id fit auctō-
ritāte et studiō Pompēi nostri, quī Caesarem sērō coepit 15
timēre. Nōbis inter hās turbās senātus tamen frequēns
flāgitāvit triumphum; sed Lentulus cōsul, quō māius
suum beneficium faceret, simul atque expedisset quae
essent necessāria dē rē publicā, dixit sē relātūrum, nōs
agimus nihil cupidē eōque est nostra plūris auctōritās. 20
Italiae regiōnēs discriptae sunt, quam quisque partem tuē-
rētur: nōs Capuam sūmpsimus. Haec tē scīre volui.

Tū etiam atque etiam cūrā ut valeās litterāsque ad mē
mittās, quotiēscumque habēbis cui dēs. Etiam atque etiam
valē. D. pr. Idūs Iān.

XI. (*Fam.* 14. 14.)

Written at Minturnæ, Jan. 23, B.C. 49. Between this letter and the preceding, Cæsar had crossed the Rubicon, and Pompey and his party, including the Senate, had abandoned the city. Cicero is on his way to Capua; his family are in Rome.

TULLIUS TERENTIAE ET PATER TULLIAE, DUABUS
ANIMIS SUIS, ET CICERO MATRI OPTIMAE,
SUAVISSIMAE SORORI S. P. D.

- Sī vōs valētis, nōs valēmus. Vestrum iam cōsiliū est, nōn solum meum, quid sit vōbīs faciendū. Sī ille Rōmam modestē ventūrus est, rēctē in praesentiā domi esse potestis; sin homō amēns diripiendam urbem datūrus est, vereor ut
5 Dolābella ipse satis nōbīs prōdesse possit. Etiam illud metuō, nē iam interclūdāmur, ut, cum velitis exire, nōn liceāt. Reliquum est, quod ipsae optimē considerābitis, vestri similēs fēminae sintne Rōmae; sī enim nōn sunt, videndum est ut honestē vōs esse possitis.
- 10 Quō modō quidem nunc sē rēs habet, modo ut haec nōbīs loca tenēre liceat, bellissimē vel mēcum vel in nostris praediis esse poteritis. Etiam illud verendum est, nē brevī tempore famēs in urbe sit. His dē rēbus velim cum Pompōniō, cum Camillō, cum quibus vōbīs vidēbitur, considerētis, ad
15 summam animō fortī sitis. Labiēnus rem meliōrem fēcit; adiuvat etiam Pīsō, quod ab urbe discēdit et sceleris condemnat generum suum. Vōs, meae cārissimae animae, quam saepissimē ad mē scribite et vōs quid agātis et quid istic agātur. Quintus pater et filius et Rūfus vōbīs s. d. Valēte.
- 20 VIII. Kal., Minturnīs.

XII. (*Att.* 8. 11. c.)

Written at Canusium in Apulia, Feb. 20, B.C. 49. Cæsar had overrun Picenum and had laid siege to Corfinium (February 13 or 14), which was held for Pompey by L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, Cato's brother-in-law.

Domitius sent to Pompey for aid, which Pompey refused, ordering Domitius to evacuate the city and come to his own headquarters at Luceria, in northern Apulia. At the same time Pompey determined to abandon Italy, sail to Epirus, and, when he had gathered a sufficient force, to return and resume hostilities. Accordingly he left Luceria and set out for Brundisium (*Brindisi*), the usual port of departure for Greece and the East.

The present letter was written at Canusium, on the way from Luceria to Brundisium. It is in reply to a letter from Formiæ (February 15) in which Cicero informs Pompey of recent events in that region, and expresses his opinion that the coast can be held, but adds that if Pompey wishes to concentrate all his forces, he is willing to join him at once. Before receiving this reply of Pompey's, Cicero had actually set out, but the activity of Cæsar cut off all access to Pompey, and he retired to Formiæ. See the next letter.

CN. MAGNUS PROCOS. S. D. M. CICERONI IMP.

S. v. b. e. Tuās litterās libenter lēgī; recōgnōvī enim tuam prīstinam virtūtem etiam in salūte commūnī. Cōsulēs ad eum exercitum, quem in Apūliā habuī, vērunt. Māgnō opere tē hortor, prō tuō singulārī perpetuōque studiō in rem pūblicam, ut tē ad nōs cōferās, ut commūnī cōsiliō rei pūblicae adflictae opem atque auxilium ferāmus. Cēseō, viā Appiā iter faciās et celeriter Brundisium veniās.

XIII. (*Att.* 8. 11. D.)

Written at Formiæ, Feb. 27, B.C. 49. In the first part of the letter Cicero explains his failure to join Pompey. He had started from Formiæ for Luceria. On reaching Teanum, in northern Campania, he heard that Cæsar was advancing rapidly toward Capua and had already reached Æsernia (in Samnium). He therefore went no farther than Cales (a short distance south-east of Teanum) and waited for news. There he received a copy of a letter from Pompey to the consul Lentulus, from which he inferred that it was Pompey's design to raise the siege of Corfinium (see introduction to Letter XII.). It was impossible for Cicero to go thither, since Cæsar was near that city, and he awaited developments in a state of intense anxiety. The next information was that Corfinium

had surrendered to Cæsar (February 20) and that Pompey was fleeing to Brundisium, with Cæsar in hot pursuit. For Cicero to overtake Pompey was out of the question, to say nothing of the danger of being intercepted by Cæsar. Accordingly he retired to Formiæ and subsequently to his villa at Cumæ.

In the latter part of the letter, Cicero expresses his surprise and regret that Pompey had found it necessary to leave Italy, and defends his own course, which he was aware might appear vacillating and half-hearted. He had always hoped, he says, for a reconciliation between the two great rivals, but he now sees that there is no hope of that, and he closes with professions of fidelity to Pompey.

Pompey was besieged at Brundisium by Cæsar, but escaped by sea (March 15) with almost all his forces to Dyrrachium (formerly Epidamnus, in Illyria), where Cicero finally joined him in the late autumn or early winter.

M. CICERO IMP. S. D. CN. MAGNO PROCOS.

Cum ad tē litterās mīsissem, quae tibi Canusī redditae sunt, suspiciōnem nullam habēbam, tē rei pūblicae causā mare trānsitūrum, eramque in spē māgnā fore ut in Italiā possēmus aut concordiam cōstituere, quā mihi nihil ūtilius
 5 vidēbātur, aut rem pūblicam summā cum dignitatē dēfendere: interim nōndum meis litteris ad tē perlātis ex eis mandātis, quae D. Laeliō ad cōsulēs dederās, certior tui cōsili factus nōn exspectāvi, dum mihi ā tē litterae redderentur, cōfestimque cum Q. frātre et cum liberis nostris iter ad tē in
 10 Apūliam facere coepi.

Cum Teānum Sidicinum vēnissem, C. Messius, familiāris tuus, mihi dixit aliūque complūrēs, Caesarem iter habēre Capuam et eō ipsō diē mānsūrum esse Aeserniae: sānē sum commōtus, quod, si ita esset, nōn modo iter meum interclū-
 15 sum, sed mē ipsum plānē exceptum putābām; itaque tum Calis prōcessi, ut ibi potissimum cōsisterem, dum certum nōbīs ab Aeserniā dē eō quod audieram referrētur. At mihi, cum Calibus essem, adfertur litterārum tuārum exemplum, quās tū ad Lentulum cōsulem mīsisēs.

Hae scriptae sic erant, litterās tibi ā L. Domitiō a. d. xiiii. Kal. Mārtiās adlātās esse, eārumque exemplum subscripserās, māgnique interesse rei pūblīcae omnis cōpiās primō quōque tempore in ūnum locum convenire, et ut praesidi quod satis esset Capuae relinqueret. His ego litteris lēctis 5 in eādē opiniōne fui, quā reliquī omnēs, tē cum omnibus cōpiīs ad Corfinium esse ventūrum, quō mihi, cum Caesar ad oppidum castra habēret, tūtum iter esse nōn arbitrābar.

Cum rēs in summā exspectātiōne esset, utrumque simul audīvimus, et quae Corfinī ācta essent, et tē iter Brundisium facere coepisse, cumque nec mihi nec frātri meō dubium esset quīn Brundisium contenderēmus, ā multis qui ē Samniō Apūliāque veniēbant, admoniti sumus ut cavērēmus nē exciperēmur ā Caesare, quod is in eadem loca, quae nōs petēbāmus, profectus celerius etiam quam nōs possēmus, 15 eō, quō intenderet, ventūrus esset; quod cum ita esset, nec mihi nec frātri meō nec cuiquam amicōrum placuit committere; ut temeritās nostra nōn solum nōbis, sed etiam rei pūblīcae nocēret, cum praesertim nōn dubitārēmus quīn, si etiam tūtum nōbis iter fuisset, tē tamen iam cōsequī nōn possēmus. 20

Interim accēpimus tuās litterās Canusiō a. d. x. K. Mārtiās datās, quibus nōs hortāris ut celerius Brundisium veniāmus; quās cum accēpissēmus a. d. iiii. K. Mārtiās, nōn dubitābāmus quīn tū iam Brundisium pervēnissēs, nōbisque iter illud omnīnō interclūsum vidēbāmus, neque minus nōs esse captōs 25 quam quī Corfinī fuissent; neque enim eōs solōs arbitrābāmur capī quī in armātōrum manūs incidissent, sed eōs nihilō minus, quī regiōnibus exclūsī intrā praesidia atque intrā arma aliēna vēnissent.

Quod cum ita sit, maximē vellem primū semper tēcum 30 fuisset, quod quidem tibi ostenderam, cum ā mē Capuam reiciēbam: quod fēcī nōn vitandī oneris causā, sed quod vidēbam tenērī illam urbem sine exercitū nōn posse; accidere autem mihi nōlēbam quod doleō viris fortissimīs

accidisse. Quoniam autem tēcum ut essem nōn contigit, utinam tui cōnsili certior factus essem ! Nam suspiciōne adsequi nōn potui, quod omnia prius arbitrātus sum fore, quam ut haec rei pūblīcae causa in Italiā nōn posset duce
5 tē cōsistere. Neque vērō nunc cōnsilium tuum reprehendō, sed fortūnam rei pūblīcae lūgeō, nec, si ego, quid tū sis secūtus, nōn perspiciō, idcirco minus existimō tē nihil nisi summā ratiōne fēcisse.

Mea quae semper fuerit sententia, primum dē pāce vel
10 iniquā condiciōne retinendā, deinde dē urbe — nam dē Italiā quidem nihil mihi umquam ostenderās, — meminisse tē arbitror ; sed mihi nōn sūmō, ut meum cōnsilium valēre dēbuerit : secūtus sum tuum, neque id rei pūblīcae causā, dē quā dēspērāvī, quae et nunc adflicta est nec excitārī sine
15 civili perniciosissimō bellō potest, sed tē quaerēbam, tēcum esse cupiēbam, neque eius rei facultātem, si quae erit, praetermittam.

Ego mē in hāc omnī causā facile intellegēbam pūgnandi cupidis hominibus nōn satis facere : primum enim prae mē
20 tulī mē nihil mālle quam pācem, nōn quā eadem timērem quae illi, sed ea bellō civili leviōra dūcēbam. Inde susceptō bellō, cum pācis condiciōnēs ad tē adferri ā tēque ad eas honorificē et largē respondēri vidērem, dūxī meam ratiōnem, quam tibi facile mē probātūrum prō tuō in mē beneficio
25 arbitrābar : memineram mē esse ūnum, quī prō meis maximis in rem pūblīcam meritis supplicia miserrima et crudēlissima pertulissem, mē esse ūnum, quī, si offendissem eius animum, cui, cum iam in armis essēmus, cōsulātus tamen alter et triumphus amplissimus dēferēbātur, subicerer eisdem proe-
30 liis, ut mea persōna semper ad improbōrum civium impetūs aliquid vidērētur habēre populāre ; atque haec nōn ego prius sum suspicātus, quam mihi palam dēnūtiāta sunt, neque ea tam pertimui, si subeunda essent, quam dēclinanda putāvī, si honestē vitāre possem. Quam brevem illius temporis,





CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR.
(Bust in the Museum of the Louvre.)

dum in spē pāx fuit, ratiōnem nostram vidēs, reliquī facultatem rēs adēmit.

Eis autem, quibus nōn satis faciō, facile respondeō : neque enim ego amīcior C. Caesari umquam fui quam illi, neque illi amīciōrēs rei pūblicae quam ego. Hōc inter mē et illōs interest, quod, cum et illi civēs optimi sint et ego ab istā laude nōn absim, ego condiōnibus (quod idem tē intellēxeram velle) illi armis disceptārī māluerunt; quae quoniam ratiō vicit, perficiam profectō ut neque rēs pūblica civis ā mē animum neque tū amīcī dēsiderēs. 10

XIV. (*Att.* 10. 8. B.)

B.C. 49. Pompey's flight left Cæsar master of Italy. He did not pursue Pompey, but, after settling affairs at Rome, went to Spain to suppress the Pompeians and their supporters in that quarter. On his way he sent the following letter (dated April 16) to Cicero, with whom he had already had a friendly conference on March 28.

Cæsar urges Cicero to take no active part with Pompey, assuring him that his best course is to keep aloof from the war. The tone of the letter is a singular combination of skilful suggestion and magnanimity. The respect in which Cæsar holds Cicero and the value that he ascribes to Cicero's influence are alike noteworthy.

CAESAR IMP. SAL. D. CICERONI IMP.

Etsi tē nihil temerē, nihil imprūdentē factūrum iūdicāram, tamen permōtus hominum fāmā scribendum ad tē existimāvi et prō nostrā benevolentīā petendum, nē quō prōgrederēris prōclinātā iam rē, quō integrā etiam prōgrediendum tibi nōn existimāssēs; namque et amicitiae graviōrem iniūriam fēceris 15 et tibi minus commodē cōsulueris, si nōn fortunae obsecutus vidēbere — omnia enim secundissima nobīs, adversissima illis accidisse videntur, — nec causam secutus — eadem enim tum fuit, cum ab eōrum cōsiliis abesse iūdicāsti, — sed meum aliquod factum condemnāvisse, quō mihi gravius abs tē nil 20 accidere potest; quod nē faciās, prō iūre nostrae amicitiae ā

tē petō. Postrēmō, quid virō bonō et quiētō et bonō civi
 magis convenit quam abesse ā cīvilibus contrōversiis? Quod
 nōn nūlli cum probārent, periculī causā sequi nōn potuerunt :
 tū explorātō et vitae meae testimoniō et amicitiae iūdicio
 5 neque tūtius neque honestius reperiēs quicquam quam ab
 omni contentiōne abesse. xv. Kal. Māiās ex itinere.

XV. (*Fam.* 4. 1.)

The following letter was written toward the end of April, B.C. 49, shortly after Cæsar's departure for Spain. Cicero was living in retirement at his Cumæan villa. Cæsar had not molested him, and he could not help contrasting Cæsar's moderation with the violence of the Pompeians. Yet his conscience troubled him. He felt that his place was with Pompey, though he had come to see that the latter was no less a menace to the state than Cæsar. His hesitation lasted almost two months, for it was not until June 7 that he actually set sail for Dyrrachium.

The present letter dates from this interval of unrest. Cicero had visited Rome in January; but he had not entered the city, for he was hoping to be allowed to celebrate a triumph. After his retirement to Cumæ, Sulpicius, who was now in the city, had expressed his regret at not meeting him. Cicero replies, offering to arrange for a conference, but despairing of the state. It is too late, he thinks, for them to accomplish anything. If they could have met immediately after his return from Cilicia, before hostilities had actually broken out, they might perhaps have retarded the fall of the republic. But now the whole world is at war, and the city of Rome itself is without lawful government. There is nothing to hope for; scarcely anything to pray for. The interview took place at Cumæ, May 8, but came to nothing. Cicero describes Sulpicius (*ad Att.* x. 14) as very much alarmed.

Ser. Sulpicius Rufus, to whom the letter is addressed, was an eminent lawyer, Cicero's friend, and a man of the strictest integrity. Though a Pompeian, he was fond of peace, and readily became reconciled with Cæsar, who made him governor of the province of Achæa (B.C. 46). At the time of Cæsar's death he was in Rome. He was an important member of the Senatorial party in the events that followed, and died while on an embassy from the Senate to Antony (B.C. 43). Cicero's Ninth Philippic is a eulogy on Sulpicius.

M. CICERO S. D. SER. SULPICIO.

C. Trebātius, familiāris meus, ad mē scripsit tē ex sē quaesisse, quibus in locis essem molestēque tē ferre quod mē propter valētūdinem tuam, cum ad urbem accessissem, nōn vidissēs, et hōc tempore velle tē mēcum, sī propius accessissem, dē officiō utriusque nostrum commūnicāre. 5 Utinam, Servi, salvīs rēbus — sic enim est dicendum — conloquī potuissēmus inter nōs ! Profectō aliquid opis occidentī rei pūblicae tulissēmus. Cōgnōram enim iam absēns tē haec mala multō ante prōvidentem dēfēnsōrem pācis et in cōsulātū tuō et post cōsulātum fuisse : ego autem, cum cōnsi- 10 lium tuum probārem et idem ipse sentīrem, nihil prōficiēbam ; sērō enim vēneram, sōlus eram, rūdis esse vidēbar in causā, incideram in hominum pūgnandi cupidōrum insāniās.

Nunc, quoniam nihil iam vidēmur opitulārī posse rei pūblīcae, sī quid est in quō nōbismet ipsis cōsulare possimus, 15 nōn ut aliquid ex pristinō statū nostrō retineāmus, sed ut quam honestissimē lūgeāmus, nēmō est omnium, quicum potius mihi quam tēcum commūnicandum putem ; nec enim clārissimōrum virōrum, quōrum similēs esse dēbēmus, exempla neque doctissimōrum, quōs semper coluisti, praecepta 20 tē fugiunt. Atque ipse antea ad tē scripsissem tē frūstrā in senātum sive potius in convētum senātōrum esse ventūrum, nī veritus essem nē eius animum offenderem, quī ā mē ut tē imitārer petēbat : cui quidem egomet, cum mē rogāret ut adessēm in senātū, eadem omnia, quae ā tē dē pāce et dē 25 Hispāniis dicta sunt, ostendī mē esse dictūrum.

Rēs vidēs quō modō sē habeat : orbem terrārum imperiis distribūtis ardēre bellō ; urbem sine lēgibus, sine iūdiciis, sine iūre, sine fidē relictam direptiōnī et incendiis. Itaque mihi venīre in mentem nihil potest, nōn modo quod spērem, 30 sed vix iam quod audeam optāre. Sin autem tibi, hominī prūdētissimō, vidētur ūtile esse nōs conloquī, quamquam

longius etiam cōgitābam ab urbe discēdere, cūius iam etiam
 nōmen invītus audiō, tamen propius accēdam, Trebātiōque
 mandāvī ut, sī quid tū eum vellēs ad mē mittere, nē recū-
 sāret, idque ut faciās velim, aut, sī quem tuōrum fidēlium
 5 volēs, ad mē mittās, nē aut tibi exire ex urbe necesse sit
 aut mihi accēdere.

Ego tantum tibi tribuō quantum mihi fortasse adrogō, ut
 explorātum habeam, quicquid nōs commūnī sententiā statu-
 erimus, id omnīs hominēs probātūrōs. Valē.

XVI. (*Fam.* 14. 10.)

Cæsar returned from Spain, victorious, in September, B.C. 49, and was appointed dictator. He soon proceeded against Pompey, who was still at Dyrrachium and had mustered a great army. In the first battle, near that city, Cæsar was defeated. He retired into Thessaly, followed, after a time, by Pompey. The Battle of Pharsalus (or Pharsalia), Aug. 9, B.C. 48, decided the Civil War. Pompey fled to Egypt, where he was murdered. Cicero was permitted by Cæsar to return to Italy, and remained for eleven months at Brundisium, where this letter was written July 9, B.C. 47. His wife Terentia was at Rome, but it was not safe for Cicero to go to the city until he had come to an understanding with Cæsar, who was in Asia. Cæsar arrived in Italy late in September of this year. He treated Cicero with great consideration, and the latter returned to Rome early in October.

The present letter and that which follows (Aug. 12, B.C. 47) are given as specimens of familiar domestic correspondence.

TULLIUS S. D. TERENTIAE SUAE.

- 10 Quid fierī placēret, scripsī ad Pompōnium sērius quam
 oportuit: cum eō sī locūta eris, intellegēs quid fierī velim.
 Apertius scribī, quoniam ad illum scripseram, necesse nōn
 fuit. Dē eā rē et dē cēterīs rēbus quam primum velim nōbis
 litterās mittās. Valētūdinem tuam cūrā diligenter. Valē.
 15 VII. Idūs Quinctilis.

XVII. (*Fam.* 14. 23.)

TULLIUS TERENTIAE SUAE S. D.

S. v. b. e. v. Redditae mihi tandem sunt ā Caesare litterae satis liberālēs, et ipse opīniōne celerius ventūrus esse dicitur; cui utrum obviam prōcēdam, an hic eum exspectem, cum cōstituterō, faciam tē certiōrem. Tabellāriōs mihi velim quam primum remittās. Valētūdinem tuam cūrā diligenter. 5 Valē. D. pr. Id. Sext.

XVIII. (*Fam.* 6. 9.)

B.C. 46. A letter of introduction (cf. Nos. VII. and XXI.), written from Rome in behalf of A. Cæcina, a former partisan of Pompey. Cæsar had pardoned Cæcina, but kept him in exile, and he was at this time in Sicily, where T. Furfanius (to whom the letter is addressed) was governing as proconsul.

M. CICERO T. FURFANIO PROCOS. S.

Cum A. Caecinā tanta mihi familiāritās cōnsuētūdōque semper fuit, ut nūlla māior esse possit; nam et patre eius, clārō homine et fortī virō, plūrimum sum ūsus, et hunc ā puerō, quod et spem māgnam mihi adferēbat summae 10 probitātis summaeque ēloquentiae et vīvēbat mēcum cōiūctissimē nōn solum amicitiae officiis, sed etiam studiis commūnibus, sic semper dilēxī, nūllō ut cum homine cōiūctius viverem. Nihil attinet mē plūra scribere; quam mihi necesse sit eius salūtem et fortunās quibuscumque 15 rēbus possim tuērī, vidēs. Reliquum est ut, cum cōgnōrim plūribus rēbus, quid tū et dē bonōrum fortunā et dē rei pūblica calamitātibus sentiās, nihil ā tē petam nisi ut ad eam voluntātem, quam tuā sponte ergā Caecinam habitūrus es, tantus cumulus accēdat commendātiōne meā, quantī mē ā tē 20 fieri intellegō: hōc mihi grātius facere nihil potes. Valē.

XIX. (*Fam.* 9. 14.)

P. Cornelius Dolabella (born about B.C. 69) married Cicero's daughter Tullia in B.C. 50, while her father was governor of Cilicia. When the Civil War broke out, in B.C. 49, Dolabella joined the party of Cæsar, whose favor he always retained. He fought at Pharsalia (B.C. 48) and, returning to Rome after the battle, was (like Clodius before him) adopted by a plebeian, that he might become a candidate for the tribunate. His turbulent actions in this position (B.C. 47) and his infamous private character caused a separation between him and Tullia, and in B.C. 46 they were formally divorced. Cicero, however, remained on friendly terms with him and even gave him lessons in oratory.

• Cæsar designated Dolabella as one of the consuls for the year B.C. 44, and he assumed that office after the dictator's assassination. He negotiated with the conspirators, suppressed the mob that threatened them, and threw down a column erected in Cæsar's honor. This conduct was enthusiastically approved by Cicero, who had shown unmeasured delight at Cæsar's death, and who cherished vain hopes of a restored republic. The present letter of congratulation was written at Cicero's Pompeian villa, May 3, B.C. 44, about six weeks after the murder, and while Dolabella was on good terms with Brutus and Cassius. Cicero praises him without stint, congratulates himself on having had him as a pupil, and exhorts him to persevere in well-doing. But Dolabella soon veered round, made friends with Antony, and received Syria as his province. He committed suicide at Cæsarea, B.C. 43, to avoid falling into the hands of Cassius.

CICERO DOLABELLAE CONSULI SUO S.

Etsi contentus eram, mi Dolabella, tuā gloriā satisque ex
 eā māgnam laetitiam voluptātemque capiēbam, tamen nōn
 possum nōn cōfiteri cumulārī mē maximō gaudiō, quod
 volgō hominum opiniō socium mē adscribat tuis laudibus.
 5 Nēminem convēni — conveniō autem cotidiē plūrimōs; sunt
 enim permulti optimi viri, qui valētūdinis causā in haec loca
 veniant, praetereā ex mūnicipiis frequentēs necessarij mei, —
 quin omnēs, cum tē summis laudibus ad caelum extulērunt,
 mihi continuō maximās grātiās agant; negant enim sē
 10 dubitāre quin tū meis praeceptis et cōsiliis obtemperāns

praestantissimum tē civem et singulārem cōsulem praebeās :
 quibus ego quamquam vērissimē possum respondēre tē,
 quae faciās tuō iūdiō et tuā sponte facere nec cuiusquam
 egēre cōsiliō, tamen neque plānē adsentior, nē imminuam
 tuam laudem, si omnis ā meis cōsiliis profecta videātur, 5
 neque valdē negō — sum enim avidior etiam quam satis est
 glōriae ; —et tamen nōn aliēnum est dignitatē tuā, quod ipsi
 Agamemnoni, rēgum rēgī, fuit honestum, habēre aliquem



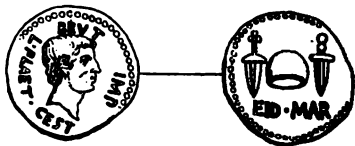
BASE OF CAESAR'S COLUMN.

in cōsiliis capiendis Nestorem ; mihi vērō glōriōsum tē
 iuvenem cōsulem florēre laudibus quasi alumnum disci- 10
 plinae meae.

L. quidem Caesar, cum ad eum aegrōtum Neapolim vēnis-
 sem, quamquam erat oppressus tōtius corporis dolōribus,
 tamen ante quam mē plānē salūtāvit, ' Ō mi Cicerō,' inquit,
 'grātulor tibi, cum tantum valēs apud Dolābellam quantum 15
 si ego apud sorōris filium valērem, iam salvī esse possēmus.

Dolābellae vērō tuō et grātulor et grātiās agō; quem quidem post tē cōsulem solum possumus vērē cōsulem dicere.' Deinde multa dē factō ac dē rē gestā; tum nihil māgnificentius, nihil praeclārius āctum umquam, nihil rei pūblicae salutārius. Atque haec ūna vōx omnium est.

Ā tē autem petō ut mē hanc quasi falsam hereditātem aliēnae glōriae sinās cernere mēque aliquā ex parte in societātem tuārum laudum venire patiāre. Quamquam, mī Dolābella — haec enim iocātus sum, — libentius omnis meās, si modo sunt aliquae meae, laudēs ad tē trānsfūderim quam aliquam partem exhauserim ex tuis: nam cum tē semper tantum dilēxerim quantum tū intellegere potuisti, tum his

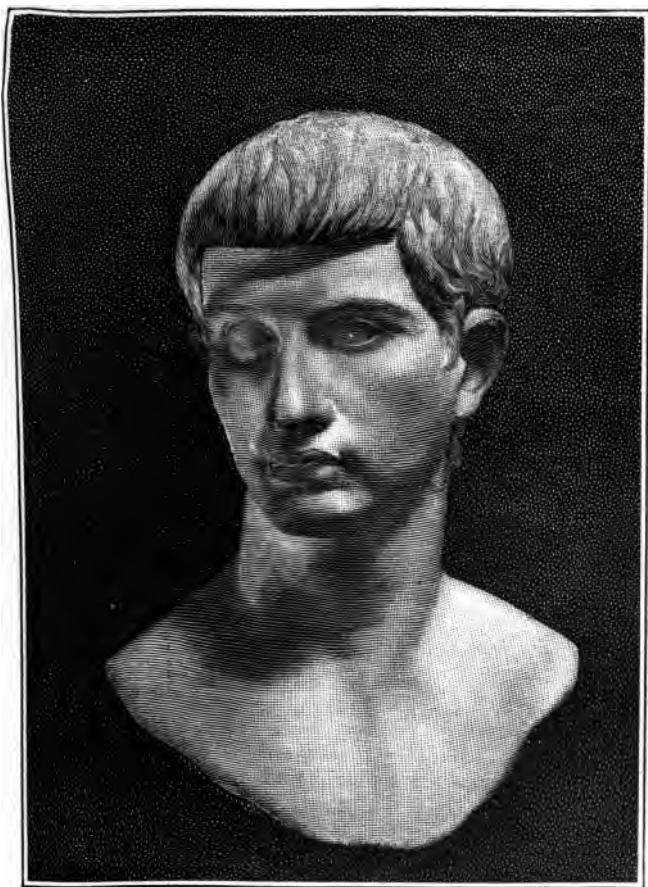


COIN OF M. BRUTUS.

tuis factis sic incēsus sum ut nihil umquam in amōre fuerit ārdentius; nihil est enim, mihi crēde, virtūte formōsius, nihil pulchrius, nihil amābilis.

Semper amāvī, ut scis, M. Brūtum propter ēius summum ingenium, suāvissimōs mōrēs, singulārem probitātem atque cōstantiam: tamen Īdibus Mār̄tiis tantum accessit ad amōrem ut mirārer locum fuisse augendī in eō quod mihi iam pridem cumulātum etiam vidēbātur. Quis erat quī putāret ad eum amōrem quem ergā tē habēbam posse aliquid accēdere? Tantum accessit ut mihi nunc dēnique amāre videar, antea dilēxisse.

Quā rē quid est quod ego tē horter ut dignitāti et glōriae serviās? Prōpōnam tibi clārōs virōs, quod facere solent, quī hortantur? Nēminem habeō clāriōrem quam tē ipsum; tē imitēre oportet, tēcum ipse certēs: nē licet quidem tibi



MARCUS JUNIUS BRUTUS.
(Bust in the Capitoline Museum.)

iam tantis rebus gestis non tui similem esse. Quod cum ita sit, hortatio non est necessaria, gratulatione magis utendum est: contigit enim tibi quod haud scio an nemini, ut summa severitas animadversionis non modo non invidiosa, sed etiam popularis esset et cum bonis omnibus tum infimo cuique 5 gratissima.

Hoc si tibi fortunam quam contigisset, gratularer felicitati tuae; sed contigit magnitudine cum animi tum etiam ingenii atque consilii; legi enim contionem tuam: nihil illa sapientius; ita pedetemptim et gradatim tum accessus a te 10 ad causam facti, tum recessus, ut res ipsa maturitatem tibi animadvertendi omnium concessu daret. Liberasti igitur et urbem periculo et civitatem metu, neque solum ad tempus maximam utilitatem attulisti, sed etiam ad exemplum. Quo facto intellegere debes in te positam esse rem publicam tibi- 15 que non modo tuendos, sed etiam ornandos esse illos viros, a quibus initium libertatis profectum est. Sed his de rebus coram plura propediam, ut spero: tu quoniam rem publicam nosque conservas, fac ut diligentissime te ipsum, mi Dolabella, custodiās.

20

XX. (*Fam.* 12. 2.)

Julius Cæsar was assassinated on the Ides of March (March 15), B.C. 44, by a band of conspirators, headed by Marcus Junius Brutus and Caius Cassius Longinus. The conspirators fancied that if the dictator were out of the way the old constitution could be restored. But Cæsar's victory had made a republic forever impossible. Nor had the conspirators made any arrangements for a permanent government, or even for their own safety. The sole question was, who should succeed to the supreme power of the murdered dictator. And the only persons who had any real claims were Cæsar's surviving colleague in the consulship, Mark Antony, and the young Octavianus, Cæsar's grand-nephew, adopted son, and heir (afterwards the emperor Augustus).

Antony, who had come into possession of Cæsar's papers and estates, caused his "acts" to be legally confirmed, seized the public funds, abolished the office of dictator, and secured as large a share of authority

as he could. He was a man of inordinate ambition, controlled only by an equally unbounded self-indulgence, utterly without principle or scruple, and (if we may trust the character of him drawn by Cicero) a monster of profligacy and crime. He had married for his third wife Fulvia, widow of Publius Clodius, and shared, with her, that tribune's vindictive hate of Cicero. His colleague was Dolabella (see p. 238), Cicero's son-in-law, who had assumed the consulship at Cæsar's death, on the ground that the latter had appointed him his successor in that office. Dolabella dallied with the conspirators, suppressed the violence of the mob that threatened them, and might have had some pretensions to the power, with the support of the aristocracy, but was easily out-generalled or bought off by Antony. Lepidus, who had a military command, and in whom the aristocracy had some hope, was also gained over by him. Octavianus, now twenty years old, hastened from Epirus to claim his inheritance and take part in the conflict which he saw approaching. He was a young man of precocious talent, of cool and wary temper, of ambition equal to Antony's, and of a political sagacity which, through his long life, seems never to have been at fault.

Neither of the two chief claimants was strong enough alone to be quite independent of the other. At first, however, they stood in the attitude of rivals, and in their antagonism there seemed still some hope for the republic. Each endeavored to secure the countenance of the Senate and to gain control over the public armies; and each succeeded in attaching to himself a considerable force, though neither was strong enough to hold the capital against the other.

Meanwhile Cicero, who at first hailed the death of Cæsar as the restoration of the republic, lost courage, and set out in July for Greece. Detained, however, by contrary winds, and receiving more favorable news from Rome, he returned to the city at the end of August, to find that all his hopes were idle. Still, he made an effort at conciliation, in a speech in the Senate, on the 2d of September. In this he replied severely to an attack made upon him by Antony the day before, but still took pains to leave the door open for a restoration of good-will. It was to no purpose. Antony replied, September 19, with such bitterness — directly charging Cicero with the murder of Clodius and of Cæsar — that it was clear he meant there should be no alternative but civil war. Cicero did not venture to answer him in the Senate; but replied, ten weeks later, in a pamphlet — by many regarded as his masterpiece — as bitter and uncompromising as the consul's attack. From its likeness in tone to the famous invectives of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon, this was called a "Philippic"; and the term has

been extended to the entire series of fourteen orations against Antony, commencing with that of September 2, and ending with a triumphant speech of April 22, B.C. 53, with which Cicero's political career closed.

Brutus and Cassius had fled from Rome to escape mob violence after Cæsar's funeral. They remained for some time in Italy, making preparations for their departure for the East, where Brutus secured the province of Macedonia and Cassius that of Syria. The present letter was written from Rome in September, B.C. 44, to Cassius, who was in the neighborhood of Puteoli. It gives an account of Antony's speech of September 19, in reply to Cicero's First Philippic.

The winter was spent in attempts at negotiation, every stage illustrated by the running commentary of Cicero's Philippics. At last, in the spring of B.C. 43, diplomacy was at an end. Actual hostilities broke out first in Cisalpine Gaul, where Decimus Brutus — who had taken command of that province, according to Cæsar's last will — held the town of Mutina (*Modena*) against Antony. Octavianus, with his independent force, had also ranged himself on the side of the Senate. The consuls of that year, Aulus Hirtius and C. Vibius Pansa, had, after some hesitation, vigorously taken up the same cause. In April the consuls met Antony in two battles, — on the 15th at Bononia (*Bologna*), on the 27th near Mutina. In both he was defeated; but in the first Pansa was mortally wounded, and in the second Hirtius was killed. It was on the reception of the news of the victory at Bononia, while Pansa's fate was unknown, that Cicero, in the Senate, delivered his Fourteenth and last Philippic (April 22).

The rejoicings were soon at an end. Octavianus found that his own interests were best served by uniting with Antony against the Senate. These two — with Lepidus as a third *triumvir* — came easily into possession of supreme power. A remorseless proscription followed, in which the most illustrious victim was Cicero (Dec. 7, B.C. 43), sacrificed to Antony's resentment, the vindictive hate of Fulvia, and the cold ingratitude of Octavianus.

CICERO CASSIO SAL.

Vehementer laetor tibi probārī sententiam et orationem meam; quā si saepius ūti liceret, nihil esset negotiī libertatem et rem publicam recipere. Sed homō amens et perditus multoque nequior quam ille ipse, quem tū nequissimum occisum esse dixisti, caedis initium quaerit, nullamque aliam 5

ob causam mē auctōrem fuisse Caesaris interficiendī crimi-
nātur, nisi ut in mē veterānī incitentur: quod ego periculum
nōn extimēscō; modo vestri factī glōriam cum meā laude
commūnicet. Ita nec Pisōnī, quī in eum primus invectus
5 est nullō adsentiente, nec mihi, quī idem tricēsimō post diē
fēcī, nec P. Serviliō, quī mē est cōsecūtus, tūtō in senātum
venire licet: caedem enim gladiātor quaerit ēiusque initium
a. d. XIII. Kal. Octōbr. ā mē sē factūrum putāvit, ad quem
parātus vēnerat, cum in villā Metelli complūris diēs com-
10 mentātus esset.

Quae autem in lūstris et in vinō commentātiō potuit esse?
Itaque omnibus est visus, ut ad tē antea scripsī, vomere suō
mōre, nōn dicere. Quā rē, quod scribis tē cōfidere auctō-
ritātē et ēloquentiā nostrā aliquid prōficī posse, nōn nihil,
15 ut in tantis malis, est prōfectum: intellegit enim populus
Rōmānus trīs esse cōsulārīs, quī, quia quae dē rē publicā
bene sēnsērīnt liberē locūtī sint, tūtō in senātum venire nōn
possint.

Nec est praetereā quod quicquam expectēs; tuus enim
20 necessārius adfinitātē novā dēlectātur: itaque iam nōn est
studiōsus lūdōrum infinitōque frātris tui plausū dirumpitur.
Alter item adfinis novis commentāriis Caesaris dēlēnītus est.
Sed haec tolerābilia: illud nōn ferendum quod est quī vestrō
annō filium suum cōsulem futūrum putet ob eamque causam
25 sē huic latrōnī dēsērvire prae sē ferat. Nam L. Cotta fami-
liārīs meus fātālī quādam dēspērātiōne, ut ait, minus in senā-
tum venit; L. Caesar, optimus et fortissimus cīvis, valētūdine
impeditur; Ser. Sulpicius et summā auctōritātē et optimē
sentiēns nōn adest.

30 Reliquōs exceptis dēsīgnātis ignōsce mihi sī nōn numerō
cōsulārīs. Habēs auctōrēs cōsili publici: quī numerus
etiam bonis rēbus exiguus esset, quid cēnsēs perditis? Quā
rē spēs est omnis in vōbis, quī sī idcirco abestis, ut sitis in
tūtō, nē in vōbis quidem: sin aliquid dignum vestrā glōriā

cōgitātis, velim salvīs nōbīs ; sīn id minus, rēs tamen pūblica per vōs brevī tempore iūs suum recipērābit. Ego tuīs neque dēsum neque deērō : quī sive ad mē referent *sive nōn referent*, mea tibi tamen benevolentia fidēsque praestābitur. Valē.

XXI. (*Fam.* 13. 51.)

A letter of introduction (cf. Nos. VII. and XVIII.). Nothing is known of P. Messienus. P. Cæsius, to whom the letter was sent, was a native of Ravenna. The date is uncertain.

M. CICERO P. CAESIO S. D.

P. Messiēnum, equitem Rōmānum, omnibus rēbus ōrnā- 5
tum meumque perfamiliārem, tibi commendō eā commendā-
tiōne, quae potest esse diligentissima. Petō ā tē et prō
nostrā et prō paternā amicitīā, ut eum in tuam fidem recipiās
ēiusque rem fāmamque tueāre : virum bonum tuāque amī-
citiā dignum tibi adiūxeris mihi que grātissimum fēceris. 10



MEDAL OF CICERO JUNIOR.



NOTES

DEFENCE OF ROSCIUS

ARGUMENT

[Omitted portions in brackets.]

CHAP. I. *Exordium*. Cicero's reasons for undertaking the case. — [2. Political aspect of the trial, showing (a) why others refused to undertake it; (b) why the jury ought to be especially cautious.] — *Narratio*. 6. Character of Sex. Roscius, the murdered man; his old feud with the Titi Roscii. — 7. The murder: circumstances pointing to Magnus as the procurer: Chrysogonus is informed, and a conspiracy made with him by Capito and Magnus. — 8. Proscription and sale of the property: Chrysogonus buys it up for a nominal sum: Sulla not implicated. Sex. Roscius is dispossessed. — 9. Amerians take up his cause and apply to Sulla, but are staved off by Capito, who was on the committee. — 10. Roscius flies to his friends at Rome: a trumped-up charge of parricide is brought. — 11. Commiseration of his client's position, with review of the circumstances. — 13. *Partitio*. Three things make against the defendant: (a) the charge; (b) the reckless villany of the two Titi Roscii; (c) influence of Chrysogonus. — *Defensio*. (I) 14. The crime is not in accordance with the character of the defendant; no motive can be shown: no enmity between father and son. — [15–17. His rustic employment: this is no evidence of ill-will. — 19. Alleged intention to disinherit: no proof. — 20. No case is made out: hence the accuser (Erucius) is attacked for bringing such a charge. — 21. The case rests only on the negligence of the court, and supposed friendlessness of the defendant. — 22. For the conspirators' manner changed when they found there would be a real defence. — Recapitulation:] no motive existed: necessity of direct evidence. — 23–26. Examples from other cases [and from literature]. Need of strongest proof shown by the severity of the penalty. — 27, 28. No means of committing the crime. — [29. Again: the accuser's presumption

in trying to force a conviction. — (II) 30. Countercharge: T. Roscius the probable murderer: in his case there are motives. — 31. It was for his advantage. — 32. He was the murdered man's enemy. — 33. He had opportunities (compare the two cases). — 34. His acts after the murder: hasty message to Capito; his character. — 36. His testimony at the trial. — 37. Speedy announcement to Chrysogonus — apparently from the Roscii, for they have received the reward and possess the property. — 38, 39. Capito's perfidy to the committee. — 41. Magnus refuses the slaves for question. — 42. Influence of Chrysogonus.] — (III) 43. Chrysogonus the purchaser: the sale was illegal, for proscriptions had ceased. — 44-47. Lawlessness and insolence of Chrysogonus: Sulla is artfully excused: the cause of the nobility not involved. — 48. The cause of Chrysogonus not that of the nobility. — 49. Responsibility of the attack on Chrysogonus is Cicero's: Roscius asks only his life. — *Peroratio*. 50-51. Simulated appeal to Chrysogonus, to stir sympathy of the jury: incidental mention of the powerful friends of the defendant. — 52, 53. But if Chrysogonus does not spare him, he appeals confidently to the court.

The grammars cited are those of Allen and Greenough (§), Bennett (B.), Gildersleeve (G.), Harkness (H.), and Hale and Buck (H.-B.). References in parentheses are to the old editions.

I. EXORDIUM (§§ 1-4)

Sects. 1-4. Cicero undertakes the defence in default of any abler advocate.

By this skilfully modest opening, Cicero not only explains why he, an obscure young advocate, appears in so important a case, but he indicates on which side are the sympathies of the best citizens, and he contrives at the same time to suggest the odds against which Roscius and his counsel must contend. Thus the remarks are not merely personal and introductory, but form an essential part of the argument. A famous modern example of similar art is Erskine's Exordium in his Defence of Lord George Gordon on a charge of high treason.

PAGE 2. LINE 1. (SECT. I.) *ego*: not emphatic itself, but expressed merely to set off *vos*, which is. The Latin is so fond of putting pronouns in contrast that one is often (as here) expressed for the mere purpose of antithesis. — *iudices*: not *judges*, but rather *jurors*. They were persons selected by law to try facts (under the presidency of a *praetor* or *iudex quaestionis*), and varied in number from a single one to

fifty or more. They were originally selected from the Senators, but C. Gracchus had transferred the right to sit as *iudices* to the *equites* (or wealthy middle class). Sulla, whose reforms went into operation B.C. 80, had restored this right to the Senators, and the present case was the first to occur under the new system. It was brought in the *Quaestio inter sicarios* (or court for the trial of murder), under the presidency of the praetor M. Fannius. — **quid sit quod**, *why it is that*. — **quod** (causal) . . . **surrexerim** expresses a *fact*, and takes the subj. of informal ind. disc. as depending on the indirect question **quid sit**: § 592, 1 (341, b); cf. B. 323; G. 663, 1; H. 652 (529, ii); H.-B. 535, 1, a.

2 2 summi oratores homines nobilissimi: notice the chiasmic order; § 598, f (344, f); B. 350, 11, c; G. 682; H. 666, 2 (562); H.-B. 628. — **cum sedeat**: **cum** has a slight concessive force: render by *when* or *while*; *though* would be too strong. Since Sulla's victory had restored the aristocracy to power, it might be expected that men of rank (*nobilissimi*) would have courage to come forward and defend Roscius: their presence showed their sympathies, though they did not rise to defend him. — **ego**: emphatic, as opposed to the orators and men of rank.

2 3 potissimum, *rather than any other*. — **aetate**: Cicero was but twenty-six years old.

2 4 sim: in direct disc. this might be either subj. to indicate the character of Cicero, or indic. to denote a mere fact about him; here it is necessarily subj. as being an integral part of the clause **quod . . . surrexerim**, which is itself dependent on **quid sit**; § 593 (342); B. 324, 1; G. 663, 1; H. 652, 1 (529, ii); H.-B. 539. — **sedeant**, *sit still*, instead of rising to speak: subj. of integral part, dependent on **sim comparandus**.

2 5 hi: strongly demonstrative; accompanied, perhaps, with a gesture, — *these men here*. — **iniuriam**, *injustice*. — **novo scelere** (abl. of means), *the strange* (almost = unheard of) *charge* (of parricide).

2 6 oportere: this verb is always impersonal; its subject here is the clause **iniuriam defendi**. — **defendi**, **defendere**: see Vocab.; supply *but* (suggested in Latin by the close juxtaposition of the two inf.) before **defendere** in translating.

2 7 iniquitatem temporum, i.e. the disturbed state of politics, while the wounds of the Civil War were still fresh. — **ita fit**: the subject is the clause **ut adsint**, etc. — **adsint**, *they attend*: opposed to **taceant**; the position of **taceant** indicates this antithesis. The friends of any party to a suit attended court to give him the advantage of their presence and influence (cf. Cæs. B.G. i. 4). Such friends were technically called *advocati*, but they did not, like the modern *advocate*, speak in court.

2 8 officium, *duty*, arising from their relations to the murdered man, who had stood in the relation of *hospitium* (see *hospes* in Vocab.) with some of the highest families.

2 10 (SECT. 2.) **audacissimus**, i.e. *is it that I have more effrontery than any of the rest?*

2 11 ne . . . quidem, *not . . . either*, enclosing, as usual, the emphatic word: § 322, *f* (151, *e*); B. 151, *e*; G. 448, N.²; H. (569, iii, 2). — **istius**, i.e. that which is in your thoughts: § 297, *c* (102, *c*); B. 87; G. 306; H. 507, 3 (450); H.-B. 271, *a*.

2 12 sim, coniunctivus modestiae: § 447, 1 (311, *b*); cf. B. 280, 2; G. 257, 1; H. 556 (486, *i*); H.-B. 519, 1, *b*. — **aliis**, *dat.*: § 381 (229); B. 180, 2, *d*; G. 345; H. 429, 2 (386, 2); H.-B. 371. — **praereptam**: *prae* gives here the force of *getting the start of others* in snatching it (cf. *pre-vent*, from *praevenio*). — **me**: so emphatic as to throw **igitur** out of its usual place.

2 14 reciperem, *undertake* a case offered; **suscipere** is to take up of one's own motion.

2 15 amplitudo, *position*, from birth, wealth, office, or the like.

2 16 id quod, *a thing which*: § 307, *d* (200, *e*); G. 614, R.²; H. 399, 6 (445, 7); H.-B. 325, *a* and N.².

2 17 dixisset, an integral part of **putaretur**. — **putaretur**: apodosis of **fecisset**; § 517 (308); B. 304, 1; G. 597; H. 579 (510); H.-B. 581. The whole from **si verbum** through **putaret** is the apodosis of **si quis dixisset** in l. 14. Translate, *if any one had spoken, in case he had made any allusion to politics, he would*, etc.

3 1 (SECT. 3.) **ego**, etc., *but in MY case, even if I*, etc. — **etiamsi . . . dixerō**, . . . **poterit**: § 516, *c* (307, *c*); B. 264, *a*; G. 244, 2; H. 574, 2 (508, 2); cf. H.-B. 494 and 579, *a*.

3 2 similiter, *in like manner*, i.e. as if a man of rank had spoken. — **exire**, etc., i.e. this speech will not be quoted and talked over, and hence any allusions to politics which it may contain will not seem more significant than they really are.

3 3 emānare: not to be confounded with **mānere**. — **deinde quod**: the second reason, corresponding to **quia** in l. 14. — **ceterorum**, opposed to **ego** in l. 6, below. — **dictum**: noun, limited by **ceterorum**; **dicto** (l. 5) is also a noun, though modified by an adv.; § 321, *b* (207, *c*); G. 437, R.; H.-B. 250, 2, *b*, N.

3 5 concedi, impersonal: § 372 (230); B. 187, ii, *b*; G. 217; H. 426, 3 (384, 5); H.-B. 364, 2.

3 7 nondum . . . accessi, *I have not yet gone into public life*, i.e.

become candidate for any office. Cicero began his political career five years later, with the quaestorship.

3 8 tametsi, *although*, in its so-called "corrective" use, — the concession coming after the general statement, as a kind of limitation of it. — **ignoscendi ratio**, *the idea of pardon*. The vaguely general word **ratio** with the gen. of the gerund expresses little more than our word *pardon-ing* alone. The Latin, being poor in abstract words, has to resort to such shifts as this to supply their place. So **cognoscendi consuetudo**, *the habit of judicial investigation*, is almost equivalent to *judicial investigation* simply. This was a bold speech to make under the rule of the tyrant Sulla.

3 11 (SECT. 4.) **accedit**, *there is in addition*: used as a kind of passive of **addo**. — **illa**, *this*, i.e. the following (a common use of this pronoun). — **quod**, *that*: § 572 (333); B. 299, 1, *b*; G. 525, 1; H. 588, 3 (540, iv); H.-B. 549, 550, 552, 1. — **a ceteris**, *from the others*, i.e. the nobles.

3 12 petitem sit: for subjunctive see § 447, *a* and N. (334, *g* and N.); G. 457, 2, N.; H. (p. 267, footnote 1); H.-B. 517, 1. — **ut dicerent** [*causam*], subst. clause of purpose, subj. of **petitem sit**: § 566 (331, *h*); G. 546; H. 565, 2 (499, 3); cf. H.-B. 502, 3, *a*. — **dicere causam** is the technical expression for defending a case. — **ut . . . arbitrentur**: a clause of result, dependent on **ita petitem sit**: § 537 and N.² (319 and R.); B. 284, 1; G. 552; H. 591 (500 and N.¹); H.-B. 521, 2 and *a*. — **utrumvis**, *either* [course, i.e. to speak or be silent], *at their choice*; lit. *either* [of the two] *you please*. — **salvo officio** (abl. of manner), *without a breach of duty*.

3 13 arbitrentur: imperf. following **petitem sit**, which is regarded as a secondary tense since it represents the perf. indic.; § 485, *a* (287, *a*); B. 268, 1; G. 511, N.²; H. 546 (495, i); H.-B. 481. — **a me autem**, etc., lit. *but from me*, etc. (opposed to **a ceteris** above). The emphasis may be preserved by changing the construction in English: *but as for myself, men have urged it* [i.e. that I should undertake the defence of Roscius] *on me who*, etc. — **ei**, *men*; here used simply as a correlative to **qui**, and not in a really demonstrative sense. The reference is of course to the noble friends of Roscius.

3 16 debeam, subj. of characteristic: § 535 (320); B. 283, 1; G. 631, 2; H. 591, 1 (503, i); H.-B. 521, 1. — **his**, emphatic, summing up the reasons he has given for undertaking the case; **ego** (next line), emphatic as opposed to the others present.

3 17 patronus, *advocate*, the word *advocati* having a different meaning (see note on p. 2, l. 7, above). — **unus**, *as the one man*.

3 20 uti ne: in purpose clauses the double form is often used instead of *ne* alone. — *desertus*, etc.: observe that Cicero not only attempts to win the sympathies of the jurors for the helplessness of his client, but that he also contrives to suggest, in advance of the formal statement of facts, that there is a combination or conspiracy of some kind against young Roscius. The same thing was insinuated in sect. 1 by the use of *conflatam* (l. 6).

II. NARRATIO (§§ 5-19)

Sects. 5-9. Character of the murdered man, Sex. Roscius the elder. His political affiliations. His old feud with T. Roscius Capito and T. Roscius Magnus. The murder. Suspicion points to Magnus as procurer of the crime and to Capito as at least accessory after the fact.

3 22 (SECT. 5.) huiusce, of my client. — *munciceps Amerinus, a citizen of the free town Ameria.* The Latin uses an adj. of possession when it can, often where the English prefers *of*: § 343, *a* (190); B. 354, 4; G. 362, R.¹; H. (395, N.²). Cf. *Æneid*, ii. 55, 487, etc.

3 25 hospitii, guest-friendships. The *hospitium* was a relation between individuals of different cities or states, at a time when there were no international relations; it included the duties of hospitality and protection, was transmitted from father to son, and was vouched for by a ticket (*tessera*). Roscius not only had this formal relation to several of the greatest families at Rome, but he was also on intimate terms of personal friendship with them. Hence, in line 27, *domesticus . . . consuetudo, intercourse and companionship* [with them] *in their homes*.

3 28 honestatis . . . gratiā (so *honoris causā*, sect. 17), *with all honor.* It seems to have been held a liberty to mention the name of any person of quality in a public address; hence such mention is generally accompanied by a form of compliment. Cf. the modern parliamentary usage of referring to members of a deliberative body by the names of their offices (or as the "gentleman from —") rather than by their own names.

3 29 hoc solum, i.e. the hospitium.

3 30 domestici, of his own house.

3 31 ereptum possident, have seized and now hold: § 496, N.² (292, R.); G. 664, R.¹; H. 639 (549, 5); H.-B. 604, 1; *possidere* does not signify to *own*, in the modern sense, but merely to *hold* or *occupy*. — *innocentis, i.e. fili:* in Latin any noun may be left out if there is an adj. or a participle to determine its case.

3 32 defenditur: Cicero skilfully contrives to keep before the jury the fact that Roscius has powerful friends who desire his acquittal.

3 32 (SECT. 6.) This section tells of Roscius's political associations. He was a favorer of the nobility (Sulla's party), and therefore had nothing to fear from the proscription instituted by Sulla after his final victory over Marius. These facts are skilfully brought in at this point so as to prepare the jurors for the statement, made later, that the insertion of Roscius's name in the proscription list after his murder was manifestly part of a plot to get possession of his estate. They also prepare for the exoneration of Sulla (in sect. 12), since it was not to be supposed that he would have consented to the proscription of so zealous a member of his own party. Throughout the oration Cicero is under the necessity of holding the dictator blameless. — *cum, when*, introducing the general situation; *tum*, the particular circumstance. — *omni tempore, at all times*, as opposed to the time of the Civil War: notice the emphatic position.

3 33 hoc tumultu, this last disturbance (euphemistic): i.e. the final scenes of the Civil War of Marius and Sulla, which Cicero will not call *bellum*. — *cum, at a time when*.

4 1 in discrimen veniret (subj. of characteristic, not simply *cum* temporal), *was at stake*.

4 3 rectum: render *no more than right* (thus giving the emphasis of its position).

4 4 se pugnare, simply to fight: object of *putabat*, while *rectum* is an adj. in pred. apposition with *se pugnare*. — *honestate, honestissimus* refer respectively to the rank and dignity of these great families and the credit which his connection with them gave him in his own neighborhood.

4 5 victoria, i.e. of Sulla's party.

4 6 proscriberentur: the number of the proscribed in Sulla's time was 4700. "Whoever killed one of these outlaws was not only exempt from punishment, like an executioner duly fulfilling his office, but also obtained for the execution a compensation of 12,000 *denarii* (nearly \$2400); any one, on the contrary, who befriended an outlaw, even his nearest relative, was liable to the severest punishment. The property of the proscribed was forfeited to the state, like the spoil of an enemy; their children and grandchildren were excluded from a political career, and yet, so far as of senatorial rank, were bound to undertake their share of senatorial burdens." (Mommsen.) At first only the names of those who had justly forfeited their lives were proscribed; afterwards it

became easy for friends and favorites of the dictator (like Chrysogonus, attacked in this oration) to put upon the list the names of innocent men, and even of men already dead, so as to work confiscation of their property. Sulla's proscriptions nominally ceased June 1, B.C. 81.

4 8 erat Romae: this shows that he had no reason to fear the proscription. — **frequens:** § 290 (191); B. 239; G. 325, R.⁶; H. 443 (497); II.-B. 245.

4 9 ut . . . videretur, clause of result.

4 12 (SECT. 7.) inimicitiae, causes or occasions of enmity: for the plur., see § 100, *c* (75, *c*); B. 55, 4, *c*; G. 204, N.⁵; H. 138, 2 (130, 2); H.-B. 240, 5, *b*. By this sentence Cicero suggests to the jury what he afterwards develops in the argument, — that a motive for the murder existed in the case of the Titi Roscii. He thus prepares the way for the elaborate countercharge (omitted in this book) made against these two later in the oration. Observe the emphasis that comes from the juxtaposition of sects. 6 and 7: Roscius had nothing to fear from the proscription. *He had ENEMIES*, however, — the very men who are now prosecuting his son.

4 13 accusatorum: prosecutions might be brought by private persons (as by Cicero against Verres). In this instance these two Roscii were associated with Erucius as prosecutors.

4 14 huiusce, of my client (see note on sect. 9, below).

4 16 neque enim, nor, you see. — iniuriā: used adverbially. — **isti,** i.e. of the party of prosecution. *Iste*, the so-called "demonstrative of the second person," is regularly used of one's opponent in a suit or debate, as *hic* is used of one's client. See § 297, *a, c* (102, *a, c*); B. 87; G. 306; H. 505 (450); cf. H.-B. 271, *a*.

4 17 Capitoni, following cognomen: § 373, *a* (231, *b*); B. 190, 1; G. 349, R.⁵; H. 430, 1 (387, N.¹); H.-B. 326, 3.

4 19 palmarum, prizes: sarcastically spoken, as if his many acts of violence had been victories in gladiatorial fights. — **nobilis, famous** (as of artists, actors, etc.). — **hic**, the one here present (Magnus); **eum** (next line), referring to the one just mentioned, the absent one (Capito).

4 20 lanistam (in app. with **eum**) carries out the sarcastic figure of **palmarum** and **gladiator**.

4 21 quod sciam, so far as I know: sc. **id**; adv. acc., § 397, *a* (240, *b*); B. 283, 5; G. 331, 1; H. 416 (378, 2); cf. H.-B. 388, *a*: i.e. he must have been a mere apprentice (**tiro**) at the trade: "this is the first of his actual murders that I know of." For mood, see § 535, *d* (320, *d*); B. 283, 2; G. 627, R.¹; H. 591, 3 (503, i, N.¹); H.-B.

521, 1, *f.* (Passages in brackets in the text are thought to be spurious insertions.)

4 23 (SECT. 8.) *hic, this man* (with a gesture), i.e. here at my side (my client); *iste, that man*, i.e. there on the accusers' bench (Magnus).

4 24-26 *cum . . . esset*: parenthetical (repeating, in greater detail, the clause that precedes).

Observe that Cicero remarks (as it were, casually) that in thus devoting himself to a rural life, the younger Roscius was obeying his father's wishes. This prepares the way for his subsequent assertion (sect. 23) that there was no ill-will between father and son,—an important matter in the question of motive. It also anticipates the answer given in sect. 22 to the argument that the defendant was a rude, boorish fellow, of gloomy and sullen disposition, and therefore likely to have committed murder. The effectiveness of a forensic discourse depends in great part on the skill with which the mind of the hearer is prepared, by such apparently insignificant remarks, for a definite assertion or argument that is to follow.

4 26 *iste*: T. Roscius Magnus; the repetition of the words *fre-quens*, etc., emphasizes the suggestion that he was likeliest to be the murderer.

4 27 *Palacinas*: the reading is uncertain, and the place unknown.

4 30 *hunc*, i.e. my client. — *iudicatote*: § 449 (269, *d'*); B. 281, 1, *a*; G. 268, 2; H. 560, 4 (487, 2); H.-B. 496. The second or longer form of the imperative is regular where the action is not to be performed immediately, especially when a future appears in protasis: § 516, *d* (307, *d'*); B. 302, 4; G. 595; H. 580 (508, 4); cf. H.-B. 582, 1.

5 1 (SECT. 9.) *Ameriam nuntiat, brings the news to Ameria*; *domum*, two lines below, shows the same construction.

5 3 T. *Capitonis*: Cicero thus insinuates that Magnus and Capito had planned the murder together. The speed with which the one sent the news to the other was, of course, suspicious, as well as the further proceedings described in sects. 10 and 11, including the proscription and the sale of the property.

5 4 *inimici*: cf. the same word in lines 7 and 8. The reason for thus harping on the *inimicitiae* mentioned in sect. 7, above, must be evident. — *horam primam*: the night from sunset to sunrise was divided into twelve hours.

5 6 *nocturnis*: the travelling would be more difficult and slow in the night, though the night hours would be longer than the day hours

in the late autumn or winter, when the murder is thought to have been committed. — *cisiis*: the plural form shows that there were *relays of carriages* (Fig. 1).

Sects. 10–12. The two Titi Roscii communicate with Chrysogonus, who has the name of the murdered man inserted in the proscription list and buys his confiscated estates for a nominal sum. Capito receives three farms for his share. Magnus is made the agent of Chrysogonus to take possession of the others. No blame attaches to Sulla, who was ignorant of what was going on.

5 10 (SECT. 10.) *quadriduo*, etc.: we should say *within four days from the time when*.

5 11 *in castra*: the idea of motion, vividly conceived, suggests the acc. of place as well as person; we should say *TO Chrysogonus IN Sulla's camp AT V.*; § 428, *j* (259, *h*); B. 182, 2, *b*; G. 337, R.⁶; H.-B. 450, *c*.

FIG. 1



— *Volaterras*. "Here some of the Etruscans and of those proscribed by Sulla made a stand and were blockaded for two years, and then surrendered on terms." — *defertur*: this word implies an *intentional* conveying of the information, as if in the manner of a formal report.

5 12 *fundos*, different *estates*, i.e. lands or buildings, whether in town or country.

5 13 *tris* = *tres*: the acc. termination in *-is* remained in this and a few other words for a considerable time after the form in *-ēs* became the more common. — *Tiberim*: the nearness of the river facilitated both irrigation and transportation, and so added much to the value of the estates.

5 15 *splendidus*, *eminent*: the regular complimentary epithet of *equites* and persons of similar rank; *gratiosus*, *in favor*: referring to his relations with great families, which Cicero takes care never to let the jury forget. — *nullo negotio*, *without any difficulty*.

5 18 *ne teneam*, *not to detain you*: a purpose clause after some verb of *saying*, etc., which is regularly omitted, as in English; § 532 (317, *c*); B. 282, 4; G. 688; H. 568, 4 (499, 2, N.); H.-B. 502, 2, *c*.

5 19 (SECT. 11.) *cum*, etc.: the proscriptions nominally ceased June 1, B.C. 81; the murder was committed some months after this date (see below, sect. 39).

5 21 **iam**, *already* (with reference to time preceding); **nunc** would refer only to the moment itself. — **defunctos**, *rid of*, sc. *esse*.

5 22 **studiosissimi**, *devoted* to the party of Sulla, and so not likely to be proscribed (see note to sect. 6, p. 3, l. 32, above).

5 23 **vel** (emphasizing the superlative), *the very*, etc.

5 24 **propria**, *as his own*.

5 25 **iste**, *yonder*, on the accusers' benches. — **nomine**, i.e. as agent.

5 26 **impetum facit**, *makes a raid upon*, implying violence, as of a charge in battle.

5 27 **duobus milibus nummum**, i.e. about \$100: § 633 (378); H. 757 (647); H.-B. 675, 1. They are estimated in ch. ii to have been worth \$300,000.

5 28 (SECT. 12.) Since Chrysogonus was a favorite of Sulla's, Cicero had to be careful not to appear to attack the Dictator. Hence he interrupts the story of the plot to express his certainty that Sulla had not known what was going on and to excuse him on the ground of the pressure of public business.

5 29 **certo scio**, *I feel sure*: § 322, c (151, c). — **neque enim**: negative of **et enim**, introducing a point obvious or indisputable, *for, you see, it is not surprising* (cf. p. 4, l. 16, above); § 324, h (156, d'); cf. H.-B. 311, 6 and b. — **mirum** [est] is the apodosis and **si . . . animadvertat** (p. 6, l. 4) is the protasis. **mirum** [est] is the main clause of the whole period; the long parenthesis (lines 29-4) consists of a string of causal clauses with **cum** (which may be translated either *when* or *since*).

5 30 **praeparet**, *must provide for*.

6 1 **pacis . . . rationem**, i.e. the ordering of the new constitution.

6 4 **si aliquid** (more emphatic than **si quid**) **non animadvertat**, *if there is SOMETHING he does not notice*: protasis with **mirum** [est], above; § 572, b, N. (333, b, R.); G. 542, N.¹.

6 6 **ut . . . moliantur** (clause of purpose), *that as soon as he turns away his eyes they may get up something of this sort*. — **despexerit**, perf. subj.: § 593 (342); B. 324, 1; G. 663, 1; H. 652 (529, ii); H.-B. 539; for fut. perf., § 484, c (286, end); B. 269, 1, b; G. 514; H. 541, 2 (496, ii); H.-B. 470, 1, footnote¹.

6 7 **huc accedit**, *add to this*. Notice the difference of order and consequently of emphasis between **huc accedit** (*add to THIS*) here, and **accedit illa** (*there is in ADDITION*) in sect. 4, above. — **quamvis felix sit**, *however fortunate he may be*: § 527, a (313, a); B. 309, 1; G. 606; H. 586, ii (515, iii); H.-B. 532, 2. Sulla was so impressed with his own good fortune, that he assumed the *agnomen* Felix, which implied,

according to ancient notions, the peculiar favor of the gods. (See Manil., sect. 47.) Fig. 2 shows a coin of Faustus Sulla's with this inscription.

6 9 familia, household of slaves and dependants (see under sect. 35).

FIG. 2



— **qui habeat**, as to have: § 535, a (320, a); B. 283, 2; G. 631, 2; H. 589, ii (500, i); H.-B. 521, 1.

6 10 libertum: a freedman still remained attached to his former master (now his *patronus*), often lived in his family, did various services for him, and stood towards

him in relation somewhat like that of a son under the *patria potestas*. Towards others he was a *libertinus*, fully free, but with some political disqualifications; towards his former master he was a *libertus*.

Sects. 13–17. The younger Roscius is ejected from his estates by T. Roscius Magnus. The Amerians send delegates to Sulla to protest; but the purpose of the delegation is frustrated by Capito. Roscius the younger takes refuge with Cæcilia, a friend of his father's at Rome.

6 13 (SECT. 13.) **qui . . . solvisset**, though he had not yet, etc.: § 535, e (320, e); B. 283, 3; G. 634; H. 593, 2 (515, iii); H.-B. 523. — **omnia . . . iusta**, all the due rites of burial: these ended with a sacrifice on the ninth day (*novemdialia*) after the death or burial; **paterno funeri** is indir. obj. of **solvisset** (lit. *had not yet paid all due rites to his father's funeral*).

6 16 pecuniae, property. — **qui** (causal) . . . **fuisset**, since he had been. etc.: § 535, e (320, e); B. 283, 3; G. 633; H. 592 (517); H.-B. 523.

6 17 ut fit, as generally happens. — **insolens**, here wasteful and extravagant. — **domum suam**: § 428, k (258, b, N.¹); G. 337, R.⁸; H. 419 (380, 2); H.-B. 454, 1.

6 18 auferebat, began to, etc.: § 471, c (277, c); B. 259, 2; G. 233; H. 535, 3 (469, 1); cf. H.-B. 484.

6 21 urbe tota: § 429, 2 (258, f, 2); B. 228, 1, b; G. 388; H. 455, 1 (425, ii, 2); H.-B. 436, a.

6 22 (SECT. 14.) This section, though in form a mere statement of the reasons that prompted the Amerians to send a delegation to Sulla, is in fact and intent a brief and powerful recapitulation of the history of the conspiracy. Its effect is to strengthen the impression which Cicero has from the first been trying to produce: namely, that the

murder was the first act in the plot of the two Titi Roscii, the latest act being the false charge brought against his client.

6 25 iter, right of way, such as was usually reserved in case of the sale of any estate on which was a family burial-place; by the proscription this right was cut off.

6 26 bonorum emptio: the technical term denoting *purchase at public sale*. — *furta* refers to *clam*; *rapinae* to *palam*, above.

6 30 (SECT. 15.) decurionum: these constituted the municipal senate or city council. The *decem primi* were a standing executive committee of the town, to whom, in this instance, an unusual piece of business was intrusted. If the delegates had been a special committee appointed expressly to report the case to Sulla, Capito, one of the conspirators, would hardly have been chosen a member.

7 1 qui vir, what sort of man, i.e. especially in his political principles. The delegates were apparently to certify to the fact that Roscius had been of Sulla's party.

7 3 ut . . . velit, that he will consent.

7 4 decretum: the decree was here read to the court, but it has not been preserved. Its reading must have produced considerable effect. It was not only important testimony to the innocence of the younger Roscius, but it was introduced by Cicero at such a point in the case as to repeat and confirm the summary of the plot just given.

7 6 id quod, as (see note on p. 2, l. 16, above).

7 9 nobilis, acc. plur. — *ab eis qui peterent, to beg of them*: § 531, 2 (317, 2); B. 282, 2; G. 630; H. 590 (497, 1); H.-B. 502, 2; *eis* refers to the *decem primi*. — *ne . . . adirent*, obj. of *peterent*.

7 10 vellent: § 580 (336, 2); B. 314, 1; G. 508, 2; H. 643 (524); H.-B. 534, 2.

7 11 pollicerentur, same constr. as *peterent*.

7 13 (SECT. 16.) antiqui, of the old stamp, i.e. plain, honest men. — *ex sua natura, after their own nature*. — *ceteros*, subj. of *esse* understood, depending on *fingerent, imagined*. — *confirmaret, assured them*.

7 17 re inorata, without having stated their case: the primary meaning of *oro* implies not *entreaty*, but *statement* or *argument* (cf. *orator*). — *reverterunt*: the active form of this verb is found only in the tenses of the perfect stem; otherwise it is deponent.

7 18 isti, i.e. Chrysogonus and Capito.

7 19 lentius, less energetically. (On account of the natural correlation of opposites, it is often convenient to translate adjectives and adverbs by the negative of their contraries.) — *nihil agere*, i.e. refrain from

action. — **deludere**, [and thus] *to make fools of the Amerians* (by having rendered their whole embassy ineffectual).

7 20 **id quod**, etc., *as we may easily infer*: this point is an inference, not, like the rest, an attested fact.

7 21 **neque**, and . . . *not*, the negative qualifying **posse**: *and judge that they can no longer*, etc. In English the negative is placed near the verb; in Latin it is attracted by the connective, and so often stands at the beginning of the clause.

7 22 **domino incolumi** (abl. abs.), *so long as the owner was alive*.

7 23 (SECT. 17.) **hic**, *my client*. — **de**, *in accordance with*. — **cognatorum**, *blood-relations*: these were accustomed to hold a *consilium*, or formal deliberation, on important family affairs, — like the modern "family council" of the French.

7 24 **Caeciliam**: see sect. 50.

7 25 **honoris causā**: cf. note on sect. 5, p. 3, l. 28, above. — **quā** . . . **plurimum**, *whose especial friendship his father had enjoyed*.

7 27 **id quod**, etc., i.e. she showed on this occasion (**nunc**) the generous traits which everybody supposed she possessed. — **quasi** . . . **causa**, *as if to serve as a model*.

7 28 **antiqui officii**, *old-fashioned fidelity*: **officium** means the performance of duties as well as the duties themselves.

7 29 **domo**, without the prep., while **bonis** requires **ex**: § 427, 1 (258, a); B. 229, 1, b; G. 390, 2; H. 462, 4 (412, ii, 1); H.-B. 451, a.

8 2 **vivus** . . . **referretur**, *brought alive to trial, rather than murdered and put on the proscription list*: § 569, 2 (332, a); B. 297, 2; G. 553, 1; H. 571, 1 (501, i); cf. H.-B. 521, 3, a. This implies that their first plan was to treat him as they had treated his father, but that, frustrated in this, they have trumped up a charge of parricide against him.

Sects. 18, 19. The conspirators bring a charge of parricide against the younger Roscius, thinking that, for political reasons, nobody will dare defend him. The condition of Roscius is indeed miserable, but an advocate, however inefficient, has been found in the person of the speaker.

8 7 (SECT. 18.) **ut** . . . **deferrent**, **compararent**, **pugnarent**: subst. clauses of purpose in app. with **consilium**, l. 6; § 561, a, 563 (331, headnote); cf. B. 295; G. 546, N.²; H. 564 (499, 3); H.-B. 319 c. — **nomen deferrent**, i.e. lay a formal charge before the president of the proper court. — **de parricidio**: § 353, 2 (220, b, 2); G. 378, R.²; H. 456, 3 (410, ii, 3); H.-B. 342, b.

§ 8 *veterem*, *old* in the trade: the reign of terror through which Rome had just passed had given ample practice. — *de ea re*, etc., *in a case in which*, etc.

§ 9 *posset*, clause of purpose, rather than result (but the two constructions approach each other so closely that it is not always possible to distinguish between them). — *subesset*, subj. of char. — *suspicio*, i.e. should be able, from his skill as a prosecutor, to make a show of a case even when there was *no ground for suspicion* against the accused.

§ 10 *crimine* (abl. of means), *on the charge* itself, i.e. by any strength in the incriminating evidence. — *poterant*: indicative as being their reason given by Cicero on his own authority; § 540 (321); B. 286, 1. G. 540; H. 588, 1 (516, i); H.-B. 554, 555. — *tempore* (opposed to *crimine*), *the circumstances of the times* (i.e. partly the generally disturbed condition of the state, partly the fact that the courts were now first reopened, after their reorganization by Sulla).

§ 11 *loqui*: historical infin.; § 463 (275); B. 335; G. 647; H. 610 (536, 1); H.-B. 595. — *tam diu*, i.e. during the Civil War.

§ 12 *eum*, *the man* (i.e. any one). — *oportere*, *was sure to*. — *qui primus*: this was the first case that came before the *Quaestio inter Sicarios*.

§ 13 *adductus esset*: for fut. perf. of direct disc. — *huic*: the emphatic position may be rendered by *in his case*.

§ 14 *gratiam*, *favor* or *influence*, i.e. with Sulla.

§ 16 *fore ut*, etc.: the usual periphrasis for the fut. infin. pass.; the supine with *iri* is rare. — *nullo negotio*: cf. sect. 10, p. 5, l. 15. — *tolle-retur*: cf. *de medio tolli*, sect. 10.

§ 17 *nullo*: for the abl. of *nemo*, which is never used. — *atque adeo*, *or rather*.

§ 18 *quem*: the antecedent is *eum* below.

§ 19 *iugulandum*, i.e. for judicial murder: § 500, 4 (294, d); B. 337, 7, b, 2; G. 430; H. 622 (544, N.²); H.-B. 605, 2.

§ 20 (SECT. 19.) *querar*, deliberative subj.: § 444 (268); B. 277; G. 265; H. 559, 4 (484, v); H.-B. 503. — *unde*, *where*, lit. *whence*: the Latin conceives the speaker as proceeding *from* some point, whereas the English represents him as beginning *at* some point. — *potissimum* (superl. of *potius*, as if *ratherest*), *best* (rather than anywhere else); cf. sect. 1, l. 3.

§ 23 *summam potestatem*, *unlimited power* (i.e. with respect to rendering a verdict). — *fidem*, i.e. the *protection* required by good faith.

§ 24 *pater*, etc.: these nominatives are in no grammatical construction, but are used to enumerate in a vivid way the crimes of the

conspirators afterwards referred to by **his** (l. 26); cf. § 497 (292, a); B. 337, 5; G. 664, R.²; H. 636, 4 (549, N.²); H.-B. 608, 2.

8 25 infesta, imperilled.

8 27 nefariis, abl. of instr. after **cumulant**: the idea in Latin is that of making a heap of what already exists, by means of other things piled on it (hence acc. and abl.); but translate, *upon these they heap up other infamies*.

8 29 huiusce (emphatic instead of **eius**): translate by *his own*. — **conditionem, terms** (or *dilemma*): as containing the idea of a bargain, it is followed by **ut**; § 563, d (331, d); cf. B. 295, 4; G. 546, N.²; H. 564, iii (498, 1); H.-B. 502, 3, a.

8 30 cervices: this word is used by early writers in the plural only.

9 1 insutus in culeum: the old punishment for a parricide was to be "beaten with blood-red rods, then sewed into a sack, with a dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape, and thrown into the deep sea" (see below, sect. 29).

9 2 patronos: Cicero's modesty will not allow him to call himself a *patronus* (cf. note on p. 3, l. 17). — **qui . . . dicat**, purpose-clause: the antecedent is the subject of **deest**, below.

III. PARTITIO (§ 20)

9 6 (SECT. 20.) This contains the formal statement of the technical *partitio* or division of the matter of the defence (*defensio*) into its parts or heads. These are distinguished as the charge (*crimen*) brought by Erucius, the effrontery (*audacia*) of the two Titi Roscii, and the illegal influence (*potentia*) of Chrysogonus. The *charge* Cicero says it is his business to refute. If he can do this he trusts to the jury to see that the effrontery of the Roscii and the influence exercised by Chrysogonus shall not injure his client. Sects. 20–35 are given to disproving the *crimen*, chs. xxx–xli (omitted in this edition) to opposing the *audacia* of the Roscii by bringing a counter-accusation (especially against Capito, who is directly charged with the murder), and sects. 36–46 to disposing of Chrysogonus.

9 6 quantum, so far as (adverbial acc.).

9 12 quid igitur est? how then?

9 17 primo quoque tempore, the very first opportunity (i.e. that which the present case affords) since the violence and disorder of the Civil War. — **extinguere debetis**: the courts had just been restored by Sulla after a long interval of lawlessness, and the case of Roscius was the

first to come before the reorganized *Quaestio inter Sicarios*.^{*} There was a general feeling that the courts ought to do something at once,—a feeling that might well be prejudicial to the defendant even though he was innocent. To remove this prejudice Cicero (1) suggests that the conspirators relied on it in bringing their iniquitous charge (sect. 18: *ita loqui homines . . . esset*), and (2) shows that an acquittal, by rebuking the effrontery and violence of men like Chrysogonus and his confederates, would do much to restore law and order.

IV. DEFENSIO (§§ 21-46)

Sects. 21-23. The guilt of the defendant is antecedently improbable. His character does not suit the crime. No motive has been shown. The alleged ill-will between the father and the son has not been proved and is unlikely.

9 20 (SECT. 21.) *eius modi, quo uno maleficio, of such a kind, that in this one crime* (rel. clause of result).

9 22 *vultu, by a look.*

9 24 *si . . . postularet, . . . cogeant, would compel it if the case required*: see § 517, *b* (308, *b*); cf. B. 304, 3; G. 597, R.⁸; H. 581, 1 (511¹); H.-B. 582, 1 and 3, *a*; *iura cogeant* is equivalent to a verb of necessity, and hence the imperf. indic. in the apodosis appears with the imperf. subj. in the protasis.

9 27 *auditum sit*, a general condition; subj. because integral part of the result clause.

9 28 *tu* (emphatic), *you*, a professional prosecutor.

9 29 *censes*: the word used to express deliberate judgment, after discussion or the like.

9 30 *mores, character*, as resulting from habits of life; *naturam* (next line), *natural disposition*.

10 2 *tu*: emphatic, as opposed to the general run of accusers. Cicero is here using the famous "argument from probability," a favorite with ancient orators and rhetoricians from the fifth century B.C. "For example, if a physically weak man be accused of an assault, he is to ask the jury, 'Is it *probable* that a weakling like me should have attacked anybody?' while if the accused is a strong man he is to claim that it is *improbable* that he should have committed an assault in a case where his strength was sure to be used as a presumption against him."

10 4 (SECT. 22.) Here the "argument from probability" is very skilfully carried out. In sect. 22 Cicero draws such a contrast between

the nature of the crime and the character of the defendant as to appeal powerfully to the imagination of the jury as well as to their reason. Describing briefly and vividly the three types of men who might be recognized as likely to commit such a murder (the weak-minded stripling led astray by evil companions, the hardened cut-throat, the ruined debauchee), he points to the life and character of Roscius as having nothing in common with any of these. This leads up at once to the question of motive: if Roscius's character was so little suited to the crime, the motive must have been extraordinarily powerful; but no motive at all has been shown (sect. 23).

10 4 patrem, etc.: to preserve the emphasis we may render a *PAR-
RICIDE has been committed by Sex. Roscius*. — **qui homo?** *what sort of
man* (is it who has committed such a crime)?

10 5 adolescentulus: the diminutive suggests a weak stripling led astray (*inductus*); the defendant was, in fact, a man of forty. — **nequam**, with *hominibus*.

10 6 maior: anomalous for the more usual **plus** or **amplius**; § 407, c (247, c); B. 217, 3; G. 311, R.⁴; H. 471, 4 (417, 1, N.²); H.-B. 416, d. — **vetus** (emphatic), *old* (in the sense of the English derivative *inveterate*). — **videlicet**, *no doubt, of course*.

10 10 de luxuria: for constr. see note on **de parricidio** (p. 8, l. 7).

10 12 cuiquam: words in italics are not in the manuscripts, but are supplied by modern scholars (from conjecture) as being necessary to the construction or the sense.

10 14 obiecit: the accuser had made it a point in his argument that the defendant was of a morose temper, shunning all society and burying himself in the country. Cicero deftly turns these assertions to the advantage of his client.

10 15 officio, *sense of duty*, and consequent discharge of it; especially used with reference to filial duty (*pietas*).

10 17 (SECT. 23.) In ancient trials, as at present, it was particularly important to show a *motive* in order to secure a conviction for murder. Erucius had alleged two motives, — ill-feeling between father and son, and intended disinheritance. In this section (and in the two chapters that follow, omitted in this edition) Cicero disposes of the former; in ch. xix (also omitted) he argues that there is no evidence that the elder Roscius meant to disinherit his son. In chs. xx and xxi (omitted) he goes on to say that the prosecutor has shown no case and to inveigh against him for bringing a baseless charge.

10 19 iustam, *sufficient or well-grounded*.

10 20 *illud, this* (referring forward to the inf. clause following), i.e. the point previously treated; *hoc*, the new point now introduced.

10 22 *odio . . . parenti*: § 382, 1 (233, a); B. 191, 2; G. 356; H. 433 (390, i); H.-B. 360 and b.

10 23 *eodem, to the same point* (as that treated in the preceding section).

10 25 *displiceret, was disliked by*.

10 26 *qui odisset, in that he hated* (according to their argument): see § 592, 3 (341, d); B. 323; G. 628; H. 649, i (528, 1); H.-B. 535, 1, a.

10 27 *constantissimus* (opposed to *amens*), *most steady-minded* ("level-headed").

10 28 *illud* refers forward (as usual) to *causam fuisse*. — *iam, by this time*.

Sects. 24–30. Recapitulation. Erucius had to show not only a strong motive, but, in the case of so unnatural a crime, to bring the clearest testimony as to the facts—*where, how, by whose means, when* the murder was committed. A recent case of acquittal (sect. 26), even against strong circumstantial evidence, since absolute proof is needed to establish such a charge. Enormity of the crime, as shown by the severity of the legal punishment (sects. 28–29). Yet Erucius has no evidence to offer—he has not even established a plausible motive.

11 3 (SECT. 24.) *quod*, referring to *id* in l. 5: cf. in English, "*whom* therefore ye ignorantly worship, *him* declare I unto you."

11 4 *iam prope cotidiana, which have now come to be an almost everyday affair*.

11 5 *quae*, etc.: the question which is referred to in *quod . . . quaeritur*.

11 7 *convenisse . . . videntur, seem to have converged upon one spot and to agree together*: the phrase *inter se* may express any sort of reciprocal relation; § 301, f (196, f); B. 245, 1; G. 221; H. 502, 1 (448, N.); H.-B. 266.

11 10 *ingenio, talent* (i.e. power in putting the case).—*cum, not only*.

11 12 *ostendatur*: § 569, 2, N.² (331, f, R.); B. 295, 6 and 8; G. 535, R.²; H. 564, ii, 1 (502, 1); H.-B. 502, 3, c.

11 14 (SECT. 25.) *sint, exist.*—*existent*: cf. note on *ostendatur*, above.—*expressa vestigia, distinct footprints*.

11 15 *ratione, manner*, i.e. the whole plan of the act.

11 19 *suspicionibus*: governed by *reclamat*, which, on account of its meaning, takes an indir. obj.

11 21 *esse*, *that there should be*, etc.

11 23 *feras*: notice the emphatic position. The emphasis may be expressed in English either by changing the verb to the passive (in order to keep *feras* at the beginning of the clause) or by turning thus: *even in the case of wild beasts*, etc.

11 25 (SECT. 26.) As an example of what cogent proof is required to overcome the presumption against the possibility of so unnatural a crime as parricide, Cicero cites a recent case in which strong circumstantial evidence was held insufficient. — *ita*, *so very*.

11 26 *non obscurum*, *respectable*.

11 29 *servus*: here used as adj.; § 321, *c* (188, *d'*); G. 288, R.; H. 495, 3 (441, 3); H.-B. 240, 2, *b*.

12 1 *pertineret*, subj. of characteristic. — *id aetatis*, i.e. too old for the sound sleep of childhood; § 397, *a* (240, *b*); B. 185, 2; G. 336, N.²; H. 416, 2 (378, 2); H.-B. 388, *b*. — *autem*, *on the other hand*. — *propter*, *near by*.

12 4 *neutrumne sensisse*, *the idea that*, etc.: infin. of exclam., § 462 (274); B. 334; G. 534; H. 616, 3 (539, iii); H.-B. 596. Cf. *Æneid*, i. 37.

12 5 *potissimum*, *of all others*: cf. sect. 1, l. 3.

12 7 (SECT. 27.) *porro . . . conveniret*, *could naturally fall* (really in the same constr. as *pertineret*, l. 1, above).

12 9 *iudicio* (abl. of means), *on the trial* (more lit. *by the court*).

12 13 *potuisset*, subj. of characteristic (in direct disc. *potuerit*).

12 14 *non modo . . . possunt*, *not only cannot*, etc.: § 327, I (219, *a*); B. 343, 2, *a*; G. 482, R.¹; H. 656, 3 (552, 2); H.-B. 299; the verb is sufficiently negated by *ne*.

12 16 (SECT. 28.) *quo . . . eo*, *the less . . . the more*.

12 18 *multis* = *many other* (implied in the generalizing *cum*, *not only*, followed by *tum*, *but also*).

12 19 *armis*, abl. of specification.

12 20 *tum*, *but also* (correlative with *cum* in l. 17). — *vel*: in the emphasizing use, to strengthen *maxime*; § 291, *c* (93, *b*); B. 240, 3; G. 303; H. (444, 3); H.-B. 241, 3, *a*.

12 21 *singulare*, *special* (lit. *unique*).

12 22 *sapientiam*, acc. of exclamation.

12 23 *rerum natura*, *the universe*, represented by air (*caelum*), fire (*solem*), water, and earth, the elements "from which all things are said to be produced" (*omnia nata esse*, l. 26).

12 25 *ademerint*, subord. clause in ind. disc.

12 27 *dicuntur*: for mood, see § 593, *a* (342, *a*); cf. B. 314, 4; G. 629, *r.*, *b*; H. 652, 1 (529, ii, *N.*¹); cf. H.-B. 535, 1, *d*.

12 27 (SECT. 29.) *obicere*, *cast forth to*. — *ne bestiis . . . uteremur*, *lest we should find the very beasts more savage* (*immanioribus*, in predicate apposition).

12 28 *attigissent*, subj. of integral part.

12 29 *sic nudos*, *naked as they were*.

12 30 *ipsum*, *even that*. — *violata*, *defiled*.

12 31 *expiari*: sea water, as well as running water, was regarded as having a ceremonially purifying quality, — an opinion prevailing in various religions, and found in the forms of ablution, baptism, and the like. — *putantur*: for mood cf. *dicuntur*, l. 27, above. — *tam . . . volgare*, *so cheap or so common*.

12 32 *cuius . . . reliquerint*, clause of result. — *etenim*, i.e. it needs no argument to show, etc.

13 2 *eiectis*, *to castaways*. — *ita*, *in such a way*.

13 8 (SECT. 30.) *talibus viris*, “to this intelligent jury.” — *ne causam quidem*, *not even a motive* (to say nothing of evidence of guilt).

13 9 *emptores*, *the purchasers* (of the confiscated property), i.e. men having the strongest interest in his conviction, with Chrysogonus himself as their presiding officer.

13 11 *venisses*, *you should have come*: § 439, *b* (266, *e*); G. 272, 3; H. 558, 1 (483, 2, *N.*); H.-B. 512, *b*. — *utrum . . . an*, i.e. which is it — the nature of the question or the character of the court [another compliment to the jury] — that you do not see?

13 14 *ne . . . quidem*: § 327, 1 (209, *a*, 1); B. 347, 2; G. 445; H. 656, 2 (553, 2); H.-B. 298, 2, *a*.

Sects. 31–35. Roscius had not only no motive to commit the crime, but no means of committing it. Erucius is challenged to tell how Roscius could himself have killed his father or could have procured his death through others.

13 16 (SECT. 31.) *esto*, *well then* (to quit that point). — *causam proferre*, *to allege a motive*.

13 17 *vicisse debeo*, *I ought to have now gained the case*, i.e. by my past argument; *ought to have conquered* (in the past) would be *vincere debui*: § 486, *a* (288, *a*); B. 270, 2; G. 280, *b*, *N.*³; H. 618, 2 (537, 1); H.-B. 582, 3, *a*, footnote ².

13 18 *in alia causa, in another case*: an implied condition of which *concederem* is the apodosis; § 521, *a* (310, *a*); B. 305, 1; G. 600, 1; H. 583 (507, N.7); H.-B. 578, 6.

13 19 *qua re, why; quo modo, how*. Cicero contends that he is not obliged to discuss the manner of the murder, since Erucius has not raised that point, and has not even been able to assign a motive. His own position in the argument is so strong, however, that, he says, he can afford to concede a point by waiving the question of *motive* and allowing Erucius to argue the case on the basis of the *means* by which Roscius could have committed the crime. This is of course a rhetorical device to introduce one of Cicero's strongest arguments. It cannot be proved that it was even possible for Roscius to kill his father under the circumstances. By calling for the details of the murder Cicero shows that none can be produced. The whole passage serves also as an effective preparation for the countercharge (omitted in this edition), in which it is shown that Sex. Roscius Magnus had not only a motive, but every opportunity.

13 21 *sic*, i.e. I will deal with you on these terms. — *meo loco, in my place*, i.e. in the time allotted to the defence; this was determined for each party by the prætor.

13 22 *respondendi*, i.e. at the end of a question; *interpellandi*, i.e. in the middle of any question, to answer a part of it; *interrogandi*, i.e. by asking questions in his turn.

13 24 (SECT. 32.) *ipse percussit, did he strike the fatal blow himself?*

13 25 *ipsum*, sc. *percussisse*. — *per alios*: for abl. of means, when persons are intended, see § 405, *b* (246, *b*); G. 401; H. 468, 3 (415, I, N.1); H.-B. 380, *d*.

13 27 *indidemne Ameriā, from Ameria there? (lit. the same place)*. — *hosce sicarios, these cut-throats here of ours*.

13 30 *convenit*, i.e. to bargain for the murder.

13 32 *unde*, i.e. on whom did he draw for the money? All such banking business being in a manner public, the sum could be traced, as by cheques and the like in modern times.

14 1 *caput, fountain-head*.

14 2 *tibi*, dat. instead of poss. gen.: § 377 (235, *a*); B. 181, 1, N.; G. 350, 1; H. 425, 4, N. (384, 4, N.2); H.-B. 368. — *veniat, with facito (fac)* for simple imperat.: § 449, *c* (269, *g*); cf. G. 553, 1; cf. H. 561, 2 (489, 2). The fut. form of the imperat. is used, because the accuser is bidden to *reflect on* the point raised, so that there is a distinct reference to future time: § 449 (269, *d*); B. 281, 1, *a*; G. 268, 2; H. 560, 4 (487, 2); H.-B. 496.

14 3 *agrestem*, *boorish* (see next clause).

14 5 *in oppido constitisse*, *stayed in any town*; *oppidum* is distinguished both from *urbs*, *the great city*, and *vicus*, *a country village*; it would be a place of some society and cultivation.

14 6 (SECT. 33.) *qua in re*, *on this point*. — *praetereo*, etc.: an excellent example of the rhetorical device called *praeteritio* ("omission"). The speaker dwells upon the point while pretending to pass it over in silence.

14 7 *poterat*, *might*, i.e. if I chose to use it: § 522, *a* (311, *c*); B. 304, 3; G. 597, R.⁸; H. 583 (511, 1, N.⁸); H.-B. 582, 3, *a*.

14 8 *victu arido*, *dry or meagre way of living*. — *inculta*, *uncouth*.

14 10 *possis*, potential subj., § 446 (311, *a*); B. 280; G. 257, 1; H. 552 (485); H.-B. 517, 1.

14 11 *in urbe* (emphatic), i.e. not in the country, where Roscius was.

14 12 *exsistat*, *erumpat*, dependent on *necesse est*. — *erumpat*, *burst forth*: a strong word is used on account of *audacia*, *reckless daring*.

14 13 *autem*, *on the other hand*.

14 14 *agrestem*: see note on l. 3. — *parsimoniae*, *thrif*t (in a good sense).

14 16 (SECT. 34.) *missa facio*, *I let that pass* (*missa* agreeing with *haec*, obj. of *facio*); such phrases are often used colloquially or with emphasis, for the simple verb: § 497, *c* (292, *d*); G. 537; H.-B. 605, 4. — *illud quaero*, *THIS is what I want to know*.

14 17 *per quos*: these words are the interrogative expression with which the clause grammatically begins; *is homo* is put first for emphasis.

14 20 *suspiciose*, i.e. so as to look suspicious. — *in his rebus*, *but in THESE circumstances*, i.e. those in our case (emphatic position). — *suspicio . . . culpam*: i.e. in so clear a case I will not ask Erucius for proof of guilt; if he can show any suspicious circumstance, it shall suffice.

14 22 *credo*, *I suppose*: ironical; as usual when parenthetical.

14 27 *causa dicitur*, *the defendant is on trial* (a technical term: lit. *the case is argued*, i.e. by the defendant).

14 28 (SECT. 35.) *admiserit*: § 569 (332, *a*); B. 297, 2; G. 553, 4; H. 571, 1 (501, i, 1); H.-B. 521, 3, *a*, footnote².

14 29 *quod*, *that*.

14 30 *quod*: the antecedent is *id* (p. 15, l. 1); the clause *ut . . . polliceatur* is in apposition with *quod*.

15 1 *quaestionem*, *question* in the technical sense, i.e. examination by torture, the regular legal way of examining slaves. An accused person could, of his own accord, offer his slaves for that purpose (*polliceri*):

in this case Roscius had lost his slaves, and so was deprived of that privilege.

15 2 *unus puer, as much as a single slave.*

15 3 *minister*, i.e. to wait upon him. — *familia*: this word, in its primary meaning, properly embraced the entire body of free persons, clients, and slaves, under the patriarchal rule of the *paterfamilias*. In time, the meaning was divided, applying either (1) to the family proper — the *paterfamilias*, with his wife, children, etc.; or (2) to a body (or gang) of slaves. The latter is the meaning here.

15 4 *Scipio, Metelle*: these were, probably, P. Scipio Nasica, father of Metellus Scipio (a leader on Pompey's side in the Civil War), and his cousin, Q. Metellus Nepos, brother of Cæcilia (sect. 50), and father of the Celer and Nepos referred to in the orations against Catiline.

15 5 *advocatis, called in* (as friends of the accused); *agentibus, taking active part*. The demand seems to have been formal, and these friends were present to attest it.

15 7 *meministisne*: -ne = *nonne*; § 332, c (210, d'); B. 162, 2, c; G. 454, N.⁵; H.-B. 231, b, N.¹ — *T. Roscium*, i.e. Magnus.

15 8 *sectantur, are in the train of.*

15 10 *quid facitis*: up to this point Cicero appears to be merely accounting for the fact (which might have made against his case) that the younger Roscius had not offered his slaves for examination. With this abrupt question he shows the true bearing of the refusal of Magnus, retorting suddenly the countercharge, which he carries out in a chapter here omitted. The effect on a jury of such an appeal as *Dubitare*, etc., must have been very great.

Sects. 36–42. The sale of the property of the elder Roscius was illegal and his proscription in every way irregular. For this act Chrysogonus is to be blamed, not Sulla, for Sulla was necessarily so much occupied with affairs of state that details of this kind escaped his attention.

15 17 (SECT. 36.) *aureum*: the Greek name Chrysogonus means *gold-born*.

15 18 *latuit*: because his was the only name that appeared.

15 22 *alii quoque*, i.e. other purchasers of confiscated estates.

15 23 *ut mihi*, etc., i.e. I have no occasion to say anything of the purchasers of confiscated estates in general, for this case, by its atrocity, is taken out of the common category (*haec enim causa*, etc., l. 24, below).

15 24 sectorum: these were the purchasers of confiscated property in the lump, who afterwards *divided* it (*seco*) to sell again in detail.

15 28 (SECT. 37.) venierunt, from *vēneo*, not *vēnio*.

15 30 si enim haec, *for if such remarks*, etc., i.e. if I may be allowed to speak freely.

15 31 tantus homo, *such a great person*: a hint that more important men than he had suffered. In fact, all the really eminent victims of the Civil War had perished before the proscription.

16 2 qui (adv.), *how?*

16 3 Valeria: the law by which Sulla was made perpetual dictator and invested with absolute power of life and death (B.C. 82); it was proposed by L. Valerius Flaccus as *interrex*. Laws were designated by the *gentile* name of their proposer; all laws, for example, carried by L. Cornelius Sulla were known as *Leges Corneliae*. — **Cornelia:** this appears to have been enacted some time after the *Lex Valeria*, in order to regulate the details of the proscription. Cicero's ignorance of the law is no doubt affected. — **novi**, I know the thing or person; **scio**, I know the fact: *I am not acquainted with the law, and do not know which it is*.

16 6 proscripti sunt: the indic. must mean those already proscribed when the law was passed. Future cases of proscription would have been referred to by the subj. or fut. perf. (see Verr. ii, chs. xli, xlii).

16 7 in . . . praesidiis, *among the armed forces*, etc.

16 8 dum, *so long as*: § 556, *a* (276, *e*, N.); G. 569; H. 603, i (519, i); H.-B. 550 and *b*.

16 12 veteres, those of the regular code; **novas,** those of the Sullan revolution. — **occisum esse**, indir. disc. with **constat**; the subject accusative is omitted.

16 14 (SECT. 38.) in eum, i.e. Sulla. Here it is necessary for the orator to proceed with great caution: even if not himself present, Sulla would watch sharply the first case before his own criminal court.

16 15 ab initio, *from the beginning* of this trial (see sect. 12); **omni tempore**, throughout his whole career.

16 17 ut ementiretur, . . . passus non sit, clauses in appos. with **haec omnia**: for the change of tense, see § 475, *a* (279, *d*).

16 18 apud adversarios, *in the enemy's ranks* (= in *praesidiis*, above).

16 21 postea: the passage referred to appears to have been lost out of the oration, probably in the gap in ch. xlv. The scholiast represents Chrysogonus as saying that he had used the property in building a villa at Veii.

16 24 (SECT. 39.) *Kalendas Iunias*, acc. in the same constr. as *diem*.

16 26 *tabulas*: confiscated property belonged to the state, and public records of its seizure and sale were, of course, kept. — *nulla*, *not at all*: § 290 (191); B. 239; G. 325, R.⁶; H. 513, 3 (457, 3); H.-B. 245.

16 27 *redierunt* = *relata sunt*. — *facetius*, *more cleverly*: in the case supposed, the pretended proscription would never have occurred and the property would have been taken without even the forms of law.

16 30 *ante tempus*, *too early*, i.e. before it is time to raise so trivial a question as that of a title to property (Roscius is now on trial for his life).

16 32 *reduviam curem* (proverbial), *treat a sore finger*, i.e. in a case of life and death I deal only with some trifling ailment. For mood see § 535, *e* (320, *e*); B. 283, 3; G. 586; H. 592 (517); H.-B. 523.

17 1 *non . . . rationem . . . ducit*, *he does not take account* (a mercantile phrase).

17 5 (SECT. 40.) *partim . . . pro me*, *partly in my own name*. To avoid entangling the case of his client with politics, Cicero makes himself responsible for everything that may have a political bearing; he was a well-known partisan of the nobility and could afford to speak freely.

17 7 *quae-que*: not from *quisque*. — *ad omnis pertinere*, *concerns all*.

17 8 *sensu ac dolore*, *feeling and pain*, i.e. painful feeling (so-called hendiadys).

17 11 *iam*, with the fut., *presently*.

17 12 (SECT. 41.) *ego*, opposed to *Roscio*.

17 17 *diem*: fem.; § 97, *a* (73); B. 53; G. 64; H. 135 (123); H.-B. 101. — *prae finita*, *fixed in advance*, as the limit (*finio*).

17 19 *patronum*, i.e. Sulla. See note on *libertum*, p. 6, l. 10.

17 20 *conferre*, *throw the responsibility for*. — *egerit*, *will effect*, fut. perf. for fut.: § 516, *c*, N. (307, *c*, R.); G. 244; H. 540 (473); cf. H.-B. 490.

17 22 *imprudente*: cf. p. 5, l. 28.

17 23 (SECT. 42.) *placet*, *do I like?* i.e. *do I think it right?* — *imprudentiā*, *want of foresight*.

17 24 *etenim si*, etc. (the apod. is *quid miramur*, p. 17, l. 32). The comparison that follows is perhaps somewhat strained; but it accords with the habits of thought of the ancients, to whom the powers of a supreme ruler appeared in a manner divine. (Cf. the language used of Cæsar in the Oration for Marcellus.) The tone in which kings were addressed in modern literature until very recent times may be compared (see, e.g., Bacon's dedication of his *Advancement of Learning* to James I).

17 ²⁹ *pernicii*, for *perniciiei*: § 98, N. (74, a); B. 52, 2; G. 63, N.¹; H. 134, 2 and 3 (121, 1); cf. H.-B. 100, 3. — *vi ipsa . . . rerum*, by the very violence of the elements, — the agents or powers which he has to control.

18 *1 cum* is causal, but may be translated *when*.

18 *4 nisi*, here as often (more commonly with *forte* or *vero*) introducing a *reductio ad absurdum*: § 525, *b* and N. (315, *b* and N.); G. 591, R.⁴; H.-B. 578, 3, *a*. — *quod*, pron.: the anteced. is *id*.

18 *5 possit, adepta . . . sit*, informal indir. disc., as expressing the thought of the person surprised: § 592 (341); B. 323; G. 662; H. 649, i (528); H.-B. 535, 1, *a*. — *si . . . sit*, clause with *mirum*: § 572, *b*, N. (333, R.); G. 542, N.¹

Sects. 43–46. In thus attacking Chrysogonus, Cicero is not assailing the cause of the nobility. On the contrary, that cause is honored by resistance to him. His insolence and power are unbearable. It was not to advance such slaves as he that Sulla fought and conquered.

19 *1 (SECT. 43.) vereor*: for emphat. position cf. *credo*, p. 2, l. 1. — *imperitior*: § 291, *a* (93, *a*); B. 240, 1; G. 297, 2; H. 498 (444, 1); H.-B. 241, 2.

19 *2 tametsi, and yet*. — *meo iure*, with *perfect right* (as belonging to that party); *iure* alone would mean *justly*; *meo* limits it to the speaker's own case. The passage that follows is interesting, as showing the way in which Cicero regarded the general principles at stake in the Civil War, and the excesses of the victorious party.

19 *6 pro mea*, etc., to the extent of my poor and feeble ability.

19 *7 ut componeretur*, that reconciliation should be made: a clause of result in appos. with *id*: § 567, 568 (332 and headnote); B. 297 and 3; G. 557; H. 571, 4 (501, iii); H.-B. 521, 3, *a*.

19 *8 qui vicerunt*, who did (in fact) conquer: the subj. here would mean, whatever party might conquer: § 593, *a*, N.¹ (342, N.); G. 629, R.; H. 652, 1 (529, ii, N.¹).

19 *9 humilitatem*, not merely *low rank*, but meanness and vulgarity; *dignitate*, *personal worth*, from birth and services; *amplitudine* (next line), *rank* or *position* — prominence in the state. With all his arrogance, blood-thirstiness, and narrow conservatism, Sulla was, in fact, the representative of orderly government against anarchy and mob-law.

19 *10 perdit civis erat* (pred. gen.), it was the part of a bad citizen: § 343, *c* (214, *d*); B. 198, 3; G. 366; H. 439 (401, 402); H.-B. 340.

19 11 *quibus incolumibus* (abl. abs.), *by whose safety*.

19 12 *retineretur*, *would be preserved*: fut. cond., the protasis being *quibus incolumibus*: § 516, *f* (307, *f*); G. 596, 2; H. 575, 9 (507, N.⁷); H.-B. 580, *b*. — *quae*, i.e. the reinstating of the nobility.

19 15 *felicitate*: see note on p. 6, l. 7.

19 17 (SECT. 44.) *quod animadversum est* (impers.) *in eos*, *that those have been punished* (a euphemistic expression for the proscription). Observe the chiasitic order of ideas; (*a*) the punishment; (*b*) the persons on whom it was inflicted; (*b*₁) the persons rewarded; (*a*₁) the reward.

19 20 *quae*, referring to both the punishment and the reward just spoken of.

19 21 *in eo studio partium*, *in favor of that party*: *studium* is the regular word for siding with a particular party.

19 22 *id actum est*, *this was the object*. — *idcirco*, antecedent to the purpose clause. — *ut . . . facerent*, purpose clause in appos. with *id*.

19 23 *postremi*, *the lowest* (in class or character).

19 25 *tum vero*: here the apodosis begins.

19 28 *nihil horum est*, *none of these things is true* (i.e. is the fact).

19 29 *ornabitur*. Nothing can exceed the skill with which, throughout this oration, Cicero keeps before the minds of the jury the distinction between the great cause of Sulla and the nobility and the unscrupulous greed of some of Sulla's partisans. His continual allusions to his client's hereditary friendships with the aristocracy have this end, among others, in view.

19 30 (SECT. 45.) *male*: to *speak ill* is to *utter abuse* or *calumny*.

20 1 *causam . . . communicare*, *identify their cause with that of*, etc.

20 3 *equestrem*, referring to the struggle for the *iudicia* and the extensive sympathy of the *equites* with the party of Marius. Cf. note to Verr., p. 28, l. 2.

20 4 *servi*: Chrysogonus had been Sulla's slave.

20 6 *versabatur*, *displayed itself*. — *quam viam munitet* (indir. quest.): for road-building, both literal and figurative, the Romans used the engineering term *munire*.

20 7 *fidem*, etc., *your honor* (good faith), *your oath*, and *your courts*; i.e. after getting possession of political power, these low born fellows were now aiming at the courts, the one security of public faith and good government. — *iusiurandum*: the jurors were under oath to give a righteous judgment.

20 9 *hicine* (emphat.), *here*, i.e. in the courts (as opposed to politics).

20 11 *neque . . . possit*: Cicero does not wish to encourage him by

admitting for a moment that he can really do anything in this case: it is the fact that he has dared to hope to accomplish something that is an outrage.—*verear*: subj. because it expresses not a real reason, but one introduced for the sole purpose of being contradicted: § 540, N.⁸ (321, R.); B. 286, 1, *b*; G. 541, N.²; H. 588, ii (516, 2); H.-B. 535, 2, *b*.

20 13 *talis viros*: cf. p. 13, l. 8.

20 15 (SECT. 46.) *expectata, so long waited for*. For some years (B.C. 87–83), while Sulla was in the East, the Marian faction had full control at Rome, and a reign of terror prevailed.

20 17 *servoli*, diminutive of contempt.—*bona, estates; fortunas* (more generally), *wealth*.

20 18 *id actum est*: cf. p. 19, l. 22.

20 19 *senserim, sided with them*: this verb, with its noun *sententia*, often refers to political opinions.

20 20 *inermis*, i.e. had he taken up arms, his regret would have been deeper.

20 22 *cuique, to every man* in proportion as he is, etc.: § 313, *b* (93, *c*); cf. B. 252, 5, *c*; G. 318, 2; H. 515, 2 (458, 1); H.-B. 278, 2, *b*.

20 25 *probe novit*: note the strong sarcasm, which points the distinction between the noble cause which was at stake and the sordid motives of Chrysogonus.

20 26 *resistetur*, impersonal.—*ille*: here indefinite, referring to the supposed person who thinks himself attacked.

20 27 *rationem, interests* (so that what touches one touches the other): a mercantile figure, as we might say, “who thinks his accounts are mixed up with his.”

20 28 *laeditur*, etc., *is injured* by being separated, etc.

V. PERORATIO (§§ 47–57)

Sects. 47–52. The attack on Chrysogonus is Cicero's: Roscius asks for life alone. Feigned appeal to Chrysogonus to spare his victim. Powerful friends of Roscius.

With sect. 47 begins the last formal division of the speech,—the *peroratio*. This consists, as was common with Roman advocates, in an appeal to the sympathy of the court (there is a good example in the closing portion of Cicero's Defence of Milo).

20 30 (SECT. 47.) *mea*, emphatic. Cicero wishes to avoid prejudice to his client by himself assuming sole responsibility for these words. At the same time this section serves as a skilful means of transition.

It is so important for Cicero to show that this case has no political bearings that he has been forced to abandon the question of the murder for a time, and to discuss the illegal sale of the property. He must now return to the charge against his client, and he does so by remarking that Roscius has no complaint to make of his treatment by Chrysogonus if the latter will only let him off with his life.

21 2 *morum, the ways of men.* — *vos*, i.e. Chrysogonus and his abettors in the accusation; *vos* is expressed, not as being specially emphatic, but from the Latin fondness for contrasting persons with each other.

21 3 *more, in the regular way.* — *iure gentium*: the "law common to all nations," as opposed to *ius civile*, or law of the state; thus it is used as nearly equivalent to *natural right*.

21 4 *a vobis*, i.e. once clear of guilt, and acquitted of this shocking crime, he will leave you unmolested.

21 6 *rogat*: a feigned appeal to his persecutors, intended to move the compassion of the jury for Roscius and their indignation against Chrysogonus.

21 7 *in suam rem*: in a former passage (omitted in this edition) allusion is made to a charge that Roscius had fraudulently kept back part of his father's property.

21 9 *concessit*, etc., *has given up* (the immovable property), *counted and weighed* (the rest).

21 10 *anulum*, probably the gold ring indicating his rank as *eques*.

21 11 *se ipsum*, etc., *and has reserved nothing else besides his naked self*.

21 14 (SECT. 48.) *quod . . . quia*: § 540 (321); B. 286, 1; G. 540; H. 588, 1 (516, i); H.-B. 554, 555.

21 27 *praeter ceteros, more than anybody else.* — *ne quando*: i.e. some time when there comes a political reaction.

21 28 *patria, of their fathers.*

21 29 (SECT. 49.) *facis iniuriam*, i.e. *you do wrong* (i.e. to Sulla). — *maio rem spem*: in this and the preceding sentence Cicero artfully suggests that Chrysogonus has no confidence that Sulla's constitution will last, and that he therefore wishes to remove a dangerous claimant in case of another political overturn. This insinuation would, of course, tend to prejudice the partisans of Sulla against Chrysogonus.

22 6 *cruenta* (pred.): the expression of the thought is made more vivid by the use of words exactly appropriate to the killing of a man and the stripping (*detrahere*) of his dead body.

22 8 (SECT. 50.) *rem tuam, your interests.*

22 13 *quasi . . . nescias*, as if you did not know: § 524 (312); B. 307, 1 and 2; G. 602; H. 584, 2 (513, ii and N.1); H.-B. 504, 3 and a.

22 14 *spectatissima*, most estimable; the friends of Roscius are purposely exalted, in order to influence the court. — *cum*, concessive.

22 16 *cum esset*, though she was, etc. — *femina*, *mulier*: observe the distinction between the words, the latter being always used in speaking of the tenderness of the feminine nature. — *quanto*: translate *however much* (though the Latin is definite); the usual correlative is supplied by *non minora*, fully as great.

22 19 (SECT. 51.) Observe the clever transition. Cicero suggests that, since there are no other assignable causes for the implacability of Chrysogonus, perhaps he may be offended by the zeal of the defence. This enables him to pass at once to an emphatic assertion of the influential connections of his client.

22 20 *pro patris*, etc., in accordance with his father's friendly relations and personal influence (see above, sect. 1), i.e. by an advocacy proportionate in number and influence to the number and attachment of his father's friends.

22 22 *sin . . . vindicarent*, i.e. if all the citizens were disposed to right his wrongs.

22 23 *pro eo*, etc., in view of the fact that (i.e. with a due regard to the way in which) the highest interests of the State (*summa res publica*) are assailed.

22 24 *haec*, these outrages. Observe that English often requires descriptive words which the Latin can omit as being implied in the context. — *consistere*, etc., hinting that the accusers would be in danger of violence.

22 25 *nunc*, as it is ("as things stand": opposed to the preceding suppositions).

22 26 *sane*, I'm sure.

22 27 (SECT. 52.) *quae domi*, i.e. the personal protection of Roscius, supply of money, providing of witnesses, etc.

22 28 *fori . . . rationem*, the business of forum and court, i.e. the preliminaries of the trial.

22 29 *ut videtis*, i.e. he is here in court.

22 31 *aetas*, youth.

23 1 *adsiduitate*, constant presence, probably at the preliminary proceedings.

23 3 *sectorum*, a pun: the word means both *buyers* (of confiscated property) and *cut-throats*.

23 4 *hac nobilitate*, i.e. *such nobles as he*.

23 5 *haec res*, the *present state of things*. — *ei*, *such*.

23 6 *qui . . . facerent*: in this clause (as often in Latin) purpose and result approach so closely as to be indistinguishable.

23 10 *loco*, *rank in life*.

Sects. 53–57. Final appeal to the jurors.

23 13 (SECT. 53.) *nostra, nobis*: identifying himself with his client.

23 16 *si . . . habet*, if he is not content (lit. *does not regard [it] as enough*).

23 17 *nisi*, etc., unless his cruelty is also sated with blood (lit. *blood is furnished to his cruelty*).

23 21 *hoc tempore*, in these times.

23 22 *versata est*, has prevailed.

23 25 *versari*, live.

23 25 (SECT. 54.) *ad eamne rem*, is it for this that, etc.

23 27 *solent*, the emphat. position may be represented by translating, *it is the custom*, etc.

23 32 *qui excipiat*, to cut off.

24 2 *consilium*: the jury, or body of *iudices*, was called *consilium*. By calling it a *public council*, Cicero enhances its dignity and importance.

24 4 (SECT. 55.) *an vero*, or can it be true that, etc. In this use of *an*, the first question is omitted, and the second is often a *reductio ad absurdum*, as here. The full thought is, “*Do you not agree with me, or can it really (vero) be?*” etc. See § 335, *b* (211, *b*); B. 162, 4, *a*; G. 457, 1; H. 380, 3 (353, N.⁴); H.-B. 236. — *agi*, is their object (*aliquid agere* is to aim at something).

24 5 *ut . . . tollantur*, that . . . be got rid of, in one way or another.

24 6 *in vestro iureiurando*, i.e. in the severity which your oath might seem to bind you to exercise. — *periculo*, the case (often used with reference to defendants).

24 7 *ad quem . . . pertineat*, i.e. on whom the suspicion rests.

24 8 *sectorem . . . accusatorem*, i.e. T. Roscius Magnus, at once purchaser, enemy, cut-throat, and accuser.

24 12 (SECT. 56.) *obstare*, stands against (cf. sect. 20, above).

24 18 *suscipere noluit*: the law by which the proscriptions were instituted was passed by the people directly, without the action of the Senate.

24 19 *more maiorum*, i.e. that every capital judgment was subject to an appeal to the people in the *comitia centuriata*.

24 20 *publico consilio*, i.e. by their official action.

24 21 *eorum*, refers back to *eos*, l. 18, above.

24 22 *reicitis*, etc., pres. for fut.: § 468 (276, c); G. 228; H. 533, 2 (467, 5); H.-B. 571.

24 26 (SECT. 57.) *quibus*: the antecedent is *eis* (l. 27).

24 28 *quin intellegat*: § 559 (319, d); B. 284, 3; G. 556; H. 595 (504, 1); H.-B. 521, 1.

25 1 *pati nolite*, *do not suffer*: § 450, 1 (269, a); B. 276, c; G. 271, 2; H. 561, 1 (489, 1); H.-B. 501, 3, a, 2.

25 3 *hominibus*, etc., *has taken from the gentlest of men the sense of mercy, through familiarity with distress* (lit. in plur.). For the dative, see § 381 (229); B. 180, 2, d; G. 345 and R.¹; H. 429 (386); H.-B. 371.

IMPEACHMENT OF VERRES

ARGUMENT

CHAP. I. The jurors are congratulated on the opportunity of restoring the good name of the senatorial courts by convicting Verres. — 2, 3. Attempts of Verres to avoid the trial: placing all his hope in bribery, he is intriguing for the postponement of the case. — 4, 5. His crimes in administration, of pillage, extortion, and cruelty, are flagrant and notorious. — 6. Hence bribery is his only resource: his attempt to contract in advance for acquittal. — 7, 8. His hopes in the election of Hortensius as consul and Metellus as prætor for the following year. — 9, 10. Cicero's anxiety. The great effort to have the case tried before Metellus, which was to be effected by delaying the trial till after the holidays. — 11. Cicero proposes to display his case at once, without argument, and so prevent its being laid over. — 12, 13. The domination of Hortensius is dangerous to the state and must be met by proofs of corruption in the senatorial courts. — 14, 15. The acquittal of Verres will be subversive of the whole judicial system: the jurors are urged to vindicate the courts by convicting him. — 16. All Rome is on the watch: the court itself is on trial: acquittal can have but one meaning. — 17. Glabrio is urged to stand firm. — 18. The Sicilians must not be baffled. Cicero, by despatch, will prevent the case from going over to the next year: he will introduce his witnesses at once, without previous argument. Brief statement of the charges, including the plunder of 4,000,000 sesterces from the Sicilians.

With the trial of Verres the student may compare the impeachment of Warren Hastings in the eighteenth century, probably the most famous modern instance of the arraignment of a provincial governor for alleged misgovernment, extortion, and cruelty. The prosecution in this case (and in particular Burke) seem to have modelled their speeches on the Verrine orations of Cicero, and many parallels may easily be discovered. A few of these are quoted in these notes. That the similarity of the two situations was clearly felt at the time may be seen from Lord Erskine's Defence of Stockdale (December, 1789) on a charge connected with the impeachment of Hastings: "When Cicero impeached Verres before the great tribunal of Rome, of similar cruelties and depredations in *her* provinces, the Roman people were not left to such inquiries. All Sicily surrounded the Forum, demanding justice upon her plunderer and spoiler, with tears and imprecations. It was not by the eloquence of the orator, but by the cries and tears of the miserable, that Cicero prevailed in that illustrious case. Verres fled from the oaths of his accusers and their witnesses, and not from the voice of Tully."

Chap. I. The trial of Verres gives the senatorial order an opportunity to redeem the reputation of the courts.

Verres had no defence, but had expected to escape by bribing the jury in case he should be prosecuted. His guilt was notorious, so that the chief question now to be determined was that of the integrity of the jury. Cicero accordingly makes this the main point of the present oration: it is the court, he insists, that is on trial rather than Verres.

PAGE 28. LINE 1. (SECT. I.) *erat optandum, what was chiefly to be wished*: not implying a protasis contrary to fact. See § 522, a (311, c); B. 304, 3; G. 254, R.¹; H. 583 (511, I, N.³); H.-B. 582, 3, a. — *quod . . . pertinebat, the one thing which most tended (or, was of chief importance).*

28 2 *invidiam . . . infamiamque, odium and ill repute*, from the partisan use of the courts by the Senators. — *vestri ordinis*, i.e. the senatorial order. The word *ordo* signified, loosely, any recognized body of citizens — as freedmen, publicans, clerks; but it was more especially used of the two powerful classes of the Roman aristocracy, the Senatorial and the Equestrian, which struggled with each other for power during the last century of the Republic. The Senators, from whom the jurors were at this time taken (see note on Rosc. Am., p. 2, l. 1), formed a limited (300 to 600) order of nobility which virtually controlled the government. The *equites* constituted a moneyed aristocracy. Naturally

these two orders had opposing interests, as the Senators were excluded from trade and the *equites* practically from political power. Their antagonism showed itself more especially in the matter of the provinces, which the Senators wished to oppress by official plunder and the *equites* by commercial extortion.

28 4 summo . . . tempore, *most critical time* (more lit. *extreme crisis*): the year of the consulship of Pompey and Crassus (B.C. 70).

28 5 inveteravit (emphatic position), *there has come to be deeply rooted* (observe that the figure is quite different in the Latin). — **opinio**, *notion or idea* (not so strong as our *opinion*, which should be *sententia*).

28 7 exteris nationes: the reference is, of course, to the peoples subject to Rome, who were aggrieved by the rapacity of the provincial governors.

28 8 his iudiciis: in consequence of the situation described above (note on *ordinis*, l. 2) it became all important for one class or the other to control the courts, before which any misdoings of either party were likely to come for trial. For years these two orders had struggled for such control. At this particular time the courts were in the hands of the Senators, who were bound together by a common cause to shield any one of their number who might be charged with misconduct as a provincial governor.

29 2 neminem (more emphatic than *nullum*): translate, *never*.

29 3 (SECT. 2.) **cum** (causal) **sint**, *when men are ready*. — **contionibus et legibus**, *harangues and bills* (proposed laws). The proposition of a law which took the exclusive control of the courts from the Senators was even now pending, and the law (*Lex Aurelia*) was passed before the case of Verres was decided.

29 5 conentur, purpose clause.

29 7 magnitudine, abl. of means. — **spe**, abl. of specification.

29 9 actor, *complainant*, i.e. agent or attorney for conducting the suit in personal processes (*in personam*).

29 11 adduxi enim hominem, etc.: cf. Burke, Impeachment of Warren Hastings: "We have brought before your Lordships the first man in property and power; we have brought before you the head, the chief, the captain-general in iniquity, — one in whom all the frauds, all the peculations, all the tyranny in India are embodied, disciplined, and arrayed. Then, if we have brought before you such a person, if you strike at him, you will not have need of a great many more examples, — you strike at the whole corps if you strike at the head." — **in quo**, *in whose case*. — **reconciliare**, etc., *win back the lost reputation*.

29 13 *possetis*, purpose. — *depeculatore*, etc.: for a more complete statement of these charges, see chs. iv, v.

29 14 *iuris urbani*, i.e. as *praetor urbanus* (see sect. 12).

29 16 (SECT. 3.) *vos*, opposed to *ego*, below. — *religiose*, according to your oath.

29 18 *religionem veritatemque*: here, *feeling of obligation and regard for the truth*. Notice that the Latin, having a comparatively poor vocabulary, is obliged to use one word for all the phrases or sides of an idea; hence such a word as *veritas* may mean *truth* (abstractly), *a truth* (concretely), *the truth* (generally), *regard for truth*, or *truthful conduct*.

29 19 *iudicium*, etc., i.e. the *court* will be found wanting, — not a suitable defendant or a zealous prosecutor.

Chaps. II, III. Verres had already relied on bribing the courts. His vain attempt to delay his trial by the trumped-up Achaian case. His present effort to procure a postponement by corrupt means.

29 21 *equidem*, i.e. for my own part.

29 22 *quas partim*, some of which.

29 23 *devitarim*, subj. as a part of the concession contained in *cum . . . sint*: § 593 (342); B. 324, 1; G. 663, 1; H. 652 (529, ii); H.-B. 539.

29 24 *neque . . . neque*, following *numquam*, does not destroy the negative, but is more emphatic than *aut . . . aut*.

29 29 (SECT. 4.) *istius*: see note on *Rosc. Am.*, p. 4, l. 16.

29 30 *Glabrioni*: the praetor presiding.

29 31 *ordini . . . senatorio*, the senatorial order, nay, the very name of Senator.

29 32 *dictitat*, constantly repeats: § 263, 2 (167, b); B. 155, 2, a; G. 191, 1; II. 364 (336); H.-B. 212, 1. — *esse metuendum*: for *erat met.* in dir. disc.; hence followed by the secondary sequence, i.e. *those would have to fear* (if the case were theirs), *but he*, etc. § 584, a and N. (336 A, N.¹); H.-B. 581, b, 1. — *quod*, i.e. *only what*.

30 1 *multis*, i.e. not only for himself but also for his counsel and for those whom he may wish to bribe, — in particular, the jurors (see sect. 40).

30 3 *pecunia* belongs to both clauses, as is shown by their parallelism. — *possit*: for tense, see § 485, c (287, c); B. 268, 7; G. 513; H. 550 (495, vi); cf. H.-B. 478.

30 4 (SECT. 5.) *esset*: imperf. subj. in protasis of a *continued* condition lasting till now; § 517, a (308, a); B. 304, 2; G. 597, R.¹; H. 579, 1 (510, N.²); H.-B. 581.

30 6 *fefellisset*, he would have eluded us. — *cadit*: pres. tense, of an

ction lasting till now; § 466 (276, a); B. 259, 4; G. 230; H. 533 467, 2; H.-B. 485.

30 9 *corrumpendi iudici*, of bribing the court (cf. our phrase "bribery and corruption").

30 11 *factus sit*: for sequence, see § 485, c, N.² (287, c, N.); B. 268, 6; Z. 513; H. 550 (495, vi); cf. H.-B. 478; notice that the perf. would necessarily be used in the dir. disc. with *cum primum*.

30 13 *tempus . . . offenderet*, he hit an unfavorable time; because popular sentiment was already so exasperated in regard to the corruption of the courts.

30 14 (SECT. 6.) *in Siciliam inquirendi*, i.e. for going into Sicily to make an investigation (hence the acc.).

30 15 *invenit . . . qui*, he found some one who.

30 16 *in Achaïam*, sc. *inquirendi*: on this trumped-up case, which was intended to have the precedence of the trial of Verres, see Introd. to this Oration (p. 27).—*ut . . . conficeret*, purp. clause dependent on *invenit*.

30 19 *Brundisium*, *Brindisi*, the port whence the greater part of Italian travel, now as then, embarks for the East.

30 20 *obii*, went throughout.—*populorum*, communities: the word *populus*, meaning originally *multitude*, is a semi-abstract noun often used to denote the *community* in its official capacity. Our use of the word *people* in some later meanings frequently produces confusion in the minds of beginners. The political system of the ancients was composed of an indefinite number of petty communities, all possessing a certain degree of independence. Hence the plur. is used here to indicate several such communities.

30 21 *ut . . . posset* (clause of result), imperf. by seq. of tenses: translate, however, *can*.

30 23 *qui . . . obsideret* (purpose), to block my chance (of bringing Verres to trial).

30 25 (SECT. 7.) *nunc*: i.e. now that his former scheme has failed.

30 26 *hoc*, this new idea. What the idea is is detailed in sects. 7, 8: viz. the reasons for desiring a postponement together with grounds for hoping for it.

30 30 *civis*, citizens, i.e. Romans travelling or doing business in the provinces, or provincials who had received the citizenship.

30 31 *socios*, allies: citizens of communities which, although embraced within the boundaries of Roman provinces, had, for special reasons, been allowed to retain a nominal independence, with their own laws and magistrates.

31 2 auctoritatibus, *documents*, i.e. official testimony ("resolutions," etc.) relating to the acts of Verres.

31 3 (SECT. 8.) bonis, *good citizens*: here, as generally in Cicero, used in a partisan sense for the aristocracy.

31 6 experiatur: this violates the sequence of tenses in order to make the meaning clear; the imperf. would refer to the time of getting the money, not to the present moment; cf. § 481, N. (287, *h*, N.); B. 268, 7; G. 509, I, N.; H.-B. 478.

31 7 fuerit: the subj. shows that this is the thought of Verres, and not merely something thrown in by Cicero.—**tempus**: the present scheme of the defence is by corrupt means to stave off the trial to a more advantageous time (see chs. vi–viii).

31 8 posset: imperf. to express his purpose at the time of the purchase.

31 9 criminum vim, *the force of the charges*.—**poterat**: indic., the reason being Cicero's. (The whole passage is an instructive example of the freedom of a living language from its own trammels. Rules are made for language, not language for rules.)

31 12 (SECT. 9.) eloquentia, gratia: even mere rhetorical skill or personal influence would be, to a criminal who had no case (*causa*), a respectable (*honesto*) means of escape compared with these attempts at corruption.

31 13 profecto, *I am sure*.

31 14 aucuparetur, *be fishing for* (lit. *set nets for birds*).

31 15 ut . . . fieret, *as to have some one chosen to be put on trial*; the Senate itself was insulted by the selection of one of its members to be set up as a man of straw, that Verres might get clear. The reference is to the trumped-up case with regard to abuses in Achaia (see sect. 6).

31 16 hic, i.e. Verres.

31 17 causam . . . diceret, *stand trial*.

31 17 (SECT. 10.) quibus . . . rebus, *from this* (abl. of means with *perspicio*).

31 20 consilio, *panel*, i.e. the body of jurors (cf. Rosc. Am., p. 24, l. 2). An obvious, and apparently a deserved, compliment. Whatever the general character of the courts, Cicero had in this instance secured a jury on whom he could rely.

31 21 in reiectione . . . iudicavit, *decided at the challenging* ("throwing out") *of the jury*, i.e. on seeing the kind of men challenged by the two sides respectively.

31 22 ut . . . constitueret . . . arbitraretur: subst. clauses of result (justified by the introductory *ea*) instead of the more regular acc. and inf. of ind. disc.; § 571, c (332, f); G. 557, R. and N.¹; cf. H. 571, 4 (501, iii).

Chaps. IV, V. Crimes of Verres from his youth up. His quaestorships. His city-prætorship. His career in Sicily. His guilt is notorious.

31 25 *etenim*, introducing the reason of *nullam sibi rem*, etc., above.

31 29 (SECT. 11.) *adulescentiae*, i.e. before he entered public life.

31 30 *quaestura*, *quaestorship*, the first grade of political honor.

32 1 **Carbonem**: Carbo was the leader of the Marian faction after the death of Marius and Cinna. He was consul B.C. 82, the year of Sulla's return and victory. Verres was his quaestor (or *paymaster*), and went over to the enemy with the money-chest when he saw which side was likely to prevail.

32 3 *necessitudinem religionemque*: the quaestor was originally nominated specially by the consul; and the peculiarly close and sacred relation (*necessitudo*) existing between them was known as *pietas*, — a sentiment akin to filial affection. The designation by lot (*sors*) was also held to be a token of divine will, and therefore sacred (*religio*). In betraying his consul, then, Verres was guilty of more than an ordinary breach of trust, — he committed an act of impiety.

32 4 **legatio**: Verres was in B.C. 80–79 *legatus* and acting quaestor (*pro quaestore*) of Dolabella, whose province was Cilicia. The extortions of the two were practised in the adjoining regions of Pamphylia, Pisidia, and parts of Asia (i.e. of the Roman province of Asia, the old kingdom of Pergamus, embracing the western part of Asia Minor); *totius* is a rhetorical exaggeration.

32 7 *scelus . . . quaestorium*: Verres treated Dolabella much as he had treated Carbo. Neither of these infamous commanders deserved better treatment; but this does not excuse the perfidy of Verres.

32 9 **pro quaestore**, *acting quaestor*: when there was a vacancy in a provincial quaestorship, the commander might appoint any person to perform the duties of the office.

32 10 **adduxit**: Dolabella, in addition to the odium of his own crimes, had to bear the infamy of the outrageous acts of Verres; and after all Verres saved himself by turning against him (*oppugnavit*) and appearing as a witness in his trial for extortion.

32 12 (SECT. 12.) *ædium*, etc. The public buildings were regularly under the charge of the ædile, not of the prætor; the cases referred to here were certain flagrant instances of corruption and extortion arising out of contracts for public buildings, in which the prætor had it exceptionally in his power to interfere for his own advantage.

32 13 *in iure dicundo*: *ius dicere* (*iurisdictio*), *declaring the law*, was the primary function of the prætor. *bonorum addictio* is the adjudging of property to a claimant; *condonatio* (*grant*) is the act of giving it up to a defendant: no matter which way the decision of Verres went in a case, his action was sure to be unlawful and for his own corrupt ends.

32 14 *instituta, precedents*. The edicts of the prætors made up a body of common law, not absolutely binding, however, on their successors.

32 15 *iam vero, but finally*, introducing the climax of the list of crimes.

32 18 *possit*: for tense, see § 485, c (287, c); B. 268, 7; G. 513; H. 550 (495, vi); cf. H.-B. 478.

32 21 (SECT. 13.) *communis iura*, the same as *ius gentium*, those laws common to all mankind (see note on *iure gentium*, Rosc. Am., p. 21, l. 3). The terms *leges, senatus-consulta, iura* include the three sources of provincial law.

32 22 *tantum*, [only] *so much*.

32 23 *imprudens* *subterfugit*, *escaped his vigilance* (lit. *want of vigilance*).

32 25 *res, case*; *res* (next line), *property*.

32 27 *ab eo, away from him*, i.e. the possessor.

32 28 *aratorum, cultivators* (whether tenants or proprietors), who paid tithes (*decumae*) to the state.

32 29 *socii*: see note on p. 30, l. 31.

32 30 *cruciati et necati*: a Roman citizen could not legally receive any punishment touching life or limb, except by judgment of his peers in Rome. Thus, Jesus was crucified by the Roman governor Pilate under the ordinary provincial law applying to Jews; while Paul, a Roman citizen of the free city Tarsus, appealed to Cæsar, and was sent to Rome for trial. (See extract from Verr. v, and pp. 59-65: "Crucifixion of a Roman Citizen.")

32 32 *rei facti, accused* (*rei* from *reus*). The details of these charges are given in the five orations of the *Accusatio*; it would require too much space to repeat them here.

33 1 *eiecti, expelled* from the country.

33 4 *optimae, best* in themselves; *opportunitissimae, most valuable* under the circumstances.

33 6 (SECT. 14.) *regum*: the famous kings of Syracuse, — Hiero, Agathocles, etc.

33 8 *imperatorum*: Marcellus, who conquered Syracuse, and Scipio Africanus the elder, who had Sicily as his province and crossed over from there for the conquest of Carthage.

33 12 *deum*, i.e. statue of a god (see pp. 55, 56).

33 14 *videretur*: subj. of characteristic.

33 15 *commemorare*: complem. infin. for subj. with *ne* or *quominus*; § 558, *b*, N. (331, *e*, 2); B. 295, 3 and N.; G. 548, N.²; H. 596, ii (505, ii); H.-B. 587 and *a*.

33 19 (SECT. 15.) *at enim* (a supposed objection), *but, you may say*.

33 21 *quin . . . possit*: § 559 (319, *d'*); B. 284, 3; G. 556; H. 595, i (504, i); H.-B. 521, i.

33 22 *ut . . . timendum sit*: clause of result.

33 24 *multitudo*: including a large number of Sicilians, present at Rome for the purpose of prosecuting Verres, and of course personally cognizant of his crimes.

Chaps. VI, VII. Verres attempted to buy up the court in advance, but, on the selection of the present jury, lost heart (sects. 16, 17). The election of Hortensius to the consulship gave him fresh courage (sect. 17). A significant incident on election day (sects. 18-20).

Cicero here returns to the subject of bribery. He has already asserted (sects. 3-10) that this had always been the sole hope of Verres; he has pointed out that Verres need not expect to corrupt the present tribunal (sect. 10), and that his guilt is so enormous and so notorious that no honest jury could fail to convict him (sects. 10-14). He now goes on to show that in endeavoring to postpone the trial Verres is, as heretofore, trying to defeat justice by corrupt means. In establishing this point, the orator reviews the several schemes of bribery, thus leading up to the matter immediately before the court and bringing out the fact that it is like the devices that had preceded it.

33 28 *eloquentiam*, etc.: see note on p. 31, l. 12.

33 30 *potentia*, *control of the courts*: a stronger word than *gratia* ("personal influence") or *auctoritate* ("official influence") and indicating a kind of *domination* over the courts. — *simulat*, *proponit*: notice the emphatic position of these verbs, as opposed to what Verres is really *doing*.

33 31 *proponit*, *puts forward* (i.e. as his backers). — *inania*, *idle*: i.e. mere names, because Verres does not really rely upon these men, but upon a scheme which Cicero details in the following sections.

34 3 *noti*, *notorious*. — *simulat*: cf. note on *simulat*, l. 30, above.

34 8 (SECT. 16.) *redemptio*: a contract with another party for buying up the court.

34 9 *mansit . . . pacto*, *held on to the terms of the bargain* (hendiadys): until the jury was actually made up, the bargain could not be absolutely concluded; when the character of the jury was known, the contract was annulled.

34 10 *reiectio*: after Cicero's careful challenging, the lot had fortunately given a trustworthy jury.

34 13 *istorum*, i.e. the partisans of Verres.

34 14 (SECT. 17.) *praeclare*, *admirably well* for the cause of justice. — *libelli*, *lists*.

34 16 *color*: a covert allusion to a former case, in which Hortensius had been counsel, and in which colored ballots were given to the bribed jurors in order to make sure that they voted as they had agreed (see sect. 40). — *sententiis*: this is the word regularly used for a formal and official expression of opinion in the Senate (*vote*) or in a court of justice (*verdict*).

34 17 *cum*, *whereupon* (inversion): § 546, *a* (325, *b*); B. 288, 2; G. 581; H. 600, i, 1 (521, ii, 1); H.-B. 566, *a*. — *ex alacri*, *from being*, etc.; cf. the Latinism in Milton, *Par. Lost*, ix, 563: "How cam'st thou speakable of mute?"

34 20 *his diebus paucis*, *a few days ago*: the consular and other elections were held this year, as usual, toward the end of July.

34 22 *famae fortunis*, dat. after *insidiae comparantur*. — *per eosdem homines*, i.e. the same professional bribers (the *redemptor*, etc., referred to in sect. 16).

34 25 *aperto*, etc., *when the door to suspicion had once been opened*.

34 27 (SECT. 18.) *nam*: introducing Cicero's account of the significant incident referred to above in the words *pertenui argumento* (l. 24).

34 28 *reducebatur*: the successful candidate was escorted home by his friends after the election. — *Campo*: see note on p. 104, l. 7.

34 29 *Curio*: C. Scribonius Curio, one of the leaders of the aristocratic party, was always a good friend of Cicero's. Curio, like Hortensius and Metellus, was a man of excellent reputation. His support of Verres was due to political and social ties.

34 30 *honoris causā*: see note on *Rosc. Am.*, p. 3, l. 28. The words in brackets are probably not genuine.

35 2 *tamen*, i.e. in spite of Curio's open way of speaking.

35 4 *ratio*, *consideration*.

35 5 (SECT. 19.) *videt*, etc.: observe the hist. pres., marking a change to lively narrative. — *fornicem Fabianum*, the *Fabian Arch*, erected B.C. 109 by Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus, — one of the

earliest triumphal arches in Rome. It stood at the southern end of the Forum, and served as an entrance to it. Fig. 3 (Arch of Gallienus) shows the situation of such structures with respect to streets.

35 12 *defertur* signifies a formal announcement by some one person; *narrabat* means *told*, casually, as a piece of news. The use of tenses in *viderat* . . . *narrabat* is like that in the general condition in past time: § 518, *b* (309, *c*); cf. B. 302, 3; G. 594, N.¹; cf. H.-B. 579.

FIG. 3



35 14 *criminum ratione*, the nature of the charges.

35 15 *positam*, resting on.

35 16 *altius*, deeper.

35 18 (SECT. 20.) *ratiocinabantur*, reasoned (the imperf. describing a state of mind, and one existing in different persons).

35 20 *ipse*, etc.: cf. sect. 17, ll. 17-19.

35 22 *quod*, the fact that.

35 23 *negotiatores*, Roman citizens doing business in Sicily. — *omnes* . . . *litterae*, all kinds

of, etc. — *publicae*, official, from cities of Sicily (as *auctoritates*, above).

35 26 *existimationem*, opinion, i.e. their estimate of the character of Verres.

35 27 *unius*, i.e. Hortensius. — *moderatione*, control. — *vertentur*, are to turn on.

Chaps. VIII, IX, sect. 25. Metellus is chosen (by lot) to pre-
side over the Court of Extortion for the next year. Joy of Verres.
His attempts to defeat by bribery Cicero's election to the ædileship
revealed to Cicero. Cicero made anxious, but finally elected.

35 30 *quidem* (concessive), *it is true*: this criminal may be rescued,
but such a thing will not be allowed to happen again; the judicial power
will be given into other hands (i.e. those of the *equites*); cf. *de trans-*
ferendis iudiciis, below. — *nos*, i.e. we Senators.

36 1 (SECT. 21.) *hominis amplissimi*, i.e. Curio: the congratu-
lations of so honored a man showed the expected effect of the election
on this trial.

36 2 *nova*, *strange* (surprising). — *dissimulare*, *to conceal the fact that*, etc.

36 5 *sortirentur*, *were drawing their lots*: the particular posts or duties of coördinate magistrates (like the several prætors) were assigned by lot. — *Metello*: a brother of Q. Metellus Creticus, consul elect, and of L. Metellus, prætor in Sicily. — *obtigisset*, *had fallen to* (the regular word for this kind of assignment). — *ut . . . quaereret*, *to have charge of the Court of Extortion*: subst. clause of result; § 569, 2 (332, a, 2); B. 297, 2; G. 553, 3; H. 571, 1 (501, i, 1); H.-B. 521, 3, a.

36 6 *de pecuniis repetundis*, *of extortion* (lit. *concerning demanding back the [extorted] property*).

36 7 *factam*, *offered*. — *pueros*, *slaves*.

36 9 (SECT. 22.) *sane*, *you may be sure*. — *ne haec quidem*, etc., *this incident did not please me either*. — *neque . . . intellegebam*, i.e. his confidence in the integrity of Metellus was so great that he did not even yet see through the tricks of the defence.

36 10 *tanto opere*, *so very well* (with *intellegebam*).

36 12 *reperiebam*: the imperf. denotes a succession of items of information.

36 13 *senatore*, etc.: the Senator, a man of the same class as Verres, put the money to be used in the elections and trial into the hands of an *eques*, one of the class that had the management of all such financial operations. He retained, however, say (*quasi*) ten baskets, to be used directly to defeat Cicero's election as ædile.

36 15 *nomine*, *on account of*. — *divisores*, *managers*. The money to be used at elections was put into the hands of *sequestres* (election agents), who themselves made use of *divisores* to approach the voters personally. On this occasion, the exigency was so great that Verres (*istum*) summoned the *divisores* to his own house, without the mediation of *sequestres*.

36 16 (SECT. 23.) *omnia debere*, *was bound to do anything for me*.

36 20 *proximis*, *the last*.

36 23 *negasse audere*, *said they did not dare*.

36 24 *fortem*, *staunch* (ironical), in allusion to *audere* (l. 23).

36 25 *Romilia*, without *tribu* expressed, — the regular way of giving the name of a man's tribe. — *ex optima . . . disciplina*, *from the best school* (ironical), i.e. that of Verres' father.

36 26 *HS*: the defeat of Cicero would, therefore, cost nearly \$25,000; see §§ 632–635 (377–380); G. 493; H. 757, 2 (647); H.-B. 675.

36 28 *se unā facturos esse*, *that they would act with him*.

37 1 (SECT. 24.) A lively description of the embarrassment in which Cicero was placed at the end of July by the election and the trial, both coming on together.

37 2 in his *ipsis*, in that too (as well as the trial).

37 4 *agere . . . deterrebar*, from doing freely what, etc., I was deterred by, etc.: § 558, *b* (331, *e*, 2); B. 295, N.; G. 423, 2, N.²; H. 596, 2 (505, ii); H.-B. 587 and *a*.

37 5 *petitioni*, canvass.

37 7 *ratio*, good policy.

37 9 (SECT. 25.) *denuntiatio* esse, that a message was sent. This compound implies a peremptory and threatening message.

37 10 *primum* corresponds to *arcessit alter*, etc., p. 38, l. 4, below. — *ut venirent*: subj. of purpose, since *denuntiatio* est expresses a command; § 580, *a* (332, *h*); cf. B. 295, 1; G. 546, N.¹; H. 564 (540, iii); H.-B. 502, 3, *a*.

37 11 *sane liberos*, pretty independent, i.e. in refusing to come. If he had been consul, instead of merely consul elect, they would have had to come.

37 12 *venisse*: the subj. acc. is *eos*, the implied antecedent of *qui*.

37 13 *ceterorum*, i.e. those for consuls and prætors, which had lately been held.

37 14 *cursare* (historical infinitive), ran hither and thither.

37 15 *paternos amicos*: see p. 36, l. 26.

37 16 *appellare . . . et convenire*, accosted and conferred with.

37 18 *cuius*: the antecedent is *eiusdem* (l. 19). — *de fide*, i.e. his good faith to the Sicilians: probably a hint that Cicero himself had been approached with a bribe.

Sects. 26–31. Cicero learns of the efforts made to have the trial postponed to the next year in order that it might be brought before Metellus. The Sicilians are threatened by one of the consuls elect (Q. Metellus Creticus) (sects. 26–28). By that time not only would there be a favorably disposed presiding judge, but most of the jury would have been changed. It seemed easy to get the trial put off, for many holidays intervened (sects. 29–31).

37 26 (SECT. 26.) *eo*, in this course, i.e. postponing the trial. — *esse*: indir. disc.

37 27 The asterisk marks a defect in the text.

37 29 *praerogativam*, an earnest. In the *comitia centuriata*, it was determined by lot which century should first cast its vote. The vote

of this century, called *praerogativa* (*prae-rogo*), was superstitiously regarded as an omen or *earnest* of the result which it was likely to decide. Hence the word is here used of the effective support given to Metellus at the polls by Verres. The *praerogativa* which Q. Metellus gave to Verres, in return for the *praerogativae* of the comitia, is described in the next section.

38 3 (SECT. 27.) *cuiquam, for anything.*

38 4 *alter consul designatus*: Q. Cæcilius Metellus Creticus (see sect. 21). The three brothers, fast friends of Verres, were so situated as to promise the greatest help the next year, when Quintus would be consul, and Marcus prætor, presiding over the court of *Repetundae*, while Lucius was already pro-prætor in Sicily. Some of the Sicilians, therefore, obeyed the summons of Metellus, although they had disregarded that of Hortensius (sect. 25). The object of Metellus was to induce the Sicilians to withdraw the suit, or at any rate to refrain from appearing as witnesses.

38 7 *quaesiturum* (technical term), *was to preside over the court.*

38 13 (SECT. 28.) *quid faceres*: apodosis of cont. to fact construction, with protasis implied in *innocente*.

38 15 *alienissimum, no kin whatever of yours.*

38 16 *dictitat, says incessantly* (see next section). — *alicui* depends upon *videatur*.

38 17 *ignoret*, subj. of characteristic.

38 18 (SECT. 29.) *fato, ut ceteros, etc.*: the Metelli seemed born to hold office. Cicero here alludes to a verse written by the poet Nævius, a hundred and fifty years before: "*Fató Metelli Rómae fiunt cónsules.*"

38 22 *populi existimationi, reputation with the people.* — *M'. Glabronem*: observe the skill with which this compliment to the prætor before whom Cicero is now arguing the case, and the following compliments to the *iudices*, are put into the mouth of Verres.

38 23 *illud*: referring to what follows. Cicero makes Verres point out the changes in the jury which must follow from changes in the government that is to come in with the new year.

38 24 *conlega*: both Cæsonius and Cicero were *aediles designati*.

38 25 *expediat*: fut. apodosis with *conemur* as its protasis, but hardly to be distinguished from subj. of characteristic; cf. § 534 (319, headnote).

38 27 *Iuniano consilio*: referring to a case four years before, in which wholesale bribery had been proved, so that the presiding prætor, Junius, as well as almost the entire *consilium* (body of jurors), had

been stamped with infamy. Cæsonius, a member of the jury, had been proof against corruption, and had disclosed the whole affair (in *medium protulit*).

38 29 *hunc iudicem, him as juryman.* — *ex Kal. Ian.*: after the New Year; for at that time he would be excluded from the panel by his *ædileship*.

38 32 (SECT. 30.) *P. Sulpicius*: he had probably just been elected *quæstor*.

FIG. 4

39 1 *Non. Dec.* (Dec. 5): on this day the new *quæstors* entered on their office.

39 3 *L. Cassius*: the family characteristic here stated was proverbial (*Cassiani iudices*).

39 6 *tribuni militares*: at this time legion-commanders. — *non iudicabunt, will not serve as jurors*.

39 7 *subsortiemur*, i.e. we shall draw another to fill his place. This is the regular use of *sub* in similar compounds: as *suffectus, subrogatus*, etc.

39 9 *prope toto*: the jury, therefore, apparently consisted of about twelve or fifteen.

39 13 (SECT. 31.) *Nonae*, etc.: it was, therefore, about 3 P.M. of the 5th of August.

39 15 *votivos*: these games were in celebration of Pompey's victory over the Marian party in Spain (B.C. 72). The votive games would occupy from Aug. 16 to Sept. 1 (August had at this time only 29 days); on Sept. 4 began the *Ludi Romani*, continuing till the 19th. The intervening days (Sept. 2, 3) were of no account for the trial, so that it could not be resumed before Sept. 20, a suspension of 34 days (*prope quadraginta*). The *Ludi Victoriae* (established by Sulla in honor of his victory) would continue from Oct. 27 to Nov. 1, and the *Ludi Plebeii* from Nov. 4 to Nov. 17. All these games were sacred festivals, during which business was suspended: the time was occupied with religious observances, accompanied by races and dramatic entertainments.

39 18 *tum denique, not till then*.

39 20 *Victoriae*: see Fig. 4 (from the Column of Trajan).



39 21 *perpauci*: for the month of December was full of festivals.

39 23 *rem integrum*, i.e. from the beginning. The zeal of the prosecution would have flagged, the public interest would have cooled down, and the jury would be almost wholly new. The case would therefore have to be taken up *de novo*.

39 25 *non retinuissem*, i.e. I should have challenged him. Metellus was now one of the jurors.

39 25 (SECT. 32.) *nunc*, opposed to *si diffusus essem*, above.

39 26 *eo*, etc. (abl. abs.), *with him as jurymen*.

39 27 *iurato*, *on oath*. The *iudices* were sworn; the prætor was not. Metellus might therefore be trusted to vote honestly as a juror, though he might, when prætor, connive at the corruption of the jurymen. Cicero ran less risk of offending Metellus by thus accusing him of extreme partisanship than if he had accused him of perjury.

Sects. 32-50. To prevent postponement, Cicero will push the trial, dispensing with the usual long opening argument. He is forced to this by the tactics of Hortensius (sects. 32, 33). Cicero will oppose the arrogance of Hortensius and offers himself as the opponent of any who shall hereafter attempt to bribe the courts. The illegal domination of Hortensius is dangerous to justice. It must be met by proofs of judicial corruption, which are abundant (sects. 34-39). The acquittal of Verres will be subversive of the whole judicial system (sects. 40-42). The jurors are urged to vindicate the courts (sects. 43, 45). All Rome is on the watch, and bribery is sure to be detected. Not Verres, but the senatorial courts are on trial (sects. 46-50).

The skill of the argument in sects. 32-50 is remarkable. Cicero contrives, without directly asserting that Hortensius is guilty of judicial corruption, to suggest that he is in a measure responsible for its prevalence. He declares his intention of devoting his ædileship to exposing such practices, and adds that he expects to be opposed by Hortensius. He calls attention to several notorious cases of bribery which he means to use as illustrations in pressing his reforms. Then, in a moment, he makes it clear, by a sudden turn, that he has not been digressing, but simply accumulating force for his main point: "How shall I feel," he asks suddenly (sect. 40), "if I find this present case of Verres added to the long list of instances of corruption? His guilt is clear: IT IS THE COURT THAT IS ON TRIAL!" In this way what appears at the outset to be a personal attack on the opposing counsel

is made a most effective means for the introduction of the central point of the whole oration.

39 31 legitimo tempore: he had a right to use twenty days for developing the points of the prosecution.

40 1 capiam, i.e. by showing, in a long speech, how carefully he had prepared his case.

40 4 ne elabatur, with **periculum est**, which takes the constr. of a verb of fearing.

40 6 possit: see § 535, *a* (320, *a*); B. 283, 2; G. 631, 2; H. 591 (503, i); H.-B. 521, 1.

40 7 (SECT. 33.) perpetua oratione, a continuous argument, before bringing up the witnesses. This is what we possess in the five speeches of the *Accusatio*, which, in the usual order of proceeding, would have been delivered before bringing up the witnesses, but which were in fact never spoken at all (see Introd. to the oration, page 28). — **percipi, reaped:** the regular term for gathering crops.

40 8 potuit, might have been: § 517, *c* (308, *c*); B. 304, 3, *a*; G. 597, R.³; H. 583 (511, 1, N.³); H.-B. 582, 3, *a*.

40 9 publicis: see note on p. 35, l. 23. — **tabulis, records.** — **auctoritatibus, documents.**

40 10 res omnis: here, after stating his plan briefly, Cicero goes off into a seeming digression against Hortensius. In this he shows clearly one of his principal motives in undertaking the prosecution, namely, to overthrow the latter's excessive control of the courts. The attack is skilfully introduced. His sole reason, he says, for departing from the ordinary course of procedure is that Hortensius does not wish to meet him in fair legal fight. The sally against Hortensius, again, serves as a transition to Cicero's final appeal to the sense of shame and the prudence of the court.

40 11 diluendis, explicandis: technical terms in argument (see Vocab.).

40 14 ex tua natura: Hortensius, like M. Metullus, was personally an amiable and honorable man, though pledged to a bad cause.

40 16 rationi, scheme, course, looking to the method; **consilio, plan of action,** looking to the end. Cicero contrasts them more than once.

40 17 (SECT. 34.) binos ludos, i.e. Pompey's games and the Roman.

40 18 comperendinem, close my case (lit. *adjourn over*). After the testimony was all in, it was customary to adjourn over to the next day but one (**comperendinare**), in order to give opportunity for a rehearing (usually a brief one). When this stage had been reached, there was

no chance for further postponement. Cicero's determination to bring about a *comperendinatio* before Pompey's games — i.e. within ten days — settled the case in his favor; for, as has been shown, the only hope of the defence lay in putting off the trial, Hortensius having absolutely nothing to say in behalf of his client's innocence.

40 19 *necessarium, unavoidable* (not a mere shrewd trick like that of Hortensius).

40 23 *id*: refers forward to *eos velle*, etc. (l. 24). — *amplum et praeclarum, an honor and distinction* (translating as nouns).

40 25 *innocentiae* (an almost technical term), *purity of administration* in Sicily (see Introd. to the oration).

40 26 *maius quiddam*: what this was is explained in sect. 35.

40 28 (SECT. 35.) *illud*: refers to *istum . . . vocari* (l. 29).

40 31 *potentia, domineering* (i.e. his illegal control of the courts); *cupiditas* (in a bad sense), *unscrupulous eagerness* (for gaining your case).

40 33 *interponeretur*: for fut. ind. of the dir. disc. — *nunc*: opposed to the time of *videbatur*.

41 1 *regnum iudiciorum, lording it over the courts*.

41 2 *homines*, i.e. the corrupt senatorial jurors.

41 4 *inruere*, etc. *to be bent on making themselves hateful and offensive*. — *hoc*, i.e. to break down Hortensius's control, and the corruption of a few Senators.

41 6 *nervos aetatis*: Cicero was now 36.

41 8 (SECT. 36.) *ordo*, i.e. the Senate. — *paucorum*, artfully put so as not to offend the whole body.

41 12 *loco: the Rostra* (see Vocab., under *rostrum*).

41 13 *secum agere*: the technical expression for transacting business in the *comitia* was *agere cum populo* (or *plebe*). Cicero refers to the office of curule aedile, upon which he was to enter January 1. One of the most important functions of this magistrate was the administration of criminal justice (*de hominibus improbis*) in cases where there had been an appeal from the sentence of a court to the judgment of the public assembly.

41 14 *munus, service*. The word also means the *public games*, which were given to the people by the aediles especially; hence there is a kind of pun here.

41 16 *moneo*, etc.: observe the climax. — *deponere, deposit* with the *sequestres* (see note on p. 36, l. 15).

41 17 *accipere, take* (money); *recipere, undertake* to do anything (upon request or the like). — *polliceri, offer*.

41 18 *interpretes, go-betweens*: the *divisores* are probably meant.

41 19 potentiam: it is hardly accidental that this is the same word used above (sect. 35, l. 31) of the influence of Hortensius. In the next section Cicero expressly asserts that he expects to meet with all possible opposition from the latter.

41 22 (SECT. 37.) erit, will be (it is true): notice the emphatic position, opposing it to the clause with **tamen** (l. 24). — **imperio et**

FIG. 5



potestate, military and civil power. Of the regular magistrates, all possessed *potestas*, i.e. power in general (including military power); but only consuls and prætors possessed the *imperium*, — i.e. sovereign power, as of a general in the field, somewhat limited, however, in the city by special privileges of Roman citizens.

41 28 commemorabuntur, shall be mentioned (by me). — **certis rebus, well-ascertained facts.**

41 29 agentur, made ground of action. — **inter decem annos**, i.e. since Sulla's *lex iudiciaria*, transferring the courts to the senatorial order (see note on Rosc. Am., p. 2, l. 1).

42 1 (SECT. 38.) quinquaginta, i.e. from the law of Caius Gracchus, B.C. 123, to that of Sulla, B.C. 80.

42 2 ne tenuissima quidem suspicio: one of the exaggerations of the advocate. If the courts were really worse in B.C. 70 than they had been in 90, it was simply because the times were worse.

42 4 sublata, taken away. — **populi Romani**, etc., i.e. the ability of the people to hold in check the senatorial order by means of the tribunician power suspended by Sulla (see note on p. 43, l. 32).

42 5 Q. Calidius: praetor, B.C. 79; condemned for extortion in Spain. It seems that Calidius, being condemned *de repetundis*, with bitter irony assailed the bribed jurors on account of the smallness of the bribe for which he was condemned, saying that it was not respectable (**honestum**) to condemn an ex-praetor for so small a sum. The allusion shows that the corruption was notorious and universal.

42 6 HS triciens: 3,000,000 *sestertii* = \$150,000 (nearly); § 634 (379); G. p. 493; H. 757 (647, iv, 1); H.-B. 675, 2. — **praetorium**: an ex-magistrate kept the rank of the highest office he had held, — as *consularis*, *praetorius*, *aedilicius*.

42 7 P. Septimio (Scævola), condemned B.C. 72; the damages were increased because of his connection with the odious *consilium Iugianum* (sect. 29). The amount extorted was estimated in a separate process (*litis aestimatio*), and in this case the money taken in bribery was included in the reckoning.

42 14 (SECT. 39.) inventi sint represents an hist. perf., and hence takes the secondary sequence (**exirent**): see § 485, *j* (287, *i*); cf. B. 268, 7, *b*; G. 517, R.¹; H.-B. 479, *a*.

42 15 sortiente: the jurymen were drawn by lot by the presiding officer; in the case mentioned there was collusion between Verres and the persons drawn, so that the lot was a mere form. — **qui . . . exirent** (purp. clause), *to be drawn for* [the case of] *a defendant to condemn him without a hearing* (through a corrupt bargain between Verres and the packed jury).

42 19 (SECT. 40.) iam vero, and finally (introducing the climax of all). — **illam**, i.e. the one described in the passage **hoc factum esse**, etc.

42 21 discoloribus signis: see note on *color*, p. 34, l. 16. The case referred to was one in which Hortensius was counsel.

42 23 acturum esse, will attend to (i.e. officially, as *aedile*: cf. the use of *agere*, above).

42 24 (CHAP. XIV.) In this chapter Cicero reaches the climax of his accusations and insinuations against Hortensius, and at the same time makes a clever transition to the case in hand (l. 28), having worked up to his main point, which he proceeds to state with great force, — that it is not Verres that is on trial, but the court itself.

42 28 *hominem*, i.e. Hortensius. — *cuius*: obj. gen.

42 30 *secum . . . agi*, he was doing very well (see Vocab., under *ago*).

42 31 *in rem suam*, into his own pocket.

42 32 *patronis*: see note, Rosc. Am., sect. 4, p. 3, l. 17.

43 3 (SECT. 41.) *quod*, at which (with *commoveri*, l. 6): cf. § 390, c (238, b); B. 176, 2; G. 333, 1; H. 416, 2 (378, 2); H.-B. 396, 2.

43 4 *apud Glabronem*, i.e. in the preliminary proceedings. — *reiciundis iudicibus* (locat. abl.), at the time of challenging (making up the jury).

43 6 *fore uti*, that the result would be.

43 8 *tolleretur*, should be abolished (purp. clause with *legatos mittent*, which is equivalent to a verb of requesting).

43 14 *victoriae*, i.e. in the courts. They could endure it if a man stole only enough to satisfy his own avarice (*sibi ac liberis suis*), but they cannot afford to be robbed of enough besides to secure him an acquittal by bribery, if guilty (*nocentissimi victoriae*). Cf. the similar argument in Burke's Opening Speech on the Impeachment of Warren Hastings: "If, from any appearance of chicane in the court, justice should fail, all men will say, 'Better there were no courts at all.'"

43 20 (SECT. 42.) *animo*: abl. of means. — *maiore . . . odio*: abl. of quality.

Sects. 43–50. Sudden and powerful appeal to the jurors to save the senatorial courts from present infamy and threatened destruction.

43 24 (SECT. 43.) *loco*, point (raised in his argument).

43 29 *contemnimur*: Cicero uses the first person to include himself as a member of the Senate.

43 32 (SECT. 44.) *tribuniciam potestatem*: referring chiefly to the power of the tribunes to try criminal cases before the *comitia tributa*; this power, greatly abridged by Sulla, had been restored by a law of Pompey early in this year, B.C. 70.

43 33 *verbo*, in name. — *re vera*, in fact. — *illam*, the tribunician power (because this was a check on the power of the Senators).

44 1 *Catulum*: Q. Lutatius Catulus was the best and most eminent man of the aristocracy.

44 2 *fugit, has escaped.*

44 3 *referente, consulting* [the Senate]: the technical expression for bringing a matter before the Senate for action.

44 4 *rogatus*: each Senator in turn was asked his opinion (*sententiam*) by the consul or other presiding officer; cf. *hos sententiam rogo*, Cat. i, sect. 9.

44 5 *patres conscriptos*: see note on Cat. i, sect. 9, p. 103, l. 6.

44 8 *fuisse desideraturos* (the regular way of expressing the contrary to fact apodosis in indir. disc.), *would have missed*: § 589, b, 2 (337, b, 2); B. 321, A, 2; G. 656, N.²; H. 647 (527, iii); H.-B. 581, b, 1.

44 9 (SECT. 45.) *contionem habuit, made a speech*: *contio* means, strictly, an assembly called for the purpose of listening to discussion merely (so in l. 12, below). — *ad urbem*, i.e. in the Campus Martius, not in the city. Pompey was elected in his absence, and while still clothed with the military *imperium*: he could not therefore enter the city to meet the citizens, but called them to him outside the walls.

44 10 *ubi, in which.*

44 12 *in eo, at that point* (properly *on that point*).

44 16 *suam* by its emphatic position gives the force of the English, *what THEY desired*.

44 20 (SECT. 46.) *religione, regard for oath.*

44 21 *tribuniciam*, i.e. the law referred to in the note on sect. 44. — *unum, one, it is true*; but since he was *a man of no means at all* (*vel tenuissimum*), his conviction was no proof of the integrity of the courts. The present trial will afford the people the criterion they wish.

44 29 (SECT. 47.) *nihil sit*, etc., i.e. this is simply a case of guilt and money; there are no political or other disturbing influences. To acquit him, then, will be to admit that you are bribed.

44 31 *gratia, personal popularity.*

45 1 (SECT. 48.) *agam, conduct.*

45 2 *res, facts.* — *manifestas*: a technical word denoting direct proof, not circumstantial evidence.

45 3 *a vobis . . . contendere, urge upon you.*

45 6 *eorum*, i.e. of the defence.

45 8 (SECT. 49.) *vos*: opposed to former juries, which have occasioned the scandal.

45 9 *huic ordini*: dat. of agent; § 375 (232, a); B. 189, 2; G. 354; H. 431 (388, 1); H.-B. 373, 2.

45 10 *post haec*, etc., i.e. since the reorganization of the courts by Sulla (see note on Rosc. Am., sect. 1).

45 11 *utimur, have.* — *splendore, personal distinction*, from wealth and exploits. — *dignitate, dignity*, from rank and office.

45 12 *si . . . offensum, if there is any slip* (a euphemism).

45 17. (SECT. 50.) *opto, pray.* Observe the adroit union of compliment and threat in this passage, which at the same time forms the transition to the appeal to the prætor presiding.

Sects. 51, 52. Appeal to Glabrio, the presiding prætor, to prevent bribery.

45 28 (SECT. 51.) *is:* referring to the Senate. — *iudicio:* abl. of means.

45 30 *qui sis, what sort of man you are.*

46 1 *reddere, pay back.* — *fac . . . veniat:* § 565 (331, f, R.); cf. B. 295, 8; G. 553, 1 (end); H. 565, 4 (499, 2); H.-B. 502, 3, footnote 2.

46 2 *legis Aciliae:* this (probably B.C. 101) provided that there should be neither *ampliatio* (further hearing) nor *comperendinatio* (see note on sect. 34, p. 40, l. 18) in cases of *repetundae*. All earlier laws were superseded by the Cornelian law of Sulla.

46 4 (SECT. 52.) *summae auctoritates, strongest influences*, especially family traditions, etc. To the Roman mind an *auctor*, in this sense, was a pattern for imitation.

46 5 *quae . . . non sinant:* best regarded as a purpose clause; cf. § 531, 2, N. (317, N.).

46 11 *ut ne quis, etc.:* § 537, a, N. (319, a, N.); G. 545, R.¹; H. (499, 1); cf. H.-B. 502, 3, a, footnote 2.

46 14 *nocenti reo, etc., for the accused, if guilty, his great wealth has had more weight to increase* (lit. towards) *the suspicion of guilt than (to secure) a means of safety.*

Sects. 53–56. Cicero states his plan for preventing delay. He will introduce his witnesses at once, without preliminary argument. Brief statement of the charges against Verres. End.

46 17 (SECT. 53.) *mihi certum est, for my part* (emph.) *I am resolved.* — *non committere, not to allow* (in the weak sense of *letting it occur* by mistake or fault). — *ut . . . mutetur, to be changed;* § 568, N.¹ (332, e); G. 553, 1; cf. H. 566, 1 (498, ii, N.²). — *nobis* (eth. dat.), *our.*

46 19 *servi, etc.:* Hortensius and Metellus (sects. 25, 27), while consuls elect, had sent for the Sicilians, but of course without any authority to enforce their coming. Cicero suggests that, if the case is put off till the next year, the summons may be repeated, this time by means of *licitors*. Each consul was attended by twelve of these officers, who had

the power of arresting and coercing (see Manil. Law, note on sect. 32, p. 81, l. 15).

46 20 *novo exemplo, in an unheard-of manner.*

46 23 *ius suum, their [lost] rights.*

46 24 *eorum*: this word suggests in a skilfully vague way that Verres, the Metelli, and Hortensius are all in the same conspiracy, as it were, to rob the Sicilians, Verres having used his *imperium* to carry out the actual robbery, the others using theirs to protect him by intimidating the victims.

46 27 (SECT. 54.) *nobis responderi*, i.e. the argument for the defence to be made.

46 28 *adducta sit*: § 593 (342); B. 324, 1; G. 663, 1; H. 652 (529, ii); H.-B. 539; if this were not dependent on *responderi*, it would be fut. perf. ind.

46 30 *comitiorum, ludorum*: the trial came just between the elections and Pompey's votive games (sect. 31).

46 31 *censendi causā, on account of the census-taking (registration).* At this time censors were in office, for the first time since Sulla's domination: they were holding a registration of property and voters, at which citizens from all parts of Italy were obliged to report. The importance of proceeding with the trial while Rome was thus filled with citizens and provincials is obvious.

46 32 *vestrum, nostram (mine), and omnium* (next page) are predicate after *esse* (p. 47, l. 2).

47 1 *quid agatur* (ind. quest.) depends on the verbal noun *scientiam*, as the next clause does on *memoriam*.

47 2 *omnium*, i.e. not the inhabitants of Rome alone.

47 3 (SECT. 55.) *principes*: the two distinguished brothers, L. and M. Lucullus.

47 5 *ita testis constituam*, etc.: this is the *crimen ratio* (sect. 19, l. 14). Cicero's plan appears to be so to arrange his witnesses that their examination shall make the usual long introductory *accusatio* unnecessary. He will, he says, produce his witnesses in such an order and with such introduction in each case as to bring out the *crimen totum* in the course of these proceedings. When he has explained what he expects to prove in a given instance, he will immediately bring forward the appropriate witnesses, and so on till the whole case is in.

47 6 *crimen totum, the impeachment as a whole. — crimen* (below), *the special charge of extortion* (stated formally in the next section), the only charge for which Verres was really on trial.

47 10 *dantur*, are offered.—in *singulas res*, to each point.

47 11 *illis*, the counsel for the defence.

47 13 *altera actione*, i.e. after the *comperendinatio*: in this sense the speeches of the *accusatio* are correctly called *Actio Secunda* (see note above).

47 16 *haec* (referring forward to sect. 56), etc., *this is all the Accusatio there will be in the first Action*.

47 19 (SECT. 56.) *quadringentiens* [*centena milia*] *sestertium*, 40,000,000 *sestertii*, = \$2,000,000 (nearly): § 634 (379); G. p. 493; H. 757 (647, iv, 1); H.-B. 675, 2.

47 23 *habuissemus*: cont. to fact protasis regularly retained, without change of mood or tense, in indir. disc.; § 589, *b* (337, *b*); B. 321, B; G. 659; H. 647 (527, iii); H.-B. 581, *b*, N.; the apodosis is *opus fuisse* for *opus fuit*, *there would have been no need*: § 517, *c* (308, *c*); B. 304, 3, *a*; G. 597, R.³ *a*; H. 525, 1 (476, 4); H.-B. 582, 3, *a*.

47 25 *Dixi*, *I have done*: a common formal ending.

THE PLUNDER OF SYRACUSE

Sects. 1, 2. Contrast between the treatment of Syracuse by the conqueror Marcellus in time of war and its treatment by Verres, the governor, in time of peace.

PAGE 48. LINE 3. (SECT. 1.) *aliquando*, *at last*, implying impatience, here assumed as a kind of apology to his hearers for the length of his account.

48 5 *Marcello*: M. Claudius Marcellus, of a noble plebeian family (all the other families of the Claudian *gens* were patrician), was the ablest general the Romans had in the early years of the Second Punic War, but illiterate and cruel. His capture of Syracuse was in B.C. 212. He was killed in battle B.C. 208.

The contrast in sect. 1 is a brilliant one; nevertheless, the orator exaggerates, as on so many occasions. "Not only did Marcellus stain his military honor by permitting a general pillage of the wealthy mercantile city, in the course of which Archimedes and many other citizens were put to death, but the Roman Senate lent a deaf ear to the complaints which the Syracusans afterwards presented regarding that celebrated general, and neither returned to individuals their property nor restored to the city its freedom" (Mommsen).

48 8 imperatoris: this title, properly belonging to every holder of the *imperium*, was by usage assumed by the commander only after his first considerable victory. — **cohortem**, *train of courtiers*, etc.: the provincial magistrates, representing the Roman *imperium*, had almost a royal suite, as well as other insignia of royalty.

48 12 (SECT. 2.) omitto: a good example of the rhetorical device known as *praeteritio*. — **locis**, i.e. in the other speeches of the *Accusatio*.

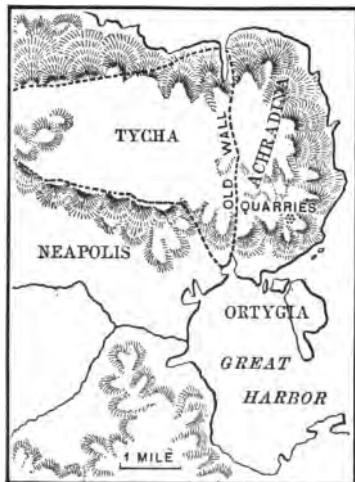
48 13 forum: every ancient town had its central market-place or square (*forum*, ἀγορά), an open space, used for trading, public assemblies, and the administration of justice. The same feature exists in European towns at the present day.

49 4 clausus fuisset: Marcellus had been obliged to starve out the city. — **Cilicum**: Cilicia was the chief seat of the organized bands of pirates who ruled the Mediterranean at this time.

49 10 illis rebus, i.e. the plunder of temples, etc.

Sects. 3-5. Situation and topography of Syracuse.

FIG. 6



49 11 (SECT. 3.) maximam: the circuit of its walls was about 180 *stadia*, = more than 20 miles.

49 13 ex omni aditu limits praeclaro ad aspectum.

49 14 in aedificatione, etc., i.e. enclosed by the buildings of the city. Ancient harbors (as at Athens) were often at a considerable distance from the city.

49 16 coniunguntur: Ortygia (or *Insula*), the site of the original town, had an independent harbor on each side connected by a narrow channel. This channel is the *exitus* mentioned.

50 2 (SECT. 4.) Hieronis: Hiero II, king of Syracuse (B.C. 270 to about 216), who was during most of his reign a steadfast ally of Rome.

50 5 Dianae: the quail, ὀρνίς (whence the name *Ortygia*), was sacred to Diana (Artemis). — **istius**, i.e. of Verres.

50 7 Arethusa : for the myth of Arethusa and Alpheus, see Ovid, *Met.* v. 573-641 ; Gayley, *Classic Myths*. For view of the fountain, see Virgil's *Eclogues*, p. 29.

50 10 (SECT. 5.) Achradina, the plain and table-land north of Ortygia.

50 11 prytaneum : the building in which the city was conceived to have its home. Here was the hearth, sacred to Vesta, whence colonists carried the sacred fire to kindle a new hearth in the *prytaneum* of their new home. It was also used for courts of justice, public banquets, etc. Such public buildings were usually grouped round the forum in the centre of the city.

50 13 urbis, i.e. Achradina. — perpetua, running its whole length.

50 14 continentur, are lined in continuous rows.

50 16 gymnasium : the place for exercise and baths, with porticos, groves, and halls.

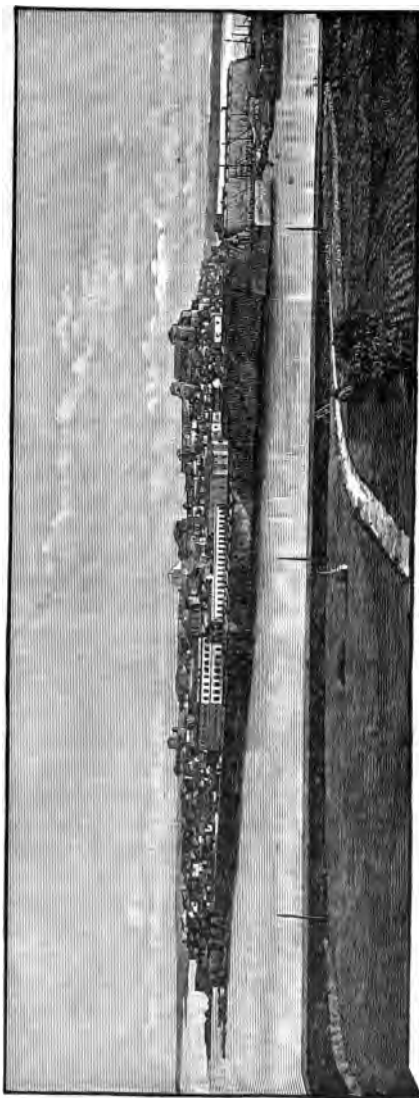


FIG. 7. — VIEW OF MODERN SYRACUSE

50 19 *coaedificata, built up.* — **Neapolis**, i.e. "the new city." — **quam ad summam**, *at the highest point of which.*

Sects. 6, 7. **Marcellus**, the conqueror at Syracuse: compare **Verres**, the governor.

51 4 (SECT. 6.) **pulchritudinem**: the English would put it less abstractly, — *this beautiful city.*

51 8 *in, in respect to.* — **habuit victoriae rationem**, *had regard for the right of victory.*

51 10 **deportare**: a Roman custom, imitated in the nineteenth century by Napoleon. — **possent**, subj. of characteristic. — **humanitatis**, *the part of humanity.*

51 15 (SECT. 7.) **Honoris**, etc.: the worship of abstractions was a characteristic of the Roman religion. **Marcellus** restored the temple of Honor and built the temple of Virtus; the two were so connected that in common parlance they were referred to as a single edifice.

51 16 **in aedibus**, i.e. in his own house in town.

51 18 **ornamento**, i.e. as being free from stolen treasures.

51 19 **deum nullum**: translate, in order to keep the emphasis of the position, *of the gods not one* (i.e. not a single statue).

51 21 **comparetis**, i.e. in renown and in personal character.

51 22 **pacem cum bello**, etc.: implying that the administration of **Verres** in time of peace was worse than the armed capture by **Marcellus**. — **forum et iuris dictionem**, *law and justice*: the **forum** is mentioned as being the place where the praetor administered justice; **iuris dictio** was his special function (see note on **Verres**, i, sect. 12, p. 32, l. 13).

Sects. 8–17. Details of the robberies of **Verres**.

52 1 (SECT. 8.) **aedis Minervae**: the illustration shows how this ancient temple of Minerva in Syracuse has been made over into a church.

52 4 **tamen in bello**: translate *though in war, still*, etc. The particle **tamen** ("still") often suggests a concession ("although"), not expressed, but loosely implied in the context or the circumstances; here the implied concession is "though the rights of an enemy in war are unlimited." — **religionum**, *things sacred*. — **consuetudinis**, i.e. things hallowed by use.

52 6 **Agathocli**: tyrant of Syracuse, B.C. 317–289. (Fig. 8, a coin of Agathocles, shows the head of Persephone, and on the reverse a figure of Victory erecting a trophy.)

52 9 **visendum**: see **Manil.**, sect. 40, p. 85, l. 6, note.

52 10 profana fecisset: the Romans had a formula by which they called away (*evocare*) and gained over to their side the tutelary deities of any cities they were besieging. Of course, the temples of these gods then lost all their sanctity and became profane buildings. With the same idea the true name of Rome and that of its tutelary divinity were said to be kept as a mystery, lest they should become known to an enemy, who might thus disarm the city of its protector. Notwithstanding this doctrine, the Romans were often, as in the case of Marcellus, prevented by religious feeling (*religione*) from violating the sacred edifices of conquered cities. Often, too, they transferred the worship of the deities in question to Rome. On the whole idea, cf. *Æneid*, ii. 351, and note.

53 1 iam belongs with *sacra religiosaque*.

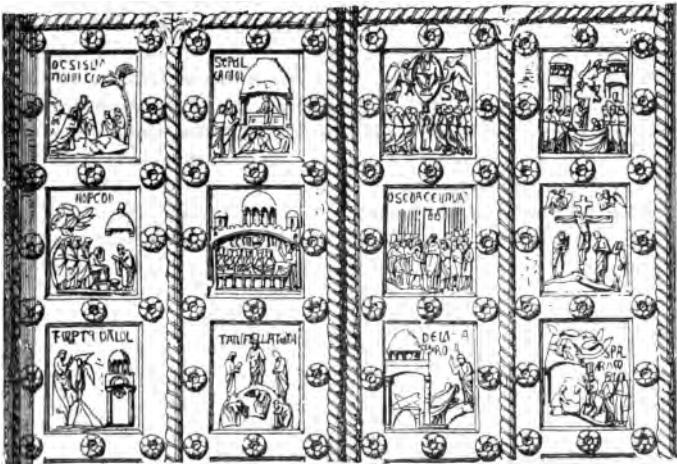
53 6 (SECT. 9.) id quod, *what*.

53 9 deberet: subj. of characteristic.

FIG. 8



FIG. 9



53 13 in quibus erant, upon which were represented.

53 16 cognitione formarum, acquaintance with their features.

53 18 tamen: see note on p. 52, l. 4.

53 20 (SECT. 10.) valvis: such ornamentation may be seen in a mediæval example in Fig. 9 (doors of the Cathedral at Pisa).

53 23 tam . . . cupidum, that I am so eager (in appos. with quod).

53 30 illi, i.e. the Greeks, as being over-fond of art. The Romans were inclined to look down upon culture and the fine arts as being

less manly than politics and war; cf. the famous passage in the Æneid, vi. 846-853.

FIG. 10



54 2 argumenta, subjects or stories (in relief); cf. Æneid, vi. 20, and note.

54 3 (SECT. 11.) Gorgonis: the head of Medusa, a favorite subject of ancient art. See Fig. 10, from an ancient marble mask.

54 6 bullas, i.e. knobs, similar to those in Fig. 11.

54 11 in hoc nomine, at this item (i.e. wondering why Verres should have taken these).

54 12 commoveri, were surprised.

54 13 satis esset, i.e. they were only curiosities. Any natural object which was, in the view of the ancients, out of the common order of nature was regarded as a *monstrum* or *prodigium*, and as therefore associated in some way with the gods; hence such objects were frequently dedicated in temples.

54 16 id merely repeats hastas.

54 17 (SECT. 12.) nam explains (ironically) why he asks the last question. A passion for art might, he suggests, excuse the theft of such an object as the Sappho, but the stealing of the bamboos was a wanton sacrilege.

54 21 potius, etc., rather than this most tasteful and cultivated man. — haberet: § 444 (268); B. 277; G. 265; H. 559, 4 (484, v); H.-B. 503.

54 22 nimirum (continuing the irony), of course.

54 23 nostrum, of us (emph.), opp. to Verres.

54 25 eat (hort. subj.), *must go*. — **ad aedem Felicitatis**: the temple of *Felicitas* was adorned with the spoils of conquered Corinth. Catulus had adorned his temple of *Fortuna*, and Metellus his portico, with splendid works of art.

54 27 istorum, Verres and his friends. — **Tusculanum, villa at Tusculum** (about 15 miles southeast of Rome) where the wealthy Romans, Hortensius among the rest, had splendid country-houses.

54 28 ornatum, i.e. as it was on festal days. — **commodarit, lent**: such works of art were often placed temporarily in the Forum; cf. our modern "loan exhibitions."

54 31 operari, *mere day-laborer*: said in contempt of Verres's pretensions to culture. — **studia, fine tastes**. — **delicias, luxurious pleasures** (both ironical).

55 1 appositior, *better fitted*. — **ad ferenda, etc., to carry** (as a porter) *than to carry off* (as a connoisseur): a sarcasm on Verres's coarse and heavy build.

55 5 (SECT. 13.) **Graeculus**: in contemptuous allusion to his pretence of taste. — **subtiliter iudicat, is a fine connoisseur of**.

55 7 nunc, *now* (as it is) opposed to *si . . . tulisset*.

56 2 (SECT. 14.) **parinum** (corrupt and meaningless): the common reading is **parvum**; perhaps the old conjecture **Parium**, of *Parian marble*, is best.

56 7 **Libero patre**: not *Liber his father*, but *father Liber*, **pater** being a common attribute of Liber as well as of Mars and other gods. **Liberi filius** (l. 6) is spurious.

56 9 (SECT. 15.) **Iovem**: the statue was of *Zeὺς οὐρανός*, god of favorable weather, identified, from some fancied resemblance, with *Jupiter imperator*.

56 10 suo: the emphatic position continues the emphasis on **Iovem**.

FIG. 11



56 13 Flamininus: T. Quinctius Flamininus (Fig. 12, from a coin), who defeated Philip of Macedon at Cynoscephalæ, B.C. 197.

56 16 in Ponti ore: the Thracian Bosphorus, the strait extending from Constantinople to the Black Sea, about 17 miles.

56 18 sua: § 301, *b* (196, *c*); cf. B. 244, 4; G. 309, 2; H. 503, 2 (449, 2); H.-B. 264, 2. — **Capitolio:** the Capitol, or Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, had three *cellae*, or chapels, sacred to the Capitoline triad, Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva. This was now the most illustrious temple, "the earthly abode," of Jupiter.

56 24 incolae, residents, i.e. persons

FIG. 12



FIG. 13



FIG. 14



of foreign birth who made Syracuse their home, without having obtained citizenship; **advenae** (next line), *visitors*.

56 28 (SECT. 16.) adventu, abl. of cause.

57 2 (SECT. 17.) mensas Delphicas: tables with three legs, like the Delphic tripod (see Figs. 13, 14); **vasa Corinthia** were made of a kind of bronze, of peculiar beauty and very costly.

Sects. 18-21. Robberies of works of art are especially odious to men of Greek blood.

57 17 (SECT. 18.) levia et contemnenda: cf. note on p. 53, l. 30.

57 22 fanorum, shrines: the word indicates the consecrated spot rather than the temple or altar erected upon it.

57 27 (SECT. 19.) nisi forte: introducing, as usual, an absurd supposition.

57 28 desierunt, ceased, i.e. by the transference of the courts to the Senators.

58 2 Crasso: L. Licinius Crassus, the famous orator, and Quintus Scaevola, *pontifex maximus*, the famous jurist and statesman, were close friends, and colleagues in nearly every office. They were curule ædiles, B.C. 103, and gave the first exhibition of lion-fights. The splendor of their ædileship was the work of Crassus, a man of elegant and luxurious tastes, while Scaevola was moderate and simple in his habits. — **Claudio:** probably a brother of Claudia, the wife of Tiberius Gracchus. In his ædileship, B.C. 99, he exhibited fights of elephants.

58 4 commercium: Crassus and Claudius would have bought such objects of art if anybody could have done it.

58 5 fuisse, sc. commercium.

58 9 (SECT. 20.) referri, be entered, has for subject *pretio . . . abalienasse*.

58 12 rebus istis, things of that sort.

58 13 apud illos, i.e. the Greeks generally.

58 19 (SECT. 21.) The cities referred to in this section were all centres of Greek art or celebrated for the possession of some masterpiece. **Reginos:** Rhegium, *Reggio*, was a very ancient Greek city at the point of Italy nearest Sicily. It was a colony of Chalcis, probably founded in the eighth century B.C., and became a Roman *municipium* after the Social War, B.C. 91-90.

58 20 merere velle, would take. — illa, that famous.

58 21 Tarentinos: Tarentum was the largest Greek city in Italy, a colony of Sparta, founded in the eighth century B.C., subjugated by Rome just after the invasion of Pyrrhus, B.C. 272.

58 24 Cnidios . . . Coos: observe the chiasm.

58 28 buculam: the celebrated bronze cow of Myron. — *longum est, it would be tedious:* § 522, *a* (311, *c*); B. 304, 3; G. 254, R.¹; H. 525, 2 (476, 5); H.-B. 582, 3, *b*.

CRUCIFIXION OF A ROMAN CITIZEN

PAGE 59. LINE 1. (SECT. 1.) *nunc*, opposed to the time of the *actio prima*, which he has just referred to. — *uno genere, this one class* of crimes. — *tot horas . . . dicam:* § 466 (276, *a*); B. 259, 4; G. 230; H. 533 (467, iii, 2); H.-B. 485.

59 5 tenerem: for tense, see § 485, *j* (287, *i*); B. 268, 7, *b*; G. 511, R.²; H. 547, 1 (495, *i*); cf. H.-B. 481.

59 6 de tanta re, etc.: Cicero has now arrived at the climax of his accusation: the case of Gavius is so outrageous that it would require all his powers to characterize it. But, he says, he has already used the strongest language of which he is master in describing other and less heinous crimes, and he has not attempted to keep the attention of the jurors by variety in the charges. What, then, can he do to make this horrible case, the most abominable of the crimes of Verres, sufficiently impressive? There is but one thing left to do: he will tell the bare facts, which need no eloquence to emphasize them.

59 7 rem (emphat.), *the bare facts*. — **in medio**, *before you*.

59 10 (SECT. 2.) **in illo numero**: Cicero has been describing the treatment of a number of fugitives from the insurrectionary army of Sertorius in Spain who had made their way to Sicily after the death of Sertorius, B.C. 72, and the overthrow of his faction by Pompey.

59 12 lautumiis, *the stone-pits* (ancient quarries) at Syracuse, used as a prison. The illustration shows the present condition of that part of the *lautumiae* known as Dionysius' Ear. — **Messanam** (now *Messina*), the point of Sicily nearest Italy. Messina, founded as a Greek colony in the eighth century B.C., was at this time one of the very few privileged towns (*civitates foederatae*) of Sicily. It was specially favored by Verres, and, according to Cicero, was an accomplice of his iniquities. Fig. 15 shows a representation of the *pharos* (lighthouse) of Messina from a coin of Sex. Pompey; the reverse has a representation of Scylla.

FIG. 15



59 14 Reginorum: Rhegium is almost in sight of Messina.

59 15 odore, *breath*.

59 18 rectā, sc. *viā*.

59 21 (SECT. 3.) **in praetorio**, *the house* (or *official residence*) of the praetor.

59 23 adiutricem, etc.: § 282, c (184, b); B. 169, 3; G. 321; II. 393, 1 (363, 1); H.-B. 319.

59 24 magistratum Mamertinum, *a magistrate of Messina*: the city of Messina had been treacherously taken possession of by a body of mercenaries, who called themselves *Mamertini* (children of Mars), about B.C. 282. Though the name of the city was not changed, its citizens were from this time called *Mamertini*. See cut in text, which shows the head of Ares.

60 10 (SECT. 4.) **exspectabant**, *were on the watch to see*. — **quo tandem**, *how far*: **tandem** (as also **nam**) gives a sense of *wonder* to the question.

60 13 *expediri*, to be got ready, i.e. by untying the *fascēs* (rods and axe), which were the badge of the prætor's *imperium*.

60 14 *meruisse* (sc. *stipendia*), served as a soldier.

60 15 *Panormi* (all harbor), the present *Palermo*: see Fig. 16.—

FIG. 16



VIEW OF PALERMO

negotiaretur, i.e. as head or agent of some house engaged in speculation (cf. *Verr.* i, sect. 20). This kind of business was generally carried on by Roman *equites*, and on a large scale.

60 17 *fugitivorum*, runaway slaves, who had been concerned in the frightful servile war of Spartacus, B.C. 73-71.

60 19 *esset*: subj. of characteristic.

60 21 (SECT. 5.) *caedebatur*: observe the emphatic position. This imperf. and those following make a lively description of the scene instead of a mere statement of the facts.

61 1 *audiebatur*, could be heard: § 471, f (277, g); G. 233.

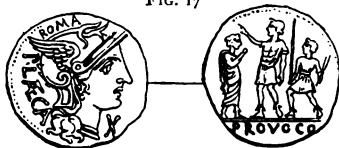
61 2 *commemoratione*, claim.

61 7 *pestem*, accursed thing.

61 10 (SECT. 6.) *lex Porcia*: this forbade the scourging of citizens. See Fig. 17, a coin struck by a member of the Porcian family:

the reverse commemorates this law; the figure at the right is a lictor

FIG. 17



with rods. — **leges Semproniae** (of Caius Gracchus): these gave Roman citizens the right of appeal to the judgment of the whole people in capital cases, even against the *military imperium*. In *civil* life this right had existed ever since the foundation of the republic. Cf., in English law, the right of trial "by one's peers."

61 12 **tribunicia potestas**: see note on Verr. i, sect. 44 (p. 43, l. 32).

61 17 **non inhihebat**: cf. note on **audiebatur** (l. 1).

61 22 (SECT. 7.) **ut** (interrog.), *how*.

61 25 **Glabrionem**: subject of **facere**.

61 26 **ut . . . dimitteret**: result clause, in appos. with **id**.

61 27 **consilium, jury**: he feared that the lynch law would get the start of a legal verdict.

61 28 **repetisse, inflicted** (lit. *exacted*, punishment being regarded as a *forfeit*).

61 29 **veritus esset** has for its subject **populus Romanus**. Observe the exactness of tense-relations expressed by the pluperf. and the periphrastic **esset persoluturus**, *was not likely to pay*.

62 2 (SECT. 8.) **quid . . . sit**, *what will happen to you*.

62 3 **Gavium istum**, *that G. of yours* (i.e. the G. whom you misrepresented). — **repentinum**, *suddenly discovered*.

62 5 **neque**, etc., *and this I will show*, etc. Notice that in Latin the connective attracts the negative whenever it can.

62 6 **aliquis**: Gavius was a very common name in South Italy.

62 8 **ad arbitrium tuum**, *at your discretion* (i.e. as many as you like).

62 11 **sero**, *too late* (for you, but not too late for the court). — **iudices**, obj. of **doceant**.

62 15 (SECT. 9.) **patronis**: see note on Rosc. Am., p. 3, l. 17. — **istuc ipsum**, *that single fact*.

62 17 **nuper tu**, etc.: of course an imaginary incident, since this oration was never delivered.

62 19 **ideo**, *for this reason*, i.e. **quod . . . quaereret**.

62 20 **iam**, i.e. after you have said that.

62 24 **ex eo genere**: explained by the clause **non qui . . . dicerent** (characteristic).

63 2 (SECT. 10.) **induatur**, etc.: § 156, *a* (III, *a*); B. 175, 2, *d*; G. 218; H. 407 (377); H.-B. 288, 3; *tie himself up and strangle himself* (as in a noose); cf. our "give the man rope enough and he'll hang himself."

63 3 **qui esset**, *what he was* (i.e. whether a citizen or not).

63 5-8 *si . . . ducerere, quid . . . clamitares, etc.*: in this past condition, cont. to fact, the imperf. is used instead of the pluperf., because the supposition is general rather than particular; § 517, *a* (308, *a*); G. 597, R.¹; H. 579, 1 (510, N.²); H.-B. 581; *if you, caught, etc., had ever been in the hands of men who were dragging you off to punishment, what other cry would you have raised than, "I am a Roman citizen"?*

63 11 *profuisset, would have availed*, i.e. in the case supposed (as defined in the preceding sentence): thus *profuisset* involves its own protasis; § 522 (311); B. 305, 1; G. 600, 1; H. 575, 9 (507, N.⁷); H.-B. 582, 4. It is a complete proposition, which is made conditional by *si*; § 523 (311, *d'*); H.-B. 582, 4: it is also made the protasis of a new apod., *potuit*, l. 15; § 522, *a* (311, *c*); B. 304, 3; G. 597, R.³, *a*; H. 583 (511, 1, N.³); H.-B. 582, 3, *a*.

63 12 *qui*, concessive; *cum*, causal.

63 14 *usurpatione, claim* (lit. *using* the word).

63 18 (SECT. 11.) *quo = ad quos. — cognitoribus, vouchers.*

63 20 *legum existimationis*, obj. gen. with *periculo*.

63 21 *continentur, are restrained.*

63 22 *sermonis . . . societate, by fellowship in language, rights, and interests.*

64 2 (SECT. 12.) *tolle*, a sort of protasis: § 521, *b* (310, *b*); B. 305, 2; G. 598; H. 560, 3 (487, 3); H.-B. 497, 2; the apod. is *iam . . . praecluseris* (ll. 6-9, below).

64 5 *quod velit* (subj. of integral part), *any he pleases.*

64 6 *quod . . . ignoret, because one may not know him.*

64 7 *liberas civitates*: the allied states in the provinces, which were not strictly under the jurisdiction of the praetors.

64 9 *praecluseris*, fut. perf.

64 12 *adservasses, you might have kept. — custodiis*: abl. of means.

64 14 *cognosceret, should he know*: equiv. to a protasis with *si*; § 521, *b* (310, *b*); B. 305, 2; G. 598; H. 573, N. (507, iii, 1); H.-B. 504, 1.

64 15 *si ignoraret*: Cicero here ironically lays down, under the form of a calm and reasonable alternative, the principle that Verres might crucify any Roman citizen whom he did not personally know and who could not furnish a rich man to identify him.

64 16 *hoc iuris*: § 346, *a*, 3 (216, *a*, 3); B. 201, 2; G. 369; H. 442, 1 (397, 3); H.-B. 346. — *ut . . . tolleretur*: clause of purpose.

64 21 (SECT. 13.) *hostis*, i.e. by his acts he has virtually declared himself the open enemy of the state as if he were a foreign power

making war on the rights of Roman citizens (hence *hostis* rather than *inimicus*). — *non illi*: both words are emphatic, — *it is not to this person* (in particular) *but to*, etc., *that you were hostile*.

64 22 *quid enim attinuit*, etc., *for what did it have to do with the case that you should order*, etc.: why should you have ordered, etc., unless by these gratuitous severities you wished to show your hatred of the very name of citizen?

64 25 *fretum*, the *strait* of Messina.

64 32 *divisa*, *thus divided*.

65 1 *alumnus*, *foster-child*, i.e. adopted citizen.

65 4 (SECT. 14.) Observe the double climax: *facinus*, *scelus*, *parricidium*; *vincire*, *verberare*, *necare*. For the crucifixion of a citizen Cicero can find no word strong enough; hence the summit of the climax is reached in *quid dicam*?

65 5 *parricidium*: for the horror with which this crime was regarded by the Romans, see *Rosc. Am.*, sects. 28, 29.

65 14 *in comitio*: i.e. publicly in Rome and in the very centre of Roman freedom and Roman life. The *comitium* was an open space north of the Forum, on higher ground (see Plan of Forum, top); it was used for the most ancient *comitia*, the *curiata* (in which the people were assembled by the thirty hereditary *curiae*), for hearing lawsuits, and for *contiones*. The *curia*, or Senate-house, fronted toward the *comitium*. — *quod*, i.e. *that point which*.

65 15 *celebritate*, i.e. as being a crowded thoroughfare.

65 16 *potuit*, sc. *feri*.

65 18 *praetervectione*, etc., *on the track of all who sail to and fro* (by the Strait of Messina, the necessary route to Greece).

THE MANILIAN LAW

ARGUMENT

CHAP. I. *Exordium*. Why this is Cicero's first appearance before a political assembly. — *Narratio*. 2. Statement of the case: Mithridates and Tigranes have invaded the Roman domain. This war is demanded by the dignity and safety of the state. — *Confirmatio*. I. Character of the war. — 3. Ill success of the First and Second Mithridatic Wars. — 4. Strength of the enemy. — 5. Present tameness of the Roman people

contrasted with their ancient pride. The allies, whose safety is at stake, demand Pompey as commander. — 6. The chief revenues are in peril, endangered by mere suspicion of calamity. — 7. Financial crisis at Rome (general ruin would result from disaster to the *publicani*). — II. 8. Magnitude of the war. Lucullus achieved great success in his campaign. — 9. But the war is still a great one: Mithridates is not subdued; our army has suffered reverses; Lucullus has been removed. — III. 10. Who then should be appointed? Military experience of Pompey. — 11, 12. His successes, especially in the Piratic War. — 13, 14. He has all the qualities of a general, including not only courage, but moral qualities: blamelessness, humanity, self-restraint, easy manners. — 15. His prestige and influence, especially as derived from the Piratic War. — 16. His special reputation in the East, largely resulting from his brilliant fortune. — 17. Moreover, he is on the spot. — *Confutatio*. Objection of Hortensius, that all power ought not to be given to one man. — 18. Answered by facts as to the result of the Gabinian Law. — 19. Brilliant success of this law (incidentally, Gabinius should be assigned to Pompey as *legatus*). — 20. Objection of Catulus, that the proposition is against precedent. — 21. Answered by referring to other violations of precedent in Pompey's case. — 22, 23. Appeal to the people against these objections. Pompey alone can retrieve the Roman reputation. Many leading men favor the Manilian Law. — *Peroratio*. 24. Cicero supports the law purely from devotion to the commonwealth.

The Oration for the Manilian Law is a famous example of a *deliberative* oration constructed on a systematic rhetorical plan.

- I. *Exordium* (introduction): Chap. 1.
- II. *Narratio* (statement of the case): Chap. 2.
- III. *Confirmatio* (affirmative argument): Chaps. 3 (sect. 6)–17 (sect. 50).
 1. The character of the war: Chaps. 3 (sect. 6)–7.
 2. The importance of the war: Chaps. 8, 9.
 3. The selection of a commander: Chaps. 10–17 (sect. 50).
- IV. *Confutatio* (answers to objections): Chaps. 17 (sect. 51)–23.
- V. *Peroratio* (peroration).

The oration was delivered in a *contio* or public meeting of Roman citizens held not for voting, but for debate or address merely. A *contio* could be called by any magistrate who had a matter to lay before the people, and was held regularly in the *Comitium* or the Forum. After a *rogatio* (proposition of a law) had been offered, such a meeting was

regularly convened in order that the voters might hear the arguments on both sides. Later the *comitia* voted on the bill, Yes or No.

Thus the present speech in many respects resembled our modern political addresses on important public measures, like the tariff or the currency. It has, however, an official character.

I. EXORDIUM (CHAP. I)

Sects. 1-3. Chap. I. This is Cicero's first appearance before a political assembly. Hitherto he has given all his time to defending his friends as a lawyer. He rejoices that in this his first political oration he has a subject on which any one, however unpractised, cannot fail to speak well, — the valor and ability of Pompey.

FIG. 18



PAGE 67. LINE 1. (SECT. 1.) For a discussion of the structure of the opening period, see general Introd., p. xlvii. — *frequens conspectus vester, the sight of you in full assembly.*

67 2 *hic locus, the Rostra* (Fig. 18, from a coin). The scanty remains of the rostra may be seen at the left of the Temple of Concord in the cut, p. xiii. — *ad agendum, for public business*, i.e. among the many duties of a magistrate there is none more *dignified* (*amplissimus*) than this of addressing the whole people in a political assembly; *agere cum populo* was the technical expression for transacting business in the *comitia* or a *contio*.

67 3 *ornatissimus, honorable* (of private glory as an orator). — *Quirites, fellow-citizens*: the name by which the Romans were addressed when acting in a civil capacity.

67 4 *hoc aditu, this avenue* (i.e. addressing the people on political questions). — *optimo cuique*, i.e. to such as the presiding magistrate would permit, for only these had a right to speak in a *contio*.

67 5 *rationes, plan*: the plural indicates the details of the plan, i.e. the particular considerations that determine a general course of conduct.

68 1 *cum* (temporal), *while*: § 546 (323, 2); B. 288, 1, *b*; G. 585; H. 600, ii, 1 (521, 2); H.-B. 524.

68 2 *auctoritatem*: the act of speaking in a *contio* indicated that the speaker was a proper person to advise the people, and hence it would *confer auctoritas* (*weight, prestige*). — *attingere, aspire to*.

68 3 *perfectum ingenio*, *perfected by force of intellect*, i.e. the fruit of fully developed mental power.

68 4 *elaboratum*, *carefully wrought* (such, therefore, as needed more practice than youth could give).

68 5 *amicorum temporibus*, *exigencies of my friends*. A Roman lawyer was not regarded as doing a service for hire, but was expected to defend his friends gratuitously. He was, indeed, prohibited from receiving pay; but, though no bargain was made, the obliged party was expected to give a liberal present, in some form or other, to his *patronus*.

68 5 (SECT. 2.) *neque . . . et*: here the first clause is virtually concessive; we may render *while . . . at the same time*.

68 7 *caste*, *with clean hands*. — *integre* (next line), *in good faith* (toward the client).

68 8 *iudicio*, i.e. their action in electing him. — *fructum*, i.e. the several grades of office he had already filled: he was now praetor.

68 9 *dilationem*, *adjournment*. There were many things which could break up an assembly and put off the business, especially unfavorable auguries, the announcement of which was a favorite device of politicians. If an election was thus interrupted by adjournment, the votes already taken were null and void and the whole proceeding had to be gone through with again. The *comitia* at which Cicero was chosen praetor were twice adjourned in this way, so that there were three meetings before the election was complete. At each of these Cicero was the first (*primus*) of the eight praetors to secure a majority, and hence he was *thrice declared elected* (*ter renuntiatus sum*). *primus* does not here imply a superiority in rank, for the eight praetors were regarded as colleagues and they determined their functions by lot.

68 11 *quid aliis*, etc., i.e. this action of the voters showed that they approved his course of life, and was a suggestion to others how to attain similar honors.

68 12 *nunc*, opposed to the time referred to in sect. 1.

68 14 *ad agendum*, *for speaking* (cf. note on l. 2, above).

68 15 *forensi usu*: the courts were held in the Forum.

68 18 *quoque*, i.e. to forensic as well as to military or political activity.

68 19 (SECT. 3.) *atque* (the strongest of the *and*'s), *and further*. — *illud* (nom.) *laetandum*: the construction *illud laetor* changed to the passive; § 390, c (238, b); cf. B. 176, 2; G. 333, I, N.¹; H. 405 (371, iii); H.-B. 397, 2.

68 20 *mihi*, following *insolita*.

68 21 *ratione, manner.*

68 22 *oratio, language.* — *orationis* (l. 24), *argument* (abstract from *oro*, in its original sense of *to speak*).

68 23 *virtute, good qualities* generally.

II. NARRATIO (§§ 4, 5)

Sects. 4, 5. Present state of the Mithridatic War. A leader is necessary, and there is but one leader fit to cope with the situation.

Observe that these two sections, though apparently a mere statement of facts, are so expressed as to contain, in brief and powerful form, the substance of the whole oration. The appointment of Pompey is not a matter for argument, Cicero contends throughout the speech, but an absolute necessity; the condition of affairs demands action, and this is the only action that can avail.

68 27 (SECT. 4.) *atque* (cf. note on l. 19, above), *and now* (to come to the point). — *inde, from that point.*

68 29 *vectigalibus ac sociis, tributaries and allies* (of the latter some were tributary and others not).

68 30 *relictus*, i.e. before the contest was fully decided. — *laccessitus* (next line), *only assailed*, not seriously attacked. By using these words Cicero artfully prepares for the assertion which he is about to make of the need of an energetic commander.

68 31 *Asiam*, i.e. the province of this name, occupying the western half of Asia Minor and bordering on the dominions of Mithridates.

68 32 *equitibus*, etc.: keep the emphasis by changing the construction: *Roman equites are daily receiving*, etc.

68 33 *quorum . . . occupatae, whose large properties, invested in managing your revenues, are endangered.* The revenues were farmed out to *societates* (companies) of *publicani*, who were members of the equestrian order (see sect. 14).

69 2 *necessitudine*: Cicero was of an equestrian family.

69 4 (SECT. 5.) *Bithyniae*: this territory had been bequeathed to the Roman republic by Nicomedes III, B.C. 74.

69 5 *Ariobarzanis*: king of Cappadocia, which had been overrun by Mithridates.

69 7 *Lucillum*: Lucullus was related to both branches of the family of Metellus, and had married Clodia, sister of the notorious Publius Clodius. It was chiefly this mischievous demagogue, who was serving as one of his officers, that stirred up the dissensions and mutinies

which robbed Lucullus of the fruits of his victories. — *discedere*, is on the point of withdrawing. — *huic qui successerit*, his successor, Glabrio.

69 8 *non satis paratum*, not adequately furnished — an understatement: Glabrio had shown himself thoroughly incompetent, but Cicero was on good terms with him. This was the Glabrio who had presided over the court in the case of Verres.

69 9 *sociis*, i.e. Asiatics. — *civibus*, Romans engaged in business in Asia.

69 10 *imperatorem* (in pred. appos. with *unum*), as commander.

III. CONFIRMATIO (§§ 6-50)

Having briefly stated the facts (in the *narratio*, sects. 4, 5), Cicero asks what is to be done (sect. 6). His discussion of this question falls under three heads: (1) the nature of the war (sects. 6-19); (2) its magnitude (sects. 20-26); (3) the choice of a commander (sects. 27-50). In the first and second divisions he represents the nature and magnitude of the war in such a way as to make the conclusion under the third head inevitable, — *that Pompey must be chosen commander*.

I. THE NATURE OF THE WAR (§§ 6-19)

This is considered under four heads (defined in sect. 6): there are at stake (1) the dignity and prestige of Rome (sects. 7-11); (2) the safety of the allies (sects. 12, 13); (3) the chief revenues of the state (sects. 14-16); (4) the investments of the *publicani*, whose embarrassment would cause a financial panic in Rome itself (sects. 17-19).

69 17 (SECT. 6.) *agitur*, is at stake.

69 21 *certissima*: the surest because Asia was the richest and most fruitful of all the provinces; hence the price paid by the *publicani* for the privilege of farming its taxes was always certain to be large.

69 22 *quibus amissis*: equiv. to a fut. protasis. — *ornamenta*, ornaments, i.e. "all that exalts and embellishes civilized life."

70 1 *a vobis*: the abl. with *a* is used instead of the dat. of agent because there is another dat. dependent on *consulendum*; § 374, N.¹ (232, N.); B. 189, I, a; G. 355, R.; H. 431, I (388, N.); H.-B. 373, I, a.

Sects. 7-11. The war affects both the dignity and the welfare of Rome. The massacre of Roman citizens by Mithridates is as yet unpunished. So far no Roman general has succeeded in checking his aggressions. Has the Roman spirit declined? Our ancestors were more active in taking vengeance for insult and wrong.

70 8 (SECT. 7.) *civīs Romanos*, etc.: this massacre (B.C. 88), in which 80,000 persons perished, was intended by Mithridates as a step toward the entire expulsion of the Romans from Asia.

70 11 *regnat*: for tense, see § 466 (276, a); B. 259, 4; G. 230; H. 533 (467, 2); H.-B. 485.

70 14 (SECT. 8.) *etenim*, for (you will notice).

70 17 *triumphavit de*: not *triumphed over*, but *celebrated a triumph for a victory over*. The word is repeated in emphatic antithesis to the clause *sed . . . regnaret*.

70 19 *regnaret*, was still a king (i.e. in possession of his kingdom). — *verum tamen*, but still.

70 20 *quod egerunt*, for what they have done: by a Latin idiom *quod* is here equivalent to *propter id quod*.

70 22 *res publica*, the public interest. Sulla had hastened to make an unsatisfactory peace, that he might return and restore order in Italy, which was in the power of the Marian faction.

70 23 (SECT. 9.) *autem*, now (in contrast to the action of the Roman generals). — *reliquum*, that followed.

70 27 *Bosporanis*, the people of Bosphorus, a flourishing Grecian state, embracing the Crimea and adjoining lands.

70 29 *ad eos duces*, i.e. Sertorius and his comrades. Sertorius was the ablest general of the Marian faction in the Civil Wars. After the victory of Sulla, and the complete overthrow of his own party elsewhere, he continued to hold Spain, where he attempted to found a new republic, entering into alliance with Mithridates and other enemies of Rome.

71 1 *gereretur* (for fut. indic.): subj. of integral part.

71 2 *de imperio*, for supremacy.

71 3 (SECT. 10.) *alterius* corresponds to *altera*, l. 6, below.

71 4 *firmamenti*, outward support. — *roboris*, internal strength.

71 5 *Cn. Pompei*: Pompey and Metellus Pius conducted the war against Sertorius from B.C. 77 till B.C. 72 without being able to subdue him. In 72 Sertorius was assassinated by his lieutenant Perpenna, whom Pompey had no difficulty in defeating. Cicero, it will be observed, suppresses these details, preferring to give Pompey credit, in general terms, for putting an end to "the danger from Sertorius."

71 6 *in altera parte*, i.e. in the East.

71 8 *felicitati*: observe the chiasmic order of the ideas, — *felicitati*, *virtuti*; *culpa*, *fortuna*. — *haec extrema* (an intentional euphemism), these late disasters.

71 9 *tribuenda, attributable.* In fact the ill success of Lucullus was in great part due to the machinations of politicians at Rome; he was not properly supported by the home government.

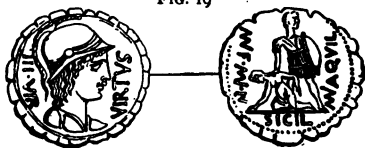
71 15 (SECT. 11.) *mercatoribus, etc.*: abl. abs. expressing cause.

71 19 *appellati, addressed.* — *superbius, too haughtily.*

The orator is here appealing to the passions of his hearers, and his statements must be interpreted accordingly. In B.C. 148 Roman ambassadors demanded that the Achæan League give up all its recent acquisitions; at which the incensed populace insulted the ambassadors and drove them away. In the war that followed, Corinth was captured by Mummius and destroyed, while Greece was made into a province by the name of Achaia. The insult to the ambassadors was but a pretext for the war, which was, in fact, merely one act in the general Roman policy of conquest. The extinction of the "eye of Greece," too, was not from motives of vengeance, but in order to remove a powerful rival to Roman commerce.

71 21 *legatum, etc.*: M'. Aquilius, the person referred to, had in fact forfeited all claim to the inviolability of an ambassador by actually taking command of an army against Mithridates. He was taken prisoner and put to death (B.C. 88). Aquilius had done service to the state by suppressing the Servile War in Sicily (see Fig. 19).

FIG. 19



Sects. 12, 13. Our suffering allies implore aid. For their own sake they beg that the command be intrusted to Pompey.

71 26 (SECT. 12.) *videte ne*: the Latin expresses in the form of a purpose clause ("see to it lest," etc.) what we should put in the form of an indir. quest. ("see whether it be not," etc.).

71 27 *ut, as, correl. with sic.* — *illis, i.e. your ancestors.*

71 29 *non posse*: subject of *sit*.

71 30 *quid?* a regular formula of transition, *again.* — *quod, that*: § 572, *b* (333, *b*); G. 542; H. 588, 3 (540, iv, N.); H.-B. 552, 1. — *periculum ac discrimen, a dangerous crisis*: the former word signifying the *trial*; the latter the *decision*. (See *Introd.*, p. xlv.)

72 1 *Ariobarzanes*: king of Cappadocia. It was the designs of Mithridates upon this kingdom that first brought him into collision with Rome. (Fig. 20 is from a fine bust of some unknown Cappadocian.)

72 6 *certum, a particular.* — *cum* : causal.

72 7 *sine summo periculo*, i.e. by offending Lucullus and Glabrio.

72 10 (SECT. 13.) *propter, at hand.* — *quo* : abl. of degree of difference with *aegrius*.

72 11 *adventu ipso, by his mere coming.* — *maritimum*, i.e. the war against the pirates, which Pompey had just finished with great glory.

FIG. 20



72 14 *ceterarum provinciarum*, i.e. those assigned to Pompey by the Gabinian Law, which gave him power over the entire Mediterranean and the coasts fifty miles inland. This would not include the province of Bithynia, nor the greater part of Asia. The Manilian Law extended his power over the entire East.

72 15 *quorum . . . commendetis* : § 535, *f* (320, *f*) ; B. 282, 3 ; G. 631, 1 ; H. 591, 7 (503, ii, 2) ; H.-B. 513, 3.

72 17 *etiam si defendant* : subj. of integral part.

72 19 *non multum*, etc. : the expression was hardly too strong for the general type of provincial governors. Cf. "The Plunder of Syracuse," sects. 1, 6, 7, where Cicero contrasts the moderation of Marcellus in time of war with the rapacity of Verres in time of peace.

Sects. 14-16. The safety of the largest and surest revenues of Rome is also at stake.

72 23 (SECT. 14.) The neatness of Cicero's transitions may be seen to good advantage in this oration. In the present section he passes by a clever turn from the safety of the allies to the safety of the revenues. Our ancestors took all possible pains to defend their allies even when they had suffered nothing themselves ; shall we hesitate to defend our allies when our government has been insulted, — especially when on their safety depend our chief revenues ?

72 23 *propter socios* (emphat.) : these wars have a place in the argument solely on account of their *motive*. The events referred to are the following : Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, was defeated by Scipio Asiaticus at Magnesia, B.C. 190. Philip V, king of Macedonia, was defeated by Flamininus, at Cynoscephalæ, B.C. 197. The Ætolians had

helped Rome against Philip, and then joined Antiochus against her; they were obliged to submit after the battle of Magnesia. Carthage had been forced into a third war in B.C. 149, and was taken and destroyed by Scipio Æmilianus in B.C. 146.

72 28 agatur, etc., *it is a question of your richest revenues*. The province of Asia, like Sicily, paid as a tax the tenth of all products (*decumae*). The collection of this was farmed out by the censors to companies of *publicani* belonging to the equestrian order. All other provinces regularly paid a *stipendium*, or fixed tax, which they raised themselves.

72 29 tanta, *only so great*. — *eis*, abl. with *contenti*. — **vix contenti**, i.e. they will hardly pay the costs of their own defence.

72 30 Asia: this description of Asia Minor is no longer true, for bad government and bad cultivation have exhausted its natural wealth.

72 32 pastionis, *pasture land*, let to publicans, who paid a tax called *scriptura*. — **exportantur**: the *portoria* were tolls and customs duties paid upon goods both exported and imported; the rate was $2\frac{1}{2}$, or (in Sicily) 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

73 8 (SECT. 15.) **pecuaria**, etc.: cf. the summary of the resources of Asia, p. 72, ll. 30–32.

73 10 portu, decumis, scriptura: these repeat, in inverse order, **pecuaria, agri cultura, navigatio**.

73 12 fructus, *income* (i.e. to the Romans).

73 14 (SECT. 16.) **exercent**, *manage*, refers to the *societates publicanorum*, who took contracts for collecting the revenues; **exigunt**, *collect*, refers to the agents and slaves who attended to the details of the collection.

73 17 familias: see note on Rosc. Am., p. 15, l. 3. The Roman slaves were not merely rude Gauls and Thracians, but educated Greeks and Asiatics. The latter served in noble families as secretaries, stewards, and tutors, and would naturally be employed by the great tax-collecting corporations as agents and servants.

73 18 saltibus, *mountain pastures*. Here again three classes of revenue are alluded to: **scriptura** (*in saltibus*), **decumae** (*in agris*), **portoria** (*in portubus*). Observe the art with which Cicero constantly repeats, in different order and different terms, the same detailed description of the revenues, in order to keep this important point before the minds of his hearers.

73 19 custodiis, *coast-guards*, stationed to prevent smuggling, at the custom-houses and toll-houses.

73 20 *posse, can*: for construction of *posse*, see § 516, *d*, 584, *b* (307, *d*); G. 248, *r*.; H.-B. 472, *d*; the protasis is *nisi . . . conservarit* (*fut. perf.*).

Sects. 17-19. The investments of the *publicani* and others are endangered by this war; hence there is fear of a financial crisis at Rome.

74 1 (SECT. 17.) *ac ne, etc., nor must you neglect this point either.*

74 2 *cum essem . . . dicturus*: see above, sect. 6, where the divisions of the subject are specified.

74 3 *quod . . . pertinet, which bears upon, etc.* The antecedent is *illud*.

74 5 *nam et* corresponds to *deinde* (sect. 18). Two classes are mentioned: (1) the *publicani* or tax-farmers, and (2) other citizens who have money invested in Asia (sect. 18).

74 6 *rationes, business enterprises; copias, fortunes. — in illam provinciam*, i.e. the farming of the revenues there.

74 7 *ipsorum per se, for their own sake* (i.e. apart from all question of the safety of the revenues).

74 8 *nervos*: the same figure is seen in our phrase "the sinews of war."

74 9 *eum . . . ordinem*, i.e. the *equites*: these not only farmed the taxes, but they were, in general, the capitalists and bankers of Rome.

74 11 (SECT. 18.) *ex ceteris ordinibus* refers to men of humbler rank who were *carrying on business* in Asia, as well as to Senators who had money *invested (conlocatas)* there.

74 13 *eorum* (redundant) *limits partim.*

74 14 *humanitatis vestrae*: § 343, *c* (214, *d*); B. 198, 3; G. 366; II. 439, 3 (401, *N.*²); H.-B. 340; *sapientiae* is in the same construction.

74 17 *etenim primum* introduces the first reason why the losses of private citizens are a matter of public concern; the second reason is introduced by *deinde quod* (sect. 19). — *illud parvi refert, etc., it is of slight consequence that we can afterwards win back by victory*: § 417 (252, *a*); B. 211, 3, *a*; G. 379, 380; II. 449, 3 (408, *iii*); H.-B. 427, 2, *a*.

74 18 *publica* either agrees with *vectigalia*, or may be taken absolutely, omitting the doubtful word *vectigalia*. — *his*, i.e. the *publicani*. — *amissis, lost*, i.e. as bidders for the revenues.

74 19 *redimendi, contracting for* the revenues.

74 21 (SECT. 19.) *deinde*: introducing another important point; general credit will invariably suffer when a large class of moneyed men

are ruined. The student should remember that Rome was a great commercial centre like London to-day.

74 22 initio belli, i.e. in the First Mithridatic War.

74 23 memoria, loc. abl.: § 429, 3 (254, a); G. 389; H. 485, 1 (425, 1, 2); H.-B. 436, b. — **cum . . . amiserant**, *when* (as you remember), etc.: § 545 (325, a); cf. B. 288, 1, a; G. 580; H. 601 (521, ii, 1); H.-B. 550 and a.

74 24 solutione . . . concidisce (brief description of a financial panic), *when payment was embarrassed, credit fell*. Similar panics in recent times may help us conceive the political importance of commerce in antiquity.

74 25 non enim possunt: translate (to preserve the emphasis), *for it is impossible that*.

74 26 ut non . . . trahant (clause of result), *without dragging* (lit. *so as not to drag*).

74 27 prohibete: for the two senses of this verb, see Vocab; (cf. also *defendo*).

74 28 id: § 362, a (225, a); H.-B. 364, 3 and 4.

74 29 ratio pecuniarum, *financial system*.

74 30 versatur, *centres*. — **pecuniis**, *finances*.

74 31 illa, i.e. those in Asia; **haec**, i.e. at Rome.

74 32 num . . . sit, *whether you ought to hesitate*. — **dubitandum sit**, impersonal.

75 1 incumbere: the usual constr. after *non dubito* in this sense; § 588, a, N.² (332, g, N.²); B. 298, b; G. 555, R.³; H. 596, 1 (505, i, 4); cf. H.-B. 586.

75 2 fortunae, etc.: with this chapter Cicero closes the discussion "de genere belli." There is no anticlimax, for the stability of the whole Roman financial system was of course more important than either the safety of the allies or the revenues of a single province.

II. THE MAGNITUDE OF THE WAR (§§ 20-26)

Having shown, in the preceding division, that the war is necessary (i.e. that much is at stake), Cicero now proceeds to prove that it is a dangerous war (i.e. that the outcome is uncertain). To do this he needs only to sketch the history of the contest, ending with the recall of Lucullus and the appointment of Glabrio.

Sects. 20-26. Exploits of Lucullus. The war still a great one. Roman reverses and discouragement of the army. Mithridates unsubdued. Lucullus superseded by Glabrio.

75 5 (SECT. 20.) *potest* (emphatic position), etc.; *it MAY be said*, i.e. in answer to the preceding arguments: of course, in order to justify the wisdom of so exceptional a measure as the Manilian Law, it was necessary to show that the war was of sufficient gravity to require the appointment of Pompey. 'Observe the skilful transition from the *genus* of the war to its *magnitudo*. — *belli genus*, i.e. *the war, in its character*.

75 7 *elaborandum est*: use the personal construction in translating.

75 12 *ornatas, equipped*; *instructas, organized*.

75 14 *obsessam, invested*; *oppugnatam, attacked* (by the active operations of siege): the verb *besiege* includes both ideas. This was B.C. 74.

75 18 (SECT. 21.) *ducibus Sertorianis*: abl. abs. — *ad Italiam*: a fleet which Mithridates had despatched for Italy with a contingent furnished by Sertorius, had been defeated by Lucullus near the island of Lemnos. — *studio, zeal* (for one party); *odio, hate* (for the other).

75 20 *proeliis*: § 424, *d* (259, *a*); cf. B. 230, 2; G. 394, R.; cf. H.-B. 439, *a*, 3.

75 21 *Pontum*, i.e. the Euxine Sea.

75 22 *ex omni aditu, at every approach*.

75 23 *Sinopen, Amisum*: towns on the north coast of Asia Minor.

75 25 *aditu, approach*; *adventu, arrival*. The fact is, that both Sinope and Amisus had made a very stubborn resistance, which the orator chooses to ignore. A certain vagueness in Cicero's whole

account in this and the following chapter is doubtless due to a wish to spare Lucullus.

75 26 *alios reges*: his son Machāres, king of Bosphorus, and his son-in-law Tigrānes, king of Armenia.

75 28 *salvis*, i.e. without harming the allies; *integris*, i.e. without impairing the revenues.

75 29 *ita, of such a kind*.

75 30 *a nullo*, etc.: thus Cicero's praise of Lucullus has a definite place in the argument. It is important for him to show that this law

can be advocated by one who fully appreciates the merits of Lucullus.

76 1 (SECT. 22.) *requiretur, the question will be asked* (emph.)

76 4 *primum*: the corresponding particles ("secondly," etc.) are omitted; the next point begins at sect. 23.

76 5 *Ponto*: the old kingdom of Colchis, the scene of Jason's adventures in winning the Golden Fleece (see Gayley, *Classic Myths*,

FIG. 21



COIN OF AMISUS

§§ 145 ff.), was on the eastern shore of the Euxine and formed a part of Mithridates' kingdom of Pontus.—**Medea**: see Fig. 22 (from a wall-painting).—**quam praedicant**, *who, as they tell*. (The usual sign of indir. disc. in English, *that*, cannot be used with a relative.)

FIG. 22

76 7 *persequeretur*, *was likely to follow*. This is a subord. clause in indir. disc.; but, even if the story were being told in dir. disc. (without *praedicant*), we should still have *persequeretur* on the principle of informal indir. disc., expressing the thought of *Medea*: § 592, 3 (341, *d*); B. 323; G. 628; H. 649, 1 (528, 1); H.-B. 509; this is shown by the use of *se* (not *eam*) in l. 6.—*conlectio dispersa*, *the scattered gathering*: the phrase vividly expresses the idea of his wandering about to pick them up.

76 9 *vim auri*, etc.: the immense treasures which Mithridates had accumulated in his several fortresses came into the hands of Lucullus, — not money simply, but works of art, etc.

76 10 *quas et . . . et*, equiv. to *quas partim . . . partim*.

76 14 *illum*, *hos*, denote distance and nearness of *time*. Render in the pass. to keep the emphasis, *the one was detained by*, etc.

76 15 (SECT. 23.) *hunc*, i.e. Mithridates.

76 16 *confirmavit*, *reassured*.

76 19 *erat enim*, etc.: explaining the reason why these nations displayed hostility, though the Romans had no designs on them.

76 20 *eis nationibus*, i.e. those near Armenia.

76 22 *gravis atque vehemens*, *potent and very strongly held*.

76 23 *fani*: "the temple of the Persian Nanāa, or Anaitis, in Elymais, or the modern Luristan [that part of Susiana nearest to the Euphrates], the most celebrated and the richest shrine in the whole region of the Euphrates." Such a rumor would at once fire the population of the whole East.



76 27 urbem: Tigranocerta, the new capital of Tigranes, situated in the southwest part of his kingdom, near the river Tigris. This city was destroyed by Lucullus.

76 29 commovebatur, was affected. After all his successes, Lucullus had made somewhat the same mistake as Napoleon in his Russian expedition, and had found himself in an awkward situation, far from his base of operations, and in the midst of infuriated enemies.

76 30 (SECT. 24.) hic, on this point. — extremum, the climax.

76 31 ut . . . quaereretur, subst. clause of result: § 567 (332, head-note); B. 297, 3; G. 553, 4; H. 571, 2 (501, i, 2); cf. H.-B. 521, 3, a.

77 6 opes . . . misericordiam: a short expression for "win them over to pity and call out their resources."

77 7 ut . . . videatur, a result-clause following **qui . . . regno:** the more natural way to express the idea in English would be by a coördinate clause with *and therefore*.

77 8 (SECT. 25.) victus, when beaten.

77 9 incolumis, at the height of his power.

77 11 ut . . . attingeret, in appos. with **eo** following **contentus.** We should regularly have **quod** with the indic.: cf. § 571, a (333, b); G. 542; H. 614 (535, iii); H.-B. 594, c; but the form of the clause appears to be determined by **acciderat**, which takes a subst. clause of result; § 569, 2 (332, a, 2); B. 297, 2; G. 553, 3; H. 571, 1 (501, i, 1); H.-B. 521, 3, a.

77 12 umquam: not *aliquando*, on account of the neg. idea implied in **praeter spem**; § 311 (105, h).

77 13 victorem: as adj.; § 321, c (188, d); G. 288, r.; H. 495, 3 (441, 3); H.-B. 240, 2, b.

78 1 poetae: such were Nævius, who wrote a *Bellum Punicum*, and Ennius, author of *Annales*, recounting events of Roman history; both lived in the third century B.C.

78 2 calamitatem: i.e. the defeat of Triarius (B.C. 67), who was leading reinforcements to Lucullus. Only a severe wound of Mithridates saved the Roman army from utter destruction. As it was, the rout was so complete *that no* [regular] *messenger*, etc.

78 4 sermone, common talk.

78 6 (SECT. 26.) tamen, i.e. though the defeat was so disastrous.

78 7 potuisset: subj. of characteristic; the cont. to fact idea which is also contained in the word would not have required the subj.; § 522, a (311, c); B. 304, 3; G. 597, r.³, a; H. 583 (511, 1, N.³); H.-B. 582, 3, a. — **vestro iussu,** i.e. by the Gabinian Law (see Introd., p. 66). — **imperi:** the military *imperium* could be extended after the term of office by the

Senate. The holder of a command thus extended (*prorogatum*) was called *proconsul* or *proprator*. In this case Lucullus had now held command seven years, from B.C. 74.

78 12-14 *coniungant*, etc.: this sums up the considerations already urged as to the magnitude of the war (from sect. 23).

78 13 *integrae*, *fresh* (cf. p. 76, ll. 20, 21).

III. THE CHOICE OF A COMMANDER (§§ 27-50)

The plan of this division is simple but effective. Four things are requisite in a great commander: *scientia*, *virtus*, *auctoritas*, *felicitas*. Pompey has all these qualities in the highest degree: (1) *scientia* (sect. 28); (2) *virtus* of every kind (sects. 29-42); (3) *auctoritas* (sects. 43-46); (4) *felicitas* (sects. 47, 48). Hence he should be appointed (sect. 49), especially since, by Divine Providence, he is at this moment in the East (*opportunitas*) (sect. 50).

78 15 (SECT. 27.) By way of transition, Cicero sums up (in ll. 15-18) the state of the argument. — *satis . . . videor*, *I have said ENOUGH, I think* [to show] *why*, etc. Observe that the Latin prefers the personal construction (*I seem to myself*) to our impersonal (*it seems to me*). — *esset*, *is*: imperf. by seq. of tenses after *fecisse*; § 585, *a* (336, B, N.²); B. 268, 2; G. 518; H. 548 (495, iv); H.-B. 483.

78 17 *restat ut*, etc., *it remains for me, as it seems, to speak*: § 561, N.¹ (329, N.); G. 553, 4; H. 571, 1 (501, i, 1); H.-B. 502, 3, *c*.

78 19 *utinam . . . haberetis*, *I wish you had*: § 441 (267); B. 279, 2; G. 260, 261; H. 558, 1, 2 (483, 1, 2); H.-B. 510 and *a*. — *innocentium*: *innocens* was an almost technical word to express cleanness of hands on the part of an official; we may translate it by *blameless* or *incorruptible*.

78 22 *nunc vero*, *but now* (i.e. as things stand): opposed to the unfulfilled wish, *utinam . . . haberetis*. — *cum*: causal. — *unus*, *but one*.

78 23 *qui non modo*, etc.: this remarkable exaggeration, which puts the exploits of Pompey above those of Alexander, Hannibal, Scipio, and other generals of antiquity, probably suited well enough the temper of the assembly. The student should remember the hyperbole of personal praise and blame characteristic of most political oratory, especially in a "campaign."

78 24 *virtute*, *excellence* (not *valor* only).

78 25 *cuiusquam*, used on account of the neg. idea in the question *quae res*, etc. (see note on *umquam*, p. 77, l. 12, and cf. *umquam*, below, l. 29).

Sect. 28. The four things requisite in a commander are all possessed by Pompey in the highest degree: (1) *scientia* (experience and knowledge in the art of war).

79 1 (SECT. 28.) *bello . . . hostibus*: loc. abl. expressing the circumstances; we may translate by a clause with *when*.

79 2 *ad patris exercitum*: Pompey, then seventeen years old, served with his father, Cn. Pompeius Strabo, consul B.C. 89, the last year of the Social War.

79 4 *summi imperatoris*: his father, who commanded on the side of the Senate against Cinna, B.C. 87.

79 5 *imperator*: in B.C. 83 the young Pompey raised an army (chiefly from his father's immense estates in Picenum) and joined Sulla, who complimented him as *imperator*, although he had not yet held even the quaestorship.

79 6 *quisquam*, used on account of the neg. idea in *saepius . . . quam*; see note on *cuiusquam*, p. 78, l. 25. — *inimico*, a *private adversary* (e.g. before a court).

79 9 *imperiis*: all Pompey's commands had been either assumed by him or irregularly conferred upon him until he obtained the consulship in B.C. 70.

79 12 *Civile, Africanum*, etc.: Pompey's exploits in these various wars are referred to in the same order but in greater detail below (sects. 30–35), where see notes. The last mentioned, that with the pirates (*bellum navale*), is of course specially dwelt on (sects. 31–35).

Sects. 29–42. (2) The second requisite in a commander: *virtus* (excellence of all kinds). The *virtutes* of Pompey include not only *virtus bellandi* (sects. 29–35), but incorruptibility (sect. 37), self-restraint (sect. 40), wisdom, eloquence, good faith, and humanity (sect. 42).

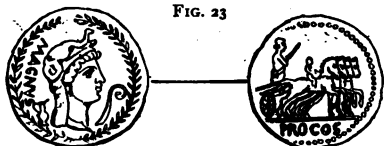
Sects. 29–35. Pompey's *virtus bellandi*; his former successes (sect. 30); his recent success against the pirates (sects. 31–33); the celerity of his movements (sects. 34–35).

79 21 (SECT. 29.) *neque enim illae*: Cicero does not mention what the other good qualities are till sect. 36. By an oratorical device he begins as if he did not mean to talk about the ordinary *virtutes* recognized as necessary for a general, but intended to speak of certain others, equally necessary but perhaps less common (incorruptibility, etc.), for which Pompey was eminent. But he goes on at once to emphasize the possession of the commonly recognized soldierly qualities

by Pompey, as if he had forgotten his point in his enthusiasm. Then, with sect. 36, he suddenly pulls himself up, as from a digression, and returns to consider the good qualities he had, as he says, "begun to enumerate." By this method, not only is an air of spontaneity given to the praise of Pompey (as if the orator were carried away by his theme; cf. sect. 3), but the special and rare virtues on which he wishes to lay stress are much emphasized by being, as it were, brought in twice, — a second time when the orator seems in danger of forgetting them (sect. 36).

79 26 (SECT. 30.) *testis est*, etc.: the enumeration corresponds to that in sect. 28, ll. 12-14, above (*Civile, Africanum*, etc.).

79 26-28 *Italia, Sicilia*, i.e. in the Civil War. — *Italia*: Pompey raised an army to help Sulla against Cinna and Carbo, the Marian leaders (B.C. 83). — *Sicilia, Africa*: after Sulla's final victory in Italy, he intrusted to young Pompey the subjugation of Sicily and Africa, where Carbo, with the remnants of his power, had taken refuge. Fig. 23 shows a coin of Pompey, on which is an allegorical head of Africa.



79 31 *Gallia*: this refers to certain hostilities in Gaul when Pompey was on his way to Spain to the war against Sertorius (B.C. 77); these are referred to as *bellum Transalpinum* in sect. 28.

80 1 *Hispania*: in the war with Sertorius (see, however, note on p. 71, l. 5).

80 2 *iterum*: Pompey, on his way back from Spain (B.C. 71), fell in with the remnants of the troops of Spartacus and cut them to pieces in Cisalpine Gaul; but the whole passage is a rhetorical exaggeration.

80 7 (SECT. 31.) *omnes orae*, etc.: referring to the Piratic War. There is no extravagance in this; the suppression of piracy was the most glorious part of Pompey's career.

80 12 *servitutis*: the slave system of the ancients made captives a lucrative booty in war.

80 13 *hieme*, i.e. he either had to sail in the winter, exposed to the danger of being lost at sea (*mortis*), or, etc.

80 14 *tam vetus*: the piratical forces were made up of the wreck of those numberless armies beaten and broken up in the wars of the past half-century or more. When the lesser states lost their independence, their bravest men would often prefer the outlaw freedom of

piracy to personal slavery, or even to political subjugation. In fact, the pirate state in Cilicia made a sort of republic, unrecognized and defiant.

80 15 *quis . . . arbitraretur*: § 444 (268); B. 277; G. 265; H. 559, 4 (484, v); H.-B. 503.

81 7 (SECT. 32.) *fuit*: for position (which emphasizes the *tense*),

FIG. 24



see § 597, *d* (3) (344, *d* (3)).

81 11 *cum . . . trans-miserint*: like a relative clause of characteristic; translate *when*, etc.

81 12 *Brundisio*, i.e. the short passage to Greece. — *qui*: the omitted antecedent (*eos*) is the subject of *captos* [*esse*].

81 13 *legati*: the case is not known; probably not an ambassador, as one would expect from the preceding words, but in another sense, — a

military aid. The plural is perhaps used rhetorically for the singular.

81 14 *mercatoribus*: see Fig. 24 for a trading vessel (from an ancient relief).

81 15 *duodecim secures*, two *prætors*; lit. *twelve axes* (i.e. twelve lictors). As provincial governors, the *prætors* were each attended by six lictors; in the city they had but two. For an ancient representation of lictors, see Fig. 25 (from a coin).

82 2 (SECT. 33.) *vitam ac spiritum*: ports of entry are the *breath of life* to a city which, like Rome, must import its daily supplies of food.

82 3 *potestatem*: acc., because it is implied that they fell *into* their power.

82 5 *prætores*: who he was is not known.

82 6 *liberos* (a rhetorical use of the plural for the singular): this was a daughter of the distinguished orator Marcus Antonius, who had celebrated a triumph for a victory over the pirates, B.C. 102.

FIG. 25



82 10 *classis ea, a fleet* (not *that fleet*); followed by a subj. of characteristic (*praepositus esset*). — *consul*: who he was is not known.

82 15 *Oceani ostium*, the Strait of Gibraltar.

82 16 *audiatis*: for tense, see § 485, *c* (287, *c*); B. 268, 7; G. 513; H. 550 (495, vi); cf. H.-B. 478.

82 18 (SECT. 34.) *sunt*: plur., agreeing directly with *haec*, instead of sing. *est* with the indir. question as subject; cf. § 576, N. (334, *c*, R.); G. 468; H. 649, ii, 4 (529, ii, 2); H.-B. 390, *c*, N.

82 21 *tanti belli*, etc., *the rush of so great a war sped over the sea*.

83 13 (SECT. 35.) *Cretensibus*: Quintus Metellus, the proconsul (the friend of Verres), had reduced Crete nearly to submission, deriving from this his *cognomen* Creticus. The Cretans, alienated by his harshness, sent to Pompey, that he, rather than Metellus, might receive their surrender, which Pompey was very willing to do. Civil war nearly broke out between the two commanders in consequence. Pompey, however, who had his hands full in Asia, withdrew from the field and left the honors to his rival.

Sects. 36–42. Not only *bellandi virtus* is requisite in a commander, but other *virtutes* as well, all of which Pompey possesses: incorruptibility (sect. 37); self-restraint (sect. 40); wisdom, eloquence, good faith, and humanity (sect. 42).

83 20 (SECT. 36.) *quid ceterae?* *how with the others?* — *paulo ante* i.e. in sect. 29 (see note).

83 24 *innocentia*: see note on *innocentium*, p. 78, l. 19.

83 27 *quae*, subject of *sint* (neuter, as referring to antecedents of different genders): translate *these*.

83 28 *summa* (emphat.), *in the highest degree*.

83 31 (SECT. 37.) *putare* (in its earlier meaning of *reckon*: see Vocab.), etc., *count* (as such). — *centuriatus*: two centurions commanded each *manipulus* of 120 men. The centurions were advanced from the ranks by the commander; hence there were opportunities for favoritism and bribery.

83 32 *veneant*, subj. of characteristic.

84 1 *aerario*: the Treasury was in the Temple of Saturn, under the superintendence of the two city *quæstors*. The actual management of the funds was in the hands of a large body of clerks, *scribae*, who formed a permanent *collegium*.

84 3 *provinciae*: dependent on *cupiditatem*; apparently the person referred to tried to purchase the influence of the magistrates in order

to be allowed to retain his province longer than the regular time; but nothing is known of the case.

84 4 *in quaestu, on speculation.*

84 5 *facit . . . ut, etc., shows that you recognize.*

84 11 (SECT. 38.) *recordamini*: imper. as protasis; § 521, *b* (310, *b*); B. 302, 4; G. 593, 4; H. 560, 3 (487, 3); H.-B. 497, 2.

84 12 *quid . . . existimetis*: in the direct question it would be the same form, as deliberative subj.; § 444 (268); B. 277; G. 259; H. 557 (486, ii); H.-B. 503.

84 14 *hibernis*: notice the strong antithesis to *armis*.

84 17 *iudicando*: a great part of the emperor's business would be deciding cases of extortion by the *publicani*, who were of the same class (*equites*) that held the judicial power in Rome. By not being strict (*severus*) with them, he might purchase immunity for himself, if brought to trial afterwards on a similar charge.

84 18 (SECT. 39.) *hic, in such a case* (properly, at this point in my discourse).

84 19 *manus, vestigium*, i.e. not only was there no intentional injury done, but no unintended evils followed in its train.

84 21 *iam vero*: here simply a particle of transition. Pompey's winter quarters are contrasted with such as are referred to above in *hibernis* (l. 14).

84 22 *sermones, reports*, by way of common talk. — *ut . . . faciat, to incur expense* in entertaining officers and soldiers.

84 24 *enim*: the connection of thought is, — [and in this he follows old custom] *for, etc.* — *hiemis, from winter* (obj. gen.). — *avaritiae, for avarice* (subj. gen.): cf. § 348, N., 343, N.¹ (217, N.); G. 363, R.²; H. 440, 1 and 2 (396, ii and iii); H.-B. 344, 354.

84 28 (SECT. 40.) *celeritatem, speed*; *cursum, extent of travel*.

84 29 *non . . . quaedam . . . aliqui, it was not that some, etc.*

84 30 *remigum*: galleys, worked by oars and independent of the wind, were generally used as war vessels. In the Mediterranean (particularly in the Barbary States) their use was continued till a very late day; and for some purposes they are still employed. Their trained crews of rowers gave them a speed hardly less than that of steam vessels.

85 2 *amoenitas*: used of objects of sight, beauty of scenery, etc.

85 3 *labor, toil*, always with the sense of effort and fatigue.

85 5 *ceteri*, as Verres, for instance (see "The Plunder of Syracuse," pp. 48 ff.).

85 6 visenda : the passion for travel and sight-seeing was as common among the ancients as in modern times (cf. "The Plunder of Syracuse," p. 52, l. 9; p. 57, ll. 5-7).

85 9 (SECT. 41.) **fuisse**: cf. **fuit** on p. 81, l. 7 (and note).—**hac continentia**, i.e. such as his.

85 10 iam . . . videbatur, was now getting to seem.

85 11 nunc : notice the emphatic repetition (anaphora).

85 14 servire . . . quam imperare : a rhetorical exaggeration for preferring the condition of subject allies to nominal independence.

86 1 (SECT. 42.) **consilio**, etc. : cf. p. 83, ll. 26, 27.

86 2 ipso, of itself.

86 3 hoc . . . loco, i.e. the Rostra.

86 4 fidem vero, etc. : render *and as to his good faith*, etc., changing the construction so as to keep the emphasis.

86 5 quam, etc. : render *when the ENEMY esteemed it*, etc. (contrasting *hostes* with *socios*).

86 7 pugnantes, in battle ; **victi**, in defeat.

Sects. 43-46. (3) The third requisite in a commander : *auctoritas*, (prestige). This Pompey possesses in a high degree. It has already shown its effect in the East.

86 17 ut . . . ament : clause of result, dependent on **commoveri**.

86 22 iudicia, expressions of opinion (i.e. by conferring offices on him) ; cf. what Cicero says of himself in sect. 2 (p. 68, ll. 12, 13).

86 23 (SECT. 44.) **ullam usquam** : see note on sect. 27 (p. 78, l. 25).

86 24 illius diei : that of the passage of the *Lex Gabinia*, which conferred upon Pompey the command against the pirates.

86 26 commune : as being against pirates, enemies of all mankind.

86 28 aliorum exemplis : it is not necessary to cite examples of other generals ; Pompey's own history furnishes instances enough.

86 31 qui quo die, on the day on which he, etc. : the relatives, admissible in Latin, cannot be literally reproduced in English.

87 3 potuisset : § 517, c, N.¹ (308, c, N.¹) ; B. 304, 3, a, N. ; G. 597, R.³, b ; cf. H. 511, I, N.³ (583) ; H.-B. 582, 3, a. The protasis is implied in **in summa ubertate**, etc.

87 4 (SECT. 45.) **proelio** : the defeat of Triarius (see sect. 25).

87 6 provincia, i.e. Asia.

87 8 ad eas regiones, i.e. only into the neighborhood, for Pompey's authority did not extend to the seat of war ; this force is given by the preposition **ad** : **in** would mean *into*.

87 ¹² *perfecturus sit*: § 575, *a* (334, *a*); cf. B. 269, 3; G. 514, *b*; H. 649, ii, 1 (529, ii, 4); H.-B. 537, *d*, 1. — *perfecerit*: subj. of characteristic.

87 ¹⁵ (SECT. 46.) *illa res*: in appos. with the clause *quod . . . dederunt*.

87 ¹⁸ *Cretensium*: towns of the same region or race were often united in leagues or confederacies, chiefly for religious purposes. After the Roman conquest, such *communia* were sometimes left in existence, and even new ones were organized and allowed to exercise some subordinate political function. The existence of a *commune Cretensium* is known from inscriptions.

87 ¹⁹ *noster imperator*: Q. Metellus (see note on p. 83, l. 13).

87 ²² *ad eundem*, i.e. to Pompey.

87 ²³ *eum quem*, *one who*.

87 ²⁴ *ei quibus*, *while they*, etc., i.e. those who were jealous of Pompey's reputation.

87 ²⁵ *potissimum*, *rather than to any one else* (i.e. rather than to Q. Metellus Pius, who also had a command in Spain and who was much older than Pompey). Nothing further is known of this embassy.

87 ²⁷ *hanc auctoritatem*: translate, *as to this prestige*, though it is really the subject of *valituram esse*, the whole clause being governed by *existimetis*.

Sects. 47, 48. (4) The fourth requisite in a commander: *felicitas*.

87 ³⁰ (SECT. 47.) *felicitate*: in this quality is implied a special favor of the gods, which it would be presumptuous to arrogate to one's self (hence *timide*), although Sulla had done so by assuming the *cognomen* Felix (see Rosc. Am., sect. 12, p. 6, l. 7, and note).

88 ²⁻³ *Maximo*: Quintus Fabius Maximus, "the shield of Rome"; *Marcello*: Marcus Claudius Marcellus, "the sword of Rome," both distinguished in the Second Punic War. — *Scipioni*: either Africanus the elder, or Æmilianus; from sect. 60 it might appear to be the latter. — *Mario*: Caius Marius, who vanquished Jugurtha, subdued the Cimbri and Teutones, and afterwards (B.C. 88) engaged in civil war with Sulla.

88 ⁴ *saepius*, *repeatedly*: Marius was consul seven times.

88 ⁵ *fuit* (emphatic), *there really has been*; § 598, *d* (2) (344, *d*, 2).

88 ⁹ *hac moderatione*: a shorthand expression for *hoc modo moderato*, in which *moderato* would refer merely to the result clause *ut . . . videamur*. — *non ut* (not to be confounded with *ut non*), etc., i.e. not of such a kind as to say, etc., but such, etc.

88 ¹¹ *invisa*: because presumptuous.

88 13 (SECT. 48.) *non sum praedicaturus*: this affectation of passing a subject over in silence is called *praeteritio*.

88 14 *ut, how* (introducing an indir. quest.).

88 18 *qui . . . auderet*: rel. clause of result.

88 19 *quot et quantas*, correl. with *tot et tantas* above. Translate by the single word *as*; § 308, *h* (106, *b*).

88 20 *proprium ac perpetuum*, *secured to him forever*.

88 21 *cum*, introducing the general consideration (*communis*); *tum* (next line), the particular consideration (*ipsius*).

Sects. 49, 50. Pompey should be appointed commander in Asia, — especially since he is on the spot. Cicero recapitulates the argument and applies it: since all that I have proved is so, can you hesitate to appoint the general whom Heaven provides, — especially (and here a new and powerful reason is added, as if it were an afterthought) *since he is on the spot already*?

88 26 (SECT. 49.) *sit*: subj. of characteristic.

88 28 *quin . . . conferatis*: § 558, *a*, N.² (332, *g*, N.²); B. 298, *b*; G. 555, 2, R.³; H. 596, 1 (505, 1); cf. H.-B. 502, 3, *b*.

88 32 (SECT. 50.) *erat deligendus*: § 517, *c* (308, *c*); B. 304, 3, *a*; G. 597, R.³; H. 582 (511, 2); H.-B. 582, 3, *a*, N.¹.

89 1 *nunc, as things stand*.

89 3 *adsit, habeat, possit*: result clauses in appos. with *opportunitas*. — *eis qui habent*, i.e. Lucullus, Glabrio, and Marcius Rex, who were still in command of Roman armies in Asia. For mood of *habent*, see § 593, *a*, N.¹ (342, *a*, N.); G. 629, R.; H. 652, 1 (529, ii, N.¹, 2).

89 4 *cur . . . committamus*: observe the different mood in the preceding question *quid exspectamus*?

IV. CONFUTATIO (§§ 51–68)

Sects. 51–58. Objection of Hortensius, — that supreme power ought not to be given to one man. Answer: Hortensius made a similar objection to the Gabinian Law; yet that law turned out extremely well: acting under its provisions Pompey cleared the sea of pirates. Incidental answer to the objection made to sending Gabinius as lieutenant with Pompey (sects. 57, 58).

89 8 (SECT. 51.) *at enim* (objection), *but, you will say*.

89 9 *adfectus* = *enjoying*. — *Catulus*: Quintus Lutatius Catulus, at this time the leader of the senatorial party; an estimable man and an

experienced statesman, but no soldier. The *beneficia amplissima* are the successive offices that had been conferred upon him.

89 11 Hortensius: the leading lawyer of the time (see oration against Verres). — *ratione, view.*

89 14 auctoritates contrarias: of course there were men of influence on the side of the Manilian Law as well as opposed to it; Cicero brings forward the names of several in sect. 68, below.

89 15 ipsa re ac ratione: this appeal from theoretical objections (as Cicero thinks them) to experience (i.e. in the Piratic War) would, of course, be very effective in a public assembly, for theoretical considerations weigh little with such bodies in comparison with facts. Cicero makes it doubly effective by pointing out that his opponents agree with his premises as to the necessity and magnitude of the war and the eminent ability of Pompey as a general, but that they avoid, on these merely technical grounds, what seems to him the obvious conclusion: viz. that Pompey should be appointed.

89 20 (Sect. 52.) tribuenda sint: condition with nothing implied (in dir. disc., sunt).

89 23 pro, in accordance with.

89 24 in senatu: laws did not require any ratification by the Senate. The expression of opinion by Hortensius must therefore have been in an informal discussion, after the promulgation of the law (i.e. its announcement as a proposed bill).

89 25 Gabinium: see Introd., p. 67 of text.

89 27 promulgasset: a bill intended to be brought before either *comitia* was regularly announced to the Senate and posted in the city two Roman weeks (at least 17 days) before it could be voted on. — **ex hoc ipso loco,** i.e. in the public discussion of the law, before the vote, in the *contio* (see sect. 1).

89 31 (SECT. 53.) hanc, i.e. which we have now.

90 1 an implies a strong negative; § 335, *b* (211, *b*); B. 162, 4, *a*; G. 457, 1; II. 380, 3 (353, N.4); II.-B. 236.

90 2 legati, etc.: observe that Cicero seizes the opportunity to recall briefly to the minds of his hearers certain important facts which he has already dwelt on in greater detail (in sects. 31-33).

90 3 ex omnibus, etc.: trans. *from communication (commeatu, really abl. of specification) with all the provinces.* — **neque iam** (l. 6), *no longer.*

90 8 (SECT. 54.) Atheniensium: the Athenian empire of the sea, in the fifth century B.C., resulted from the great victories in the Persian War.

90 9 Karthaginiensium: the maritime power of Carthage was at its height in the third century B.C.

90 10 Rhodiorum: the city of Rhodes was the chief naval power of the Mediterranean during the last three centuries before Christ: its power was broken B.C. 42, at its capture by Cassius.

90 17 permanserit: subj. of characteristic.

90 19 (SECT. 55.) Antiochum: Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, defeated at Magnesia, B.C. 190.

90 20 Persen: Perses or Perseus, the last king of Macedonia, defeated at Pydna, B.C. 168. — **Karthaginiensis:** Carthage was mistress of the sea at the time when her wars with Rome began; but in the First Punic War she was beaten at her own weapons.

90 22 ei repeats **nos**: *we*, i.e. that nation.

91 1 Delos: a very small island in the Ægean Sea, sacred as the birthplace of Apollo and Artemis. It had an excellent harbor, and this, added to its peculiar sanctity, gave it high importance. It had at all times a flourishing commerce and in the time of Cicero was the great slave market of the world, 10,000 slaves being sometimes sold there in a single day.

91 3 eidem repeats **nos** (l. 23, above).

91 5 Appia via: the principal highway of Italy, running from Rome to Capua, and thence to Brundisium (see map of Italy, p. 1). It was begun by Appius Claudius Cæcus, in his censorship, B.C. 312. — **iam**, at length.

91 6 pudebat magistratūs (acc. pl.): no special case is referred to, but it is implied that any magistrate ought to have felt shame, seeing that the beaks of ships, *rostra*, were naval trophies.

91 7 cum: concessive.

91 12 (SECT. 56.) dolori: we should be likely to use a more general word, like *feelings*, which would be defined by the context. Such differences between two languages in the expression of thought are constantly found.

91 15 aliquando, at last (cf. Cat. ii, sect. 1, l. 1).

91 17 (SECT. 57.) obtrectatum esse: the subject of **obtrectatum esse** is the wish of the opponents to defeat the proposed measure (the appointment of Gabinius as lieutenant); as this wish, if successful, would be (like the affirmative measure) a *determination*, it is expressed by a purpose clause, **ne legaretur**. — **adhuc:** this opposition began in connection with the Gabinian Law and is still continued in connection with the Manilian.

91 19 *expetenti*, earnestly requesting. — *postulanti*, claiming (as a right).

91 20 *utrum*, etc., is it that, etc.? Cf. the obsolete use of *whether* to introduce direct questions in English, as in "whether is it better?" — *legatum*: the Senate assigned (*legare*) subordinate officers to a military commander or provincial governor. These *legati* had much responsibility, often performing independent duties like those of modern officers "detailed" from the regular line. The usual number of *legati* was two or three; but Pompey received fifteen by the Gabinian Law, to whom ten more were afterward added.

91 21 *velit*, *coniunctivus modestiae*; § 447, 1 (311, *b*); cf. B. 280, 2, *a*; G. 257; H. 556 (486, *i*); H.-B. 519, 1, *b*. — *impetret*: § 535, *f* (320, *f*); B. 282, 3; G. 631, 1; H. 591, 7 (503, *ii*, 2); H.-B. 513, 3. — *cum*: concessive.

92 4 *periculo*, i.e. a political risk such as any politician would incur in carrying an important measure.

92 4 (SECT. 58.) *an*: § 335, *b* (211, *b*); B. 162, 4, *a*; G. 457, 1; H. 380, 3 (353, N.⁴); H.-B. 236. — *C. Falcidius*, etc.: Gabinius had not been allowed to receive an appointment as *legatus* under the Gabinian Law, perhaps because he was tribune when it was passed. Cicero urges that there is no reason why he should not be appointed under the Manilian Law, since he no longer holds that office.

92 6 *honoris causā*, see note on Rosc. Am., p. 3, l. 28. — *plebi*: old genitive.

92 7 *in uno Gabinio*, in the case of, etc.

92 8 *diligentes*, particular, i.e. in urging a technical objection. — *qui . . . deberet*: if this were not a clause of characteristic, we should have *debebat* to express the cont. to fact idea; § 522, *a* (311, *c*); B. 304, 3; G. 597, R.³, *a*; H. 583 (511, 1, N.³); H.-B. 582, 3, *a*; cf. *oportebat*, Cat. i., sect. 2, l. 13.

92 11 *relaturos*: the consuls were the natural persons to consult the Senate, but Cicero, as praetor, also had this power.

92 13 *impediet*: either consul could, as having *maior potestas* than a praetor, forbid Cicero to bring the matter before the Senate; but if he persisted, his act would still be valid.

92 14 *defendam*: § 558, *b* (319, *c*); B. 295, 3; G. 549; H. 568, 8 (499, 3, N.²); H.-B. 502, 3, *b*.

92 15 *intercessionem*: the veto of a tribune, which could stop any political action, and which Cicero would be bound to respect. Nothing else, he declares, shall deter him.

92 16 *quid liceat*, i.e. how far they can safely go. — *considerabunt*, i.e. before they set themselves against the manifest will of the people.

92 18 *socius*: not as *legatus*, but simply as *partner* in his former honor and credit. This association of Gabinius with Pompey is used as an argument for giving him the office of *legatus* now.

Sects. 59–62. Objection of Catulus, — “precedents should not be violated.” Answer: “In time of war the Roman people have always consulted expediency rather than precedent; in Pompey’s own case there have already been many violations of precedent.”

92 22 (SECT. 59.) *ut . . . videatur*: § 569, 2 (332, *a*, 2); B. 297, 2; G. 553, 4; H. 571, 2 (501, 2); H.-B. 521, 3, *a*. — *auctoritate et sententia*, i.e. the weight which one must attach to the opinion of so great a man as Catulus (a kind of hendiadys).

92 23 *cum . . . quaereret*: cf. *cum . . . dixistis*, just below; § 546, N.⁸ (323); G. 579; H. 600, ii, 1 (521, ii, 2); H.-B. 524 and *c*.

92 24 *si . . . poneretis*: fut. protasis; the apod. is the compound sentence *si . . . factum esset, in quo spem essetis habituri*, which itself consists of a fut. prot. and apod.; § 523 (311, *d*); H.-B. 582, 4. The tenses depend for their sequence on the perf. *cepit*. — *si . . . esset*, if anything should happen to him (a common euphemism then as now). — *eo*: § 403, *c* (244, *d*); B. 218, 6; G. 401, N.⁷; H. 474, 3 (415, iii, N.¹); H.-B. 423, *b*.

92 25 *essetis habituri*: indir. quest.; for use of periphrastic form, see § 575, *a* (334, *a*); B. 269, 3; G. 515; H. 649, ii, 1 (529, ii, 4); H.-B. 537, *d*, 1.

92 31 *quo minus . . . hoc magis*: § 414, *a* (250, *R*.); B. 223; G. 403; H. 479 (423); H.-B. 424.

92 33 (SECT. 60.) *at enim*: see first note on sect. 51.

93 1 *exempla, precedents; instituta, established customs. — non dicam*, etc.: an excellent specimen of the rhetorical device known as *praeteritio* (cf. note on p. 88, l. 13, above).

93 3 *paruisse, adcommodasse*, i.e. they disregarded precedents in great emergencies. — *temporum* depends on *casus, consiliorum* on *rationes* (chiastic order).

93 5 *ab uno imperatore*: Scipio Africanus the younger (*Æmilianus*), who captured Carthage (B.C. 146) and Numantia (B.C. 133). In his time there had been a law that no person should be consul twice in succession.

93 9 *ut . . . poneretur*: clause of purpose with *visum est* (here a verb of decreeing).

93 10 C. Mario: Marius was chosen consul five years in succession, to carry on the wars here referred to.

93 12 (SECT. 61.) The argument in this and the following section is a telling one: "In the case of Pompey himself precedent has often been violated with the full assent of Catulus. Why, then, should Catulus be so scrupulous now, when the highest interests of the state are involved?" For the several occurrences referred to, see notes on sects. 28-30, above.

93 15 *privatum*, i.e. not a magistrate.

93 18 a *senatorio gradu*: no one could legally enter the Senate until after holding the quaestorship, the minimum age for which was thirty at least, and regularly thirty-six, while Pompey was at the time referred to (B.C. 82) only twenty-three.

93 20 in *ea provincia*, i.e. Africa.

93 21 *fuit*: translate, *he showed*, etc. (in order to render the abls. of quality, which come in a way foreign to our idiom).

93 23 *victorem*, *victorious* (pred. adj.). — ***exercitum deportavit*:** this was one of the essential conditions of a triumph.

93 24 *equitem*, i.e. not a member of the Senate, having never held a magistracy. — ***triumphare*:** the honor of a triumph was restricted to commanders who possessed the *imperium* by virtue of holding a regular magistracy. Until he was elected consul for the year B.C. 70, Pompey had never had the *imperium* except by special appointment from the Senate; both his triumphs, therefore, B.C. 80 and 71, were contrary to precedent.

93 27 (SECT. 62.) *duo consules*: Mamerus Lepidus and Decimus Brutus, B.C. 77. Instead of either of these being sent to Spain as pro-consul the next year, against Sertorius, Pompey, though a simple *eques*, was designated for that service.

93 29 *pro consule*: when it was desired to retain the services of a magistrate after his term of office had expired, his *imperium* was extended (*prorogatum*) by the Senate, and was held by him *pro consule* or *pro praetore*, that is, as having the power of a consul or praetor while no longer actually a magistrate. It was not strictly legal to appoint a private citizen in such a capacity; but sometimes, as in Pompey's case, this was done. — ***quidem*,** *by the way*.

93 30 *non nemo*, a man or two.

93 31 *Philippus*, a prominent member of the aristocracy (consul, B.C. 91), distinguished for his wit; a man of liberal temper, but a vehement partisan.

93 32 *pro consulibus, in place of both consuls.*

93 33 *mittere*: for *mitto* of the dir. disc. Philippus seems to have put his *bon mot* into the regular form of a *sententia*, or formal expression of opinion in the Senate, using the simple present tense, with the qualifying *meā sententiā*; § 467 (276, b); B. 259, 2; G. 227, N.²; H. 530 (467, iii, 6); H.-B. 484.

94 2 *ut . . . fieret*: subst. clause of result after the analogy of the subj. with verbs of happening; § 571, c (332, f); G. 553, 4; H. 571, 1 (501, i). — *ex senatus consulto*: another irregularity, for the comitia were the law-making body and therefore of course had the sole power of exempting from the laws. — *legibus solutus*, *exempted from the operation of the laws*, i.e. those limiting the age of magistrates (*leges annales*).

94 3 *magistratum*: the legal age of a consul was not below forty-three, and that of a praetor not below forty. Pompey, however, was elected consul (B.C. 70) at the age of thirty-six, which was the regular age for the quaestorship.

94 4 *iterum*: Pompey celebrated his second triumph Dec. 31, B.C. 71, and the next day entered upon the consulship.

94 5 *in, in the case of.*

Sects. 63–68. The judgment of the people should overrule such objections (sect. 63, l. 11–sect. 64, l. 25). Pompey alone can retrieve the Roman reputation in the East (sect. 64, l. 26–sect. 67). Favorable opinions of leading men (sect. 68).

94 8 (SECT. 63.) *atque haec*, etc., *and all these many precedents, so weighty and so new, have been established in the case of this single man (Pompey), and have originated, too, in measures promoted by Q. Catulus and the other*, etc. Lit. “all these many examples (i.e. acts establishing precedents) have come upon this same man (Pompey) [proceeding] from the [senatorial] approval of Q. Catulus,” etc. The Latin tends to compress two or more assertions into a single clause, where in English it is more natural to use separate clauses.

94 10 *amplissimorum*: a regular epithet for dignitaries. — *auctoritate*, i.e. since they were then prominent members of the Senate.

94 13 *comprobatam*, i.e. the people, in electing Pompey consul, had only followed the example of the Senate in conferring these repeated honors.

94 14 *iudicium*, *formal decision*, expressed by passing the Gabinian Law.

94 16 *vel, even.*

94 18 delegistis: not literally correct. The Gabinian Law merely prescribed that *an ex-consul* should receive this command: the Senate selected the man. In fact, however, it was a law made for Pompey, and the Senate would not have ventured to appoint anybody else.

94 21 (SECT. 64.) sin: the protasis extends to *attulistis*, the connective being omitted. — *plus . . . vidistis, had a keener insight in affairs of state.*

94 23 aliquando: cf. p. 91, l. 15, and note. — *isti:* this pron., since it is often used of an opponent in a suit, here at once suggests the opposition now existing between Cicero and Catulus.

94 24 auctoritati: § 372 (230); B. 256, 3; G. 217; H. 426, 1, 518, 1 (385, i, 465, 1); H.-B. 364, 2.

94 26 Asiatico et regio: the two adjectives enhance the impression of the difficulty of the war by emphasizing its distance and the dignity of the enemy.

94 30 versari, conduct himself (see Vocab.).

95 1 si qui sunt, when they are (lit. *if there are any*). — *pudore* (abl. of specification), *respect for others*; *temperantia, self-restraint.*

95 9 (SECT. 65.) requiruntur, are in demand, i.e. pretexts of war are sought, with cities that we hardly know of; *inferatur, may be fastened.*

95 11 (SECT. 66.) With Cicero's account of the depredations of the provincial governors, cf. Sheridan's celebrated description in his Speech in Summing up the Evidence on the Second Charge against Warren Hastings: "Should a stranger survey the land formerly Sujah Dowlah's, and seek the cause of the calamity — should he ask what monstrous madness had ravaged thus, what widespread war, what desolating foreign foe, what disputed succession, what religious zeal, what fabled monster, had stalked abroad, and, with malice and mortal enmity to man, had withered, with the gripe of death, every growth of nature and humanity, all the means of delight, and each original, simple principle of bare existence, — the answer will be (if any answer dare be given): 'No, alas! not one of these things, — no desolating foreign foe, no disputed succession, no religious superserviceable zeal! This damp of death is the mere effusion of British amity: we sink under the pressure of their support, we writhe under the gripe of their pestiferous alliance!'" — *libenter, etc., I should be glad to argue this face to face, etc.;* § 521, a (310, a); B. 305, 1; G. 600, 1; H. 575, 9 (507, N.⁷); H.-B. 578, 6.

95 15 hostium simulatione, under a pretence of [the existence of] *enemies:* notice the chiasmic order.

95 17 animos ac spiritus, pride and insolence.

95 19 *conlatis signis*, i.e. an actual warfare.

95 20 *nisi erit idem*, unless he shall also be one.

95 24 *idoneus qui . . . mittatur*: see note on *impetret*, p. 91, l. 21.

95 25 (SECT. 67.) *pacatam*, etc.: in the forcible extension of the Roman Empire, a province was spoken of as *pacata* when actual resistance had ceased on the part of the conquered. — *quae . . . sit*, subj. of characteristic; for tense, see § 485, *c* (287, *c*); B. 268, 7; G. 513; H. 550 (495, vi); cf. H.-B. 481.

95 29 *praetores*, i.e. *proprators*: for, after the time of Sulla, the praetors regularly remained at Rome during their term of office.

95 30 *publica*, i.e. that allowed them for the support of their fleets and armies.

95 33 *iacturis*, expenses, in securing their election.

95 34 *condicionibus*, corrupt bargains, with creditors, etc.

96 1 *quasi . . . non . . . videamus*: § 524 (312); B. 307, 2; G. 602; H. 584 and 2 (513, ii, and N.¹); H.-B. 504, 3.

96 3 (SECT. 68.) *dubitare quin*, hesitate. The usual construction in this sense would be with the infin.; § 558, *a*, N.² (332, *g*, N.²); B. 298, *b*; G. 555, R.³; H. 596, 1 (505, i); cf. H.-B. 502, 3, *b*, 586.

96 7 *auctoritatibus*, i.e. the opinions of influential men (cf. *auctor* in the next line).

96 8 *est vobis auctor*, you have as authority. P. Servilius (Vatia Isauricus) was one of the most reputable men of the time. He held the proconsulship of Cilicia, B.C. 78–75, in which he gained great successes over the pirates. It was probably his intimate knowledge of the region and the kind of warfare, that led him to support this vigorous measure.

96 11 *debeat*: for tense, see § 485, *a* (287, *a*); cf. B. 268, 1; H.-B. 481. — *Curio*: see note on Impeachment of Verres, sect. 18, p. 34, l. 29.

96 13 *Lentulus*: Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus, cos. B.C. 72; not to be confounded with Lentulus Sura, cos. B.C. 71, the accomplice of Catiline.

96 15 *Cassius*: for the character of this family, see note on Verr. i, sect. 30, p. 39, l. 3.

V. PERORATIO (§§ 69–71)

Sects. 69–71. Manilius is encouraged to stand firm. Cicero protests that his own advocacy of the law is disinterested and patriotic.

96 21 (SECT. 69.) *auctore populo Romano*: the Roman people has already shown its opinion of Pompey by passing the Gabinian Law;

hence Manilius has the *auctoritas* of the whole people behind him, as opposed to the *auctoritas* of a few aristocrats like Hortensius and Catulus (cf. sect. 63).

96 22 *neve, and not.*

96 25 *iterum*: alluding to the former unanimity of the people in passing the Gabinian Law.

96 27 *de re . . . facultate, the cause itself, or the power of carrying it through.* — *dubitemus*: § 535, *a* (320, *a*); B. 283, 2; G. 631, R.²; H. 591, 1 (503, i); cf. H.-B. 513, 2.

96 29 *potestate praetoria, official influence as praetor*; more official than *auctoritate*.

97 1 *defero, put at your service.*

97 2 (SECT. 70.) *templo*, i.e. the *rostra*. The term *templum* was applied to any place consecrated by regular auspices (*augurato*). As the public assembly was held *augurato*, the place of holding it was a consecrated one.

97 3 *ad rem publicam adeunt, are engaged in public affairs.*

97 4 *neque quo, nor because*; § 540, N.³ (321, R.); B. 286, 1, *b*; G. 541, R.²; H. 588, ii, 2 (516, ii, 2); H.-B. 535, 2, *b*.

97 7 *honoribus*: the term *honor* is regularly applied to honors conferred by the people, i.e. public offices. These he proposes to earn, not by the arts of a politician, but by fidelity in his profession as an advocate. — *pericula* relates to the *simultates* in the next section. It was not possible for him to espouse this democratic measure so earnestly without incurring coolness, at least on the part of the aristocracy. — *ut, so far as a MAN*, etc. (Cf. our "humanly speaking," "the Lord willing," and the like.)

97 9 *ab uno*, i.e. he expects no reward in the way of public office from Pompey's influence. — *ex hoc loco*, i.e. by political activity (cf. sect. 1).

97 12 (SECT. 71.) *mihi*: § 375 (232, *a*); B. 189, 2; G. 354; H. 431 (388, 1); H.-B. 373, 2.

97 13 *tantum . . . abest ut . . . videar, I am so far from seeming*: § 571, *b* (332, *d*); G. 552, R.¹; H. 570, 2 (502, 3); cf. H.-B. 521, 3, *a*, footnote 2, (3).

97 16 *hoc honore*, i.e. the praetorship.

97 20 *oportere, I am bound*: *me* (l. 16) is subject of *praeferre*, and *me praeferre* depends on *oportere*.

FIRST ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

ARGUMENT

CHAP. I. *Propositio*. Catiline's effrontery in appearing in the Senate when his guilt is known. — 2. Weakness of the consuls in allowing him to live. Contrast with former magistrates in the cases of Gracchus, Saturninus, and Servilius. The situation calls for action: reasons for the delay. — 3, 4. The consul fully informed: latest acts of the conspirators. — *Hortatio*. 5. Catiline is exhorted to go out and join his confederates. — 6, 7. Life in the city should be intolerable to him: he is feared and hated by all good citizens: his native city begs him to begone. — 8. He has offered to go into custody: all good men urgent for his departure: the Senate shows by its silence approval of Cicero's words. — 9, 10. The consul urges him to depart: but he will go out only as a public enemy. — *Peroratio*. 11, 12. The consul may be charged with remissness: but he has been biding his time. — 13. For halfway measures would have been of no avail: Catiline's death would not have freed the state from his confederates. Let Catiline depart. Appeal to Jupiter to save Rome.

I. PROPOSITIO (CHAPS. I-IV)

Chaps. I, II. Effrontery of Catiline in appearing in the Senate. Weakness of the consuls in allowing him to live contrasted with the vigorous action of former times in less flagrant cases. Reasons for the delay.

PAGE 99. LINE 2. (SECT. 1.) *etiam* (et iam), *still*. — *eludet*, *baffle*, i.e. his mad conduct *makes fools of* the Roman people, as it were, by continuing to escape the just punishment that would suppress it. — *quem ad finem*: almost equivalent to *quamdium*, but implying some shock or crisis (*finem*) which must follow.

99 3 *sese iactabit*, *insolently display itself*. — *nihil* (adv. acc.), *not at all*.

99 4 *Palati*: one of the strongest positions in the city, commanding the Forum, and so most likely to be seized by the conspirators. The *Palatium*, an isolated hill, of a rudely quadrangular shape, was the original seat of the city of Rome, from which the city spread gradually over the other hills. In the last years of the Republic, the Palatine became the fashionable place for residences. Here was Cicero's house

as well as Catiline's. It was because of its nearness to his house, as well as because of the strength of its position, that Cicero selected this temple for the meeting of the Senate on this occasion. Under the Empire the Palatine became the seat of the imperial residence, and its name, *palace*, has passed in this sense into most modern languages.

99 5 bonorum: the Senate was surrounded by a crowd of *equites* and other citizens (see sect. 21, below).

100 1 locus: the Senate was assembled, not, as usual, in the *Curia Hostilia*, but in the Temple of Jupiter Stator, which occupied a commanding position on the brow of the Palatine Hill and faced the Sacred Way. The ruins of this temple were discovered some years ago (see view in text). — **horum** (with a gesture), i.e. the Senators present. — **ora, features**; **voltus, expression**: the phrase is a sort of hendiadys, almost equivalent to *expression of their features*; § 640 (385); B. 374.4; G. 698; H. 751, 3, N.¹ (636, iii, 2); H.-B. 631, 5.

100 2 patere: note the emphatic position. — **non**: observe the abruptness and force given by omitting the interrog. particle **ne**. — **constrictam . . . teneri**, *is held fast bound*; § 497, b (292, c); cf. B. 337, 6; G. 238; H. 431, 1 (388, 1, N.); H.-B. 605, 5.

100 4 proxima, superiore: for what was done on the night of Nov. 6, see sect. 4; as to **proxima, last night**, we meet with nothing but general assertions.

100 7 (SECT. 2.) O tempora, etc., *what a time! what a state of things!* (**mores** = *customs of the time*.)

100 8 immo, nay more: **immo** here negatives not the *fact* of the preceding statement (**vivit**), but only its *form* as not being strong enough; *nay* is similarly used in English, as in *Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iii, 2, 313: "To strike me, spurn me, nay, to kill me too."

100 11 videmur, etc. = *think we do enough for* (i.e. fulfil our duty to the state). — **si . . . vitemus**: in the dir. form, *satis facimus si vitamus*.

100 12 ad mortem: the consuls originally possessed full powers of judgment in criminal cases, including punishment by death. These highest powers of the *imperium* were suspended within the city by laws which gave the right of appeal to the people (note, p. 110, l. 16), but the Senate could revive them in cases of danger by the formula *Videant consules ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat*, — a proceeding analogous to the proclamation of martial law. This action the Senate had taken Oct. 21, nearly three weeks before.

100 13 oportebat: apod. of an implied cond.; § 522, a (311, c); B. 304, 3, a; G. 254, R.¹; H. 583 (511, 1, N.³); H.-B. 582, 3, a; the

imperf. is used with **iam pridem**, where in English we might expect the pluperf.; § 471, *b* (277, *b*); B. 260, 4; G. 234; H. 535 (469, 2); H.-B. 485; **oportebat** alone would mean "you ought [now] to be [but are not]"; with **iam pridem** it means "you ought to have been long ago and still ought to be."

100 14 **iam diu**: words in brackets are thought to be spurious insertions in the text.

100 14 (SECT. 3.) **an vero** properly belongs both to **interfecit** and **perferemus**; in English we should connect the two clauses by *and*. On the force of *an*, see § 335, *b* (211, *b*); B. 162, 4, *a*; G. 457, 1; H. 380, 3 (353, N.⁴); H.-B. 236. — **vir amplissimus, pontifex maximus**: observe how these words strengthen the force of the example.

100 15 **Ti. Gracchum**: Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, a young man of high rank and great purity of character, attempted to carry through some important reforms, particularly touching the tenure of the public lands, B.C. 133. Requiring more time to make his legislation effective, he attempted illegally to secure his own re-election as tribune, when he was attacked and killed by a mob of Senators headed by P. Scipio Nasica.

100 16 **privatus**: at the time referred to, Nasica was only a private citizen of consular rank. He afterwards went into exile, and was made Pontifex Maximus in his absence. The word **privatus** is rhetorically opposed to **nos consules**.

100 18 **illa, that case**, plural for singular as referring to the circumstances of the case.

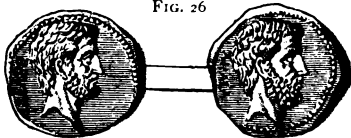
100 19 **Ahala**: the *magister equitum* of the famous Cincinnatus; he killed without legal process the *eques* Mælius, on suspicion that the latter was aiming at royal power (B.C. 439); see Fig. 26. — **novis rebus** (the classic expression for a violent change of government), *revolution*: dat. after **studentem**.

100 20 **fuit** (emphat.), *there was*, etc., implying that it is so no longer; § 598, *d* (344, *d*, 3). Cf. **fuit Ilium**, *Æneid*, ii. 325.

100 22 **habemus** (emphat.), i.e. it is not that we lack, etc. — **senatus consultum**: i.e. the decree conferring dictatorial power on the consuls (see note on sect. 2, l. 12, above), *ut videant consules*, etc.

100 23 **vehemens, severe**, as regards Catiline; **grave, carrying weight**, and so justifying the consuls in any extreme measures. — **non**

FIG. 26



COIN OF BRUTUS AND AHALA

deest, etc., *it is not that the state lacks wise counsels*, etc., but that the consuls are remiss in executing them.

100 26 (SECT. 4.) *decrevit*: translate, to preserve the emphasis, *there was once a decree*, etc. — *ut . . . videret*, subst. clause of purp. obj. of *decrevit*: § 563 (331); B. 295, 4; G. 546; H. 564, i (498); H.-B. 502, 3, *a*. — *Opimius*: Lucius Opimius was consul B.C. 121, when Caius Gracchus, the younger brother of Tiberius, was attempting to carry through a series of measures far more revolutionary than those of his brother. The Senate took alarm, and intrusted the consul with absolute power. In the tumult that ensued, some 3000 are said to have lost their lives, including Gracchus and his leading associate, Fulvius.

100 27 *ne . . . caperet*, obj. of *videret*.

100 28 *interfectus est* (emphat.), i.e. in that case death was promptly inflicted.

100 29 *patre*: Tiberius Gracchus, the elder, one of the most eminent statesmen of his day. — *avo*: Scipio Africanus, the conqueror of Hannibal.

101 1 *Mario* (dat. after *permissa*): this was in Marius' sixth consulship (B.C. 100). He was secretly in league with the revolutionists, — Saturninus and Servilius Glaucia, corrupt demagogues, unworthy imitators of the noble Gracchi. When it came to the point, however, the courage of Marius failed him: he deserted his accomplices, and joined the Senate in crushing the revolt.

101 3 *rei publicae*: poss. gen., the punishment being looked on as something belonging to the party avenged, and exacted from the other party as a payment due.

101 4 *remorata est* (governing *Saturninum*, etc.), *keep Saturninus and Servilius waiting*, i.e. did they have to wait one day, etc.? — *vicesimum*: strictly speaking, it was now (Nov. 6) the 19th day by Roman reckoning from Oct. 21; cf. § 424, *c* (259, *c*); G. 336, R.¹ — *patimur*: for tense, see § 466 (276, *a*); B. 259, 4; G. 230; H. 532, 2 (467, 2); H.-B. 485.

101 5 *horum*, i.e. the Senate.

101 6 *huiusce modi*, i.e. like those just mentioned; § 146, *a*, N.¹ (101, footnote); B. 87, footnote ²; G. 104, 1, N.¹; H. 178, 3 (186, 1); H.-B. 138, 2, *c*. — *tabulis*: brazen tablets, on which the laws, etc., were inscribed. The edict is said to be *shut up* in them (until put in force), *like a sword hidden in its scabbard*.

101 8 *interfectum esse*: § 486, *b* and N. (288, *d*); B. 270, 2, *a*; G. 280, 2; H.-B. 582, 3, *a*, footnote ². — *convēnit*, perf.: § 522, *a* (311, *c*); B. 304, 3, *a*; G. 254, R.¹; H. 583 (511, 1, N.²); H.-B. 582, 3, *a*.

101 9 *ad deponendam*, etc.: § 506 (300); B. 338, 3; G. 432; H. 628, 623 (542, iii, 544, 1); H.-B. 384, 3, *a*.

101 10 *cupio* (emphat.), *I am anxious*: a concession, opposed by *sed*, below. — *me esse*: § 563, *b*, 1 (331, *b*, N.); B. 331, iv, *a*; G. 532, R.²; H. 614 (535, ii); H.-B. 586, *b*.

101 11 *dissolutum*, *arbitrary*.

101 12 *ipse*: Latin in such cases emphasizes the subject; English, the object; § 298, *f* (195, *l*); B. 249, 2; G. 311, 2; H. 509, 1 (452, 1); H.-B. 268. — *inertiae*: § 352 (220); B. 228, 2; G. 378; H. 456 (409, ii); H.-B. 342.

101 13 (SECT. 5.) *castra sunt*, etc.: an enumeration of the circumstances which make a mild policy no longer possible.

101 14 *faucibus*, *narrow pass*, leading north from Etruria, through the Apennines. — *conlocata*: § 495 (291, *b*) B. 337, 2; G. 250, R.²; H. 538, 4 (471, 6, N.¹); H.-B. 320, iii, 248.

101 18 *iam*, *at once*.

101 19 *erit verendum*, etc., *I shall have to fear, I suppose* (ironical), *that all good citizens will fail to say* (lit. *will not say*) *that I have acted too late rather than that anybody will say that I have acted too cruelly*, i.e. I shall have to fear that I shall be accused of cruelty rather than slackness. — *ne non . . . dicat*: § 564 (331, *f*) B. 296, 2, *a*; G. 550, 2; H. 567, 2 (498, iii, N.²); H.-B. 502, 4. — *boni* (sc. *dicant*): here, as usual, *the well-intentioned*, i.e. those who held the speaker's views.

101 21 *ego*: opposed to *omnes boni* (l. 19, above). — *factum esse*: § 486, *b* and N. (288, *d*); B. 270, 2, *a*; G. 280, R.²; H.-B. 582, 3, *a*, footnote ². — *oportuit*: § 522, *a* (311, *c*) B. 304, 3, *a*; G. 597, R.³, *a*; H. 583 (511, 1, N.³); H.-B. 582, 3, *a*.

Chaps. III, IV. The consul is fully informed. Latest acts of the conspirators.

101 22 *denique*, i.e. then, and not before.

101 23 *iam*, *at length*.

101 24 *fateatur*: for mood, see § 537, 2 (319, 2); B. 284, 2; G. 631, 1; H. 589, ii, 591 (500, i); H.-B. 521, 1.

101 26 (SECT. 6.) *ita ut vivis*, *just as you are* [now] *living*.

101 27 *ne . . . possis*: *purpose* (not result).

101 28 *etiam*, *besides* the forces on guard.

101 29 *speculabuntur*: probably referring to the spies in the interest of the government, who were in the very heart of the conspiracy.

102 1 *quid*, etc., *what is there for you to wait for more?* — *quod . . . exspectes*: *rel. clause of purpose*.

102 4 *inlustrantur*, opposed to *obscurare*; *erumpunt*, to *continere*.

102 7 *recognoscas*, *review*, with *licet*, *ut* omitted: see § 565 (331, f, R.). B. 295, 8; G. 553, R.¹; H. 564, ii, 1 (502, 1); cf. H.-B. 502, 3, footnote 2.

102 8 (SECT. 7.) *dicere*: for tense, see § 584, *a* and N. (336 A, N.¹) G. 281, 2, N.; H. 618, 2 (537, 1); H.-B. 593, b.

102 9 *futurus esset*: subord. clause in *ind. disc.*

102 11 *num*, etc., *was I mistaken in*, etc. (lit. *did the fact escape me*).

102 13 *idem* (nom.) has the force of *also*.

102 14 *optimatium*, i.e. of the Senatorial party. — *in ante diem*: § 424, g (259, c); B. 371, 6; G. p. 491; H. 754, 3 (642, 4); H.-B. 668.

102 16 *sui conservandi . . . causā*: § 504, b, c (298, a, c); B. 339, 5, 338, 1, c; G. 428, R.¹ and R.²; H. 626, 3 (542, N.¹); H.-B. 614. This passage is neatly turned so as to save their self-respect by attributing their flight to that discretion which is the better part of valor.

102 19 *cum . . . dicebas*: we should expect *diceres*; the imperf. indic. is probably an archaic survival; cf. § 471, *c* and N. (277, *c* and N.).

102 20 *tamen*: opposed to *discessu* ("though the rest were gone, yet," etc.).

102 21 (SECT. 8.) *Praeneste* (*Palestrina*), an important town of Latium, about twenty miles from Rome, in a very commanding situation. Its possession would have given Catiline a valuable military post. Praeneste had been a chief stronghold of the Marian party in the Civil War, and Sulla had punished it by establishing a military colony there (hence *coloniam*).

102 23 *sensistine*, *did you not find?* — *ne* here = *nonne*: § 332, *c* and N. (210, *d* and N.); G. 454, N.⁵; H.-B. 231, 1, N.¹.

102 24 *praesidiis*, the garrison manning the walls; *custodiis*, *sentinels* at the gates; *vigiliis*, *watchmen* (i.e. night-guard). — *agis*, etc.: notice the climax.

102 27 *noctem illam superiorem*, *that night*, — *night before last*, i.e. Nov. 6; *prior* (l. 29, below) refers to the same night.

102 29 *quam te*: § 581, N.² (336, a, 1, b); H. 643, 1 (524, 1, 1); H.-B. 535, 1, c.

102 30 *inter falcarios*, i.e. to the street of the scythe-makers. — *non agam obscure*, i.e. I will speak out and be more definite. — *in domum*: § 428, k (258, b, N.¹); G. 337, R.⁸; H.-B. 454, 3.

103 1 *eodem*, *at the same place* (lit. *to the same place*, according to the Latin idiom).

103 4 (SECT. 9.) *gentium*: § 346, *a*, 4 (216, *a*, *a*); B. 201, 2; G. 372, N.³; H. 443 (397, 4); H.-B. 346.

103 5 *quam rem publicam*, *what sort of state?*

103 6 *hic, hic, here, right here.* — *patres* [*et*] *conscripti*: the formal designation of the Senators; *patres* were the patrician members of the Senate, *conscripti* were the plebeians enrolled in that originally patrician body. The conjunction is regularly omitted (as often in such combinations). Observe that the stock English translation *conscript fathers* is inexact.

103 8 *qui*: the antecedent is the understood subject of *sunt*. — *atque adeo*, *and in fact*.

103 9 *cogitent*: § 535, *a* (320, *a*); B. 283, 2; G. 631, 2; H. 591, 1 (503, 1); H.-B. 521, 1.

103 11 *oportebat*: see sect. 2 and note. — *voce volnero*: the alliteration is intentional and may easily be imitated in English, — *wound with a word*. — *igitur* (resumptive), *then* (i.e. *as I said*).

103 13 *quemque*, *each* (of the conspirators). — *placeret*, *indir. quest.*

103 14 *relinqueres, educeres, delib. subj. in an indir. quest.*: § 575, *b* (334, *b*); B. 302; G. 265; H. 559, 4 (484, *v*); H.-B. 503.

103 16 *morae*: partitive gen. — *viverem*: subj. in subord. clause in indir. disc.

103 17 *equites*: these were C. Cornelius and L. Vargunteius.

103 19 (SECT. 10.) *omnia . . . comperi*: Cicero's contemporaries made sport of him for using this phrase so often in the case of the conspirators.

103 22 *salutatam*: supine; § 509 (302); B. 340, 1; G. 435; H. 633 (546); H.-B. 618. All prominent citizens were accustomed to hold a kind of morning reception (cf. "the king's levee") to which their friends and dependents came to bid them good morning and to escort them to the Forum. — *cum . . . venissent*: best translated by *when*, etc.

103 23 *id temporis*, *at that very time*: §§ 346, *a*, 3, 397, *a* (216, *a*, 3, 216, *b*); B. 201, 2, 185, 2; G. 336, N.², 369; H. 416, 2, 442 (378, 2, 397, 3); H.-B. 346, 388, *b*.

103 24 *praedixeram*: Cicero had thus put on record, as it were, the fact that he was acquainted with the details of the conspiracy.

103 27 *desiderant*, *have been wanting*: § 466 (276, *a*); B. 259, 4; G. 230; H. 532, 2 (467, 2); H.-B. 485.

103 28 *si minus* (sc. *omnes*), *if not*.

II. HORTATIO (CHAPS. V-X)

Chaps. V-VII. Why does not Catiline leave the city? Life there should be intolerable to him. He is feared and hated by all good citizens. His native city begs him to be gone.

103 30 *muris*, i.e. city wall (cf. *parietibus*, walls of a house, sect. 6). — *intersit*: § 528 (314) B. 310, ii; G. 573; H. 587 (513, i); H.-B. 529.

103 31 *non feram*, etc.: the same idea is repeated for emphasis, but, for variety, different words are used.

103 32 (SECT. 11.) *atque, and particularly*. — *huic*, i.e. in whose temple we are met.

104 1 *Statori (sto)*: the one who causes to *stand firm*. The temple to Jupiter Stator was vowed by Romulus when his troops were giving way, and built upon the spot where their flight was *stayed*. The remains of this temple have been recently discovered on the Palatine, near the Arch of Titus.

104 3 *in uno homine*, by one man (Catiline); lit. in the case of one man.

104 7 *proximis*: the consular election was usually held in July; but in this year, on account of the disturbed condition of things, it did not take place until Oct. 28. — *in Campo*: the *comitia centuriata*, in which the higher magistrates were elected, were held in the Campus Martius, or military parade-ground, north of the city. This is the space covered by the main part of modern Rome.

104 8 *competitores*: Catiline's successful competitors were D. Silanus and L. Murena.

104 9 *copiis*, i.e. persons in the employ of his friends, — slaves and hired retainers. — *nullo . . . concitato*, without exciting (a very common way of expressing this idiom in Latin).

104 11 *videbam*, I saw all along (observe the force of the imperf.).

104 12 (SECT. 12.) *nunc iam*, now at length.

104 16 *huius imperi*, i.e. that which I now possess: namely, that conferred upon the consuls by the special decree of the Senate *dent operam*, etc. (see note on p. 100, l. 12). Without this decree they possessed *imperium*, it is true, but it was limited (in the city) by special privileges of Roman citizens.

104 20 *tu*: opposed to *comitum*.

104 22 *sentina rei publicae*, political rabble; or, keeping the original figure, we might say, bilge-water of the ship of state.

104 24 (SECT. 13.) *faciebas*, were on the point of doing: § 471, c (277, c); B. 260, 3; G. 233; H. 534, 2 (469, 1); H.-B. 484.

104 25 *hostem*, a public enemy, whom the consul would have the right to expel from the city. — *non iubeo*: Cicero avoids the appearance of ordering a citizen to go into exile, since that was something which the consul had no right to do.

104 27 *iam*, longer.

104 29 *metuat*: cf. note on *cogitent*, p. 103, l. 9.

104 30 *privatarum rerum*, in private life, i.e. intercourse with others out of the family (distinguished from *domesticæ*, above).

105 1 *quem . . . inretisses*, i.e. after entangling, etc. (subj. of characteristic). — *ferrum . . . facem*, i.e. arm him for acts of violence, or inflame him to deeds of lust.

105 3 (SECT. 14.) *quid vero*, and say!

105 4 *novis nuptiis*, etc.: this crime is mentioned by no other writer, and is perhaps one of the orator's exaggerations.

105 5 *alio . . . scelere*: Sallust mentions, as a matter of common belief, that Catiline killed his own son, in order to gratify his new wife Aurelia Orestilla, "a woman praised for nothing but beauty."

105 8 *ruinas*: this charge was undoubtedly correct. The conspiracy was mainly composed of men of ruined fortunes, who hoped to better themselves in the general scramble of a revolution.

105 9 *Idibus*: the Calends and Ides — the beginning and middle of the month — were the usual times for the payment of debts. Catiline's failure in his consular canvass had probably stirred up his creditors to push him for payment.

105 14 (SECT. 15.) *cum*: causal, but best translated by *when*.

105 15 *pridie Kalendas Ianuarias*, etc.: Dec. 31, B.C. 66. The act here mentioned seems to have been in preparation for a rising that had been planned by Catiline for the next day, Jan. 1, B.C. 65. On this day the consuls Cotta and Torquatus entered upon their office, and it was the intention of Catiline to take advantage of their inauguration to murder them and seize the government. The plot got whispered about, and its execution was put off to Feb. 5, when it failed again through Catiline's precipitancy in giving the word.

105 16 *cum telo* (a technical expression), weapon in hand.

105 17 *manum*: a band (of assassins). — *interficiendorum causâ*: § 504, b (298, c); cf. B. 338, 1, c; G. 428, R.²; H.-B. 612, 1.

105 18 *mentem aliquam*, some change of mind.

105 20 *aut . . . aut*, etc., either obscure or few.

105 ²¹ *non multa*, etc., i.e. they were too well known to need recapitulation, and too numerous to admit of it. — *commissa*, which you have perpetrated.

105 ²³ *petitiones*, *thrusts*: the word regularly used for the attack of a gladiator. Cicero uses this and similar terms as an affront to Catiline. — *ita coniectas*, etc., so aimed that they seemed impossible to be shunned. The Latin has no adj. for "impossible."

105 ²⁴ *corpore*, i.e. dodging with the body (a common colloquialism, — hence *ut aiunt*).

105 ²⁶ (SECT. 16.) *tibi* (dative of reference), etc., *wrested from your hands*: § 377 (235, a); B. 188, 1; G. 350, 1; H. 425, 4, N. (384, 4, N.²); H.-B. 368.

105 ²⁸ *quae quidem*, etc., *I know not by what rights it has been consecrated and set apart, that you think*, etc. (as if Catiline had solemnly pledged himself to use this dagger on nobody lower than a consul).

105 ³¹ *nunc vero*, but now (indicating a marked transition). — *vita*, i.e. that you should desire to prolong it (cf. sect. 15).

106 ¹ *quae nulla*, nothing of which: § 346, e (216, e); B. 201, 1, b; G. 370, R.²; H.-B. 346, c.

106 ³ *necessariis*: this word is used of any close relation, as that of kinsman, client, guest, comrade, member of the same order, etc. (see note on *necessitudinem*, Verr. i, sect. 11, p. 32, l. 3).

106 ⁵ *quid quod*, what of this, — that, etc.

106 ⁶ *subsellia*: undoubtedly wooden benches brought in for the occasion.

106 ⁷ *consulares*: these voted as a class, and probably sat together. Catiline, as a *praetorius*, no doubt sat in their neighborhood.

106 ¹⁰ *ferendum [esse]* is the pred. of the clause *quod . . . reliquerunt*.

106 ¹⁰ (SECT. 17.) *servi*: emphatic, and hence preceding *si*.

106 ¹³ *iniuriā*, unjustly, wrongfully.

106 ¹⁴ *carere aspectu*, be deprived of the sight of.

106 ²⁰ *aliquo concederes*, would retire somewhere. — *nunc*: opposed to the cont. to fact *si*, etc.

106 ²² *te nihil . . . cogitare*, that you think of nothing (depending on *iudicat*). — *iudicat*: for tense, see § 466 (276, a); B. 259, 4; G. 230; H. 532, 2 (467, 2); H.-B. 485.

106 ²³ *auctoritatem*, etc.: observe the climax in both nouns and verbs.

106 ²⁵ (SECT. 18.) *quae* (i.e. *patria*) . . . *agit*, she thus pleads with you.

106 ²⁶ *annis*: § 424, *b* (256, *b*); B. 231, 1; G. 393, R.²; H. 417, 1 and 2 (379, 1); H.-B. 440.

106 ²⁸ *sociorum*, i.e. the allied cities of the province of Africa, which Catiline had governed as pro-prætor, B.C. 67.

106 ²⁹ *neglegandas* implies only evasion; *evertendas*, violence. — *leges et quaestiones*, i.e. in his lawless career both as prætor in Rome and as pro-prætor in Africa.

106 ³⁰ *superiora illa*, *those former crimes of yours*.

106 ³² *me . . . esse*, etc.: this and the two following infin. clauses (*Catilinam timeri* and *nullum videri . . . consilium*) are subjects of *est ferendum*; *posse* depends on *videri*. — *quicquid increpuerit*, subj. of integral part; § 593 (342); B. 324, 1; G. 663, 1; H. 652 (529, ii); H.-B. 539.

107 ² *abhorreat* (subj. of characteristic), *is inconsistent with*.

107 ³ *hunc . . . eripe*, *rescue me from*, etc. (lit. *snatch it from me*); § 381 (229); B. 188, 2, *d*; G. 345, R.¹; H. 429, 2 (386, 2); H.-B. 371.

107 ⁴ *ne opprimar*: § 515, *a* (306, *a*); B. 302, 4; G. 595; H. 580 (508, 4); H.-B. 582, 1. — *aliquando*, *some time or other* (implying impatience).

Chaps. VIII-X. Catiline has offered to give himself into custody. The consul bids him depart: the Senators show by their silence their approval of the order. The consul entreats him to leave the city, but he will go only as a declared enemy.

107 ⁶ (SECT. 19.) *etiam si . . . possit*: § 527, *c* (313, *c*); cf. B. 309; G. 604 and R.²; H. 585 (515, ii); H.-B. 582, 8.

107 ⁷ *in custodiam dedisti*, i.e. into free custody, on parole. This appears to have been late in October, when Catiline was prosecuted on the *Lex Plautia de vi*. When a respectable Roman was charged with a crime it was customary for some person to bail him out, as it were, by becoming responsible for his appearance. Being thus responsible, the surety kept the accused in a kind of custody at his house.

107 ⁸ *ad M'. Lepidum*, etc.: *ad* = *apud*. Lepidus was the consul of B.C. 66.

107 ⁹ *ad me*: this was of course intended by Catiline as a demonstration of his innocence.

107 ¹⁰ *domi meae*: § 428, *k* (258, *e*); G. 411, R.⁴; H.-B. 454, 1.

107 ¹² *parietibus*, loc. abl.; *moenibus*, abl. of means. Observe the difference of meaning in these words and the emphasis of the contrast. — *qui . . . essem*: this would be subj. (*sim*) in dir. disc. as

implying the reason; § 535, *c* (320, *e*); B. 283, 3; G. 626, R.; H. 592, 598 (517); H.-B. 523.

107 13 Metellum: Q. Metellus Celer, consul B.C. 60; he afterwards did good service in the campaign against Catiline.

107 14 virum optimum, *an excellent man* (ironical, of course).

107 16 sagacissimum, *keen-scented*; **fortissimum,** *energetic and fearless*.

107 18 videtur . . . debere, *does it seem that he ought to be?* Observe that the Latin prefers the personal construction ("does he seem," etc.), which the English idiom with *ought* does not allow us to imitate: § 582 (330, *b*, 1); B. 332, *b*; G. 528, R.²; H. 611, N.¹ (534, 1, N.¹); cf. H.-B. 590, 1, *a*.

107 19 (SECT. 20.) Two courses were open to Catiline, — to leave the city or to run his chances of being put to death. If he left the city, he could, of course, either join his accomplice Manlius in the insurgent camp at Fæsulæ, or abandon his projects and go into voluntary exile. Apparently some of the Senators had privately urged him to adopt the latter alternative, promising, in that case, that all proceedings should be dropped, and Catiline, though rejecting their advice, had declared that he would not refuse to obey a *senatus-consultum* decreeing his banishment. Such a decree would, however, have been favorable to Catiline's plans, for, since he had not been formally brought to trial, he would have been able to pose as an injured citizen exiled by an arbitrary aristocratic party. Hence Cicero refuses to put the question to the Senate, though he asserts there could be no doubt about the result. By taking this course Cicero forced Catiline to make his intentions plain by the overt act of leaving the city of his own accord and hastening to the camp of Manlius.

107 23 refer . . . ad senatum: the technical term for the action of the presiding officer (regularly the consul) in bringing a matter before the Senate for action. See general Introduction, p. lvii. — **si,** etc.: fut. cond. in indir. disc.

107 24 placere (sc. *sibi*): the subject is **te . . . exsilium**.

107 25 abhorret, *is contrary to:* because the Senate would have no legal power to pronounce such a judgment.

107 26 faciam ut, etc.: § 568 (332); B. 297, 1; G. 553, 1; H. 568 (498, ii); H.-B. 502, 3, *a*. To make the feelings of the Senate clear, Cicero formally commands Catiline to leave the city (*egredere*, etc.); then pauses to allow the Senators a chance to protest, and then points out that no objections are heard.

107²⁹ *ecquid attendis, are you listening?* The adverbial *ecquid* (*at all*) can hardly be idiomatically rendered, but gives an emphasis to the question.

107³⁰ *patiuntur, they tolerate this*, i.e. they make no objection to this extreme exercise of authority on my part. — *quid*, etc.: *why do you wait for those to express their opinion in words whose wishes you see clearly by their silence?* The Latin idiom is quite different: *why do you wait for the expressed opinion (auctoritatem) of [those] speaking whose wishes you see [when] silent?*

107³² (SECT. 21.) *huic, this . . . here*: the demonstrative pronouns are often thus employed in the so-called *deictic* use, accompanied by a gesture. — *Sestio*: a member of the aristocratic party whom Cicero afterwards defended in one of his greatest orations.

108¹ *M. Marcello*: a prominent member of the aristocracy, consul B.C. 51; not to be confounded with the person of the same name mentioned in sect. 19. He took a leading part in the Civil War against Cæsar, and was afterwards defended by Cicero. — *iam, by this time*. — *consuli, consul as I am*.

108² *in templo*, i.e. notwithstanding the sacredness of the place. — *vim et manus* (hendiadys), *violent hands*.

108³ *cum quiescunt*, i.e. by keeping quiet: § 549, *a* (326, *a*); G. 582; H. 599 (517, 2); H.-B. 551.

108⁵ *videlicet cara*, alluding to his demand to have the matter submitted to the Senate.

108⁸ *voces, cries* (of the crowd outside).

108¹⁰ *haec* (with a gesture, cf. *huic*, sect. 21, first note), i.e. all that is round us, the city, etc.

108¹² *prosequantur, escort*. It was the custom for those who were going into voluntary exile to be thus accompanied to the gate by their friends. Cicero sarcastically declares that, if Catiline will depart, the whole Senate will be so glad to be rid of him as to forget his crimes and pay him this honor.

108¹³ (SECT. 22.) *te ut . . . frangat*, [the idea] *that anything should bend you!* i.e. break down your stubbornness; an exclam. clause with *ut*: § 462, *a* (332, *c*); G. 558; H. 559, 5 (486, ii, N.); H.-B. 503 and *b*.

108¹⁵ *utinam . . . duint*: § 442 (267, *b*); cf. B. 279; G. 201; H. 559, 1 (483, 1); H.-B. 511, 1; for form, see § 183, 2 (128, *e*, 2); B. 127, 2; G. 130, 4; H. 240, 3 (244, 3); H.-B. 197, *a*.

108¹⁶ *ire*: § 457 (271, *a*); B. 295, 4, N.; G. 532, and R.²; H. 565, 5 (498, i, N.); H.-B. 586, *e*.

108 ¹⁸ *recenti memoria* (abl. of time): translate by a *while* clause.

108 ¹⁹ *est tanti, it is worth the cost*: § 417 (252, a); cf. B. 203, 3; G. 380, 1, R.; H. 448, 4 (405); H.-B. 356, 1.

108 ²⁰ *sit*: § 528 (314); B. 310, ii; G. 573; H. 587 (513, i); H.-B. 529.

108 ²¹ *ut . . . commoveare*, etc., subject of *est postulandum*: § 566 (331, h); cf. B. 295; G. 546, 1; H. 564, ii (499, 3); cf. H.-B. 502, 3, a.

108 ²³ *is es . . . ut*: § 537, 2, N.² (319, R.); B. 284, 1; G. 552; H. 570 (500, ii); H.-B. 521, 2, a and footnote.

108 ²⁶ (SECT. 23.) *inimico, a private enemy*, thus attributing to Cicero personal motives of opposition.

108 ²⁷ *rectā* (sc. *viā*), *straightway*. — *vix feram*, etc.: for Catiline's going into voluntary exile would tend to prove that he was innocent and had been persecuted by the consul (see note on p. 107, l. 19).

108 ²⁹ *sin autem*, etc.: Catiline's going to Manlius would prove his guilt and show the wisdom of Cicero's action.

109 ¹ *latrocinio, brigandage*, i.e. partisan warfare, as opposed to a regular war (*iustum bellum*).

109 ³ (SECT. 24.) *quamquam, and yet*: § 527, d, N. (313, f); B. 309, 5; G. 605, R.²; H. 586, 4 (515, iii, N.²); H.-B. 310, 7. Cf. the same use of *quamquam*, p. 108, l. 13, and of *tametsi*, p. 108, l. 16. — *invitem*: § 444 (268); B. 277; G. 265; H. 557 (486, ii); H.-B. 503. — *sciam*: characteristic subj.

109 ⁴ *Forum Aurelium*: a small place on the *Via Aurelia*, about fifty miles from Rome. The *Via Aurelia* was the road which led along the sea-coast of Etruria, by which Catiline left the city the following night. — *praestolarentur*: rel. clause of purpose.

109 ⁶ *aquilam*: the silver eagle had been adopted by Marius as the standard of the legion, and the eagle in question was said to have been actually used in the army of Marius.

109 ⁸ *sacrarium*: it was customary in Roman houses to have a little shrine (see Fig. 27) for the worship of the *lares* and other protecting divinities. Doubtless Catiline was believed to have placed this eagle in such a shrine as an object of superstitious worship.

109 ⁹ *ut possis*: exclam. clause with *ut* (see note on p. 108, l. 13).

109 ¹³ (SECT. 25.) *rapiebat*: § 471, b (277, b); B. 260, 4; H.-B. 485; the imperf. is used instead of the pres. because the action is conceived of as ceasing at the moment when Cicero discovered the plot.

109 ¹⁴ *haec res*, i.e. leaving the city as an enemy and taking up arms.

109 16 non modo, to say nothing of: § 327, 1 (209, a, 1); B. 347, 2; G. 445; H. 656, 2 (553, 2); H.-B. 298, 2, a.

109 18 atque connects *perditis* and *derelictis*; **ab** connects *fortuna* and *spe* with *derelictis*.

109 19 conflatam, run together (like molten metal).

109 19 (SECT. 26.) hic, i.e. in this band.

109 21 bacchabere, will revel. To a Roman the word suggested the wild orgies of the frenzied Bacchanals, so that it is much stronger than our *revel*, which in course of time has become rather vague: cf. *Æneid*, iv. 301 (and illustrations).

109 23 meditati sunt, have been practised; feruntur, are talked about.— labores: cf. Sallust's *Catiline*, ch. v: *L. Catilina nobili genere natus fuit, magna vi et animi et corporis, sed ingenio malo pravoque. Huic ab adolescentia bella intestina caedes rapinae discordia civilis grata fuere ibique iuventutem suam exercuit. Corpus patiens inediae algoris vigiliae supra quam cuiquam credibile est.*

109 25 facinus, deed of violence, contrasted with *stuprum, debauchery*; just as *bonis otiosorum, property of peaceful citizens*, is with *somno maritorum, the repose of husbands*.

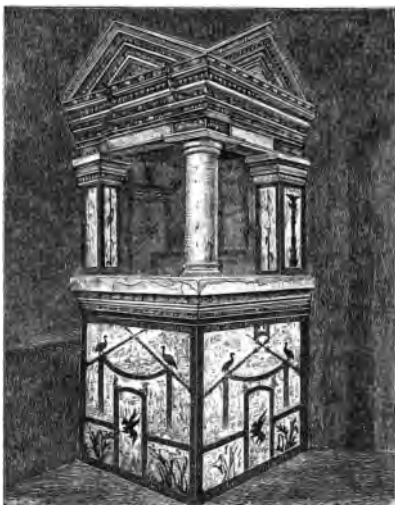
109 26 ubi ostentes (purpose clause), *opportunity to display* (lit. a place, where, etc.).

109 29 (SECT. 27.) reppuli: § 545 (323, 1); B. 288, 1, a; G. 580; H. 600 (521, i); H.-B. 550 and a. Cicero here takes credit to himself for using his influence as consul to defeat the election of Catiline.

109 30 exsul, consul: observe the play upon words (see Vocab.).

109 32 latrocinium: cf. note on *latrocinio*, l. 1, above.

FIG. 27



III. PERORATIO (CHAPS. XI-XIII)

Chaps. XI-XIII. The consul may be charged with remissness; but he has been biding his time. For halfway measures would have been useless. Appeal to Jupiter to save Rome.

110 2 *querimoniam*, i.e. for not having suppressed the conspiracy more vigorously. — *detester ac deprecere* (construed with a *me*, above), *remove by protest and plea*.

110 4 *patria*: the personified *patria* is dramatically introduced as accusing Cicero of remissness in letting Catiline go unharmed.

110 6 *M. Tulli* (voc.): the regular way of formal address; the use of the family name (*Cicero*) is more familiar.

110 9 *evocatorem servorum*, a *summoner of slaves*, i.e. to enlist under him against the state. To the Romans (as to all peoples who, having a large slave population, are in constant fear of servile revolts) such an accusation was the most violent reproach conceivable.

110 12 *duci, rapi, mactari*: § 563, *a*, N. (311, *a*, N.¹); cf. B. 295, 4, N.; G. 546, N.⁸; H. 614 (535, ii); H.-B. 587, *b*.

110 16 (SECT. 28.) *rogatae sunt*: the magistrate who proposed a law formally asked the people whether they would accept it; hence *rogo* was the word regularly used for this act, and the proposition itself was called *rogatio*. The *leges* in question, *Valeria*, *Porcia*, and *Sempronia* (of Caius Gracchus), were enacted to protect — like our laws securing the *habeas corpus* and trial by jury — the life and liberty of citizens against the arbitrary power of magistrates, which in this case would apparently be used by Cicero. — *at numquam*, etc.: as a fact, however, the precedents here referred to had been really violations of the constitution.

110 18 *praeclaram . . . gratiam*, you show a noble gratitude (cf. *habere gratiam* and *agere gratias*).

110 20 *nulla commendatione maiorum*: though by the Roman constitution the higher offices were open to all citizens, yet it was rare that a man whose ancestors had not held these offices could succeed in attaining them himself. If, like Cicero, he did so, he was called a *novus homo*, and his descendants belonged to the nobility. — *tam mature*: Cicero attained the quaestorship, the praetorship, and the consulship (*honorum gradus*) at the earliest age possible in each case. This was a mark of public confidence which had never happened to a *novus homo* before.

110 22 *invidiae*, i.e. the odium which might attach to the consul's apparently exceeding his constitutional authority. In fact Cicero was later brought to trial and exiled on this very charge.

110 24 (SECT. 29.) *num est*, *pray is* (implying strong negation): § 332, *b* (210, *c*); B. 162, 2, *b*; G. 464, R.; H. 378 (351, 1, N.³); H.-B. 231, 1, *d*.

110 25 *inertiae*, sc. *invidia*, *the reproach*. — *an* belongs with *non existimas*.

110 27 *conflagraturum*, *will be consumed* (lit. *will burn up*).

110 29 *idem sentiunt*, *have the same views*. — *mentibus*, *thoughts*.

110 30 *factu*, the rare "latter supine": § 510 (303); B. 340, 2; G. 436; H. 635 and 4 (547 and N.¹); H.-B. 619, 1.

110 31 *gladiatorum*: the gladiators were trained slaves owned by rich men, and were often employed as bullies in political campaigns. Hence the word came almost to mean *ruffian*, "*bruiser*," "*thug*."

111 1 *si . . . honestarunt*: notice that the simple condition here expresses cause; § 515, *a*, N. (306, *a*, N.).

111 2 *superiorum*, *before them*.

The variety of the conditional sentences in sects. 29, 30 is instructive: *si iudicarem . . . non dedissem* (cont. to fact), p. 110, l. 30–p. 111, l. 1; *si . . . honestarunt, verendum non erat* (nothing implied), p. 111, ll. 1–4; *si impenderet, fui* (mixed), ll. 6, 7; *si animadvertissem, dicerent* (cont. to fact), ll. 13, 14; *si pervenerit, fore* (fut., indir. disc.), ll. 15, 16; *hoc interfecto, posse* (fut., indir. disc., protasis disguised), ll. 18–20; *si eiecerit, exstinguetur* (fut., more vivid), ll. 20–22.

111 6 *maxime*, *ever so much*.

111 7 *ut . . . putarem*, result clause explaining *hoc* (not a subst. clause). — *partam* (from *pario*), *acquired* (a very common meaning).

111 8 (SECT. 30.) *non nulli*, etc.: it should be remembered that there were many well-intentioned citizens who either doubted the existence of a conspiracy or thought Cicero's fears of it greatly exaggerated; and that even among those who admitted the fact there was considerable variety of partisan feeling.

111 9 *videant, dissimulent*: subj. cf. charact. (not coörd. with *dicerent*), expressing the *character* of the men referred to, while *aluerunt*, etc. (l. 11), merely gives additional *facts* about them (hence indic.).

111 14 *regie, despotically*: the Roman idea of a king and kingly government was associated with Tarquinius Superbus. Here the word also implies the assumption of unlawful power (= *tyrannice*), as well as its abuse.

111 15 *nunc, as it is.* — *quo*; § 308, *g* (201, *f*, 2); cf. G. 611, R.¹; the antecedent is *in castra*.

111 17 *improbum, dishonest.*

111 18 *hoc . . . interfecto*, disguised fut. protasis; § 521, *a* (310, *a*); B. 305, 1; G. 600, 1; H. 575, 9 (507, N.⁷); H.-B. 578, 6; the apod. *posse* is fut. in sense: § 516, *d*, 584, *b* (307, *d*); G. 248, R.; H.-B. 472, *d*.

111 20 *eiecerit*: for tense, see § 516, *c* (307, *c*); G. 244, 2; H. 574, 2 (508, 2); cf. H.-B. 577, *a*.

111 21 *eodem, to the same place.*

111 22 *adulta, full-grown*, as opposed to *stirps, the root* (properly the *stock* from which new shoots may spring out), and *semen*, the seed.

111 25 (SECT. 31.) *iam diu*: the conspiracy was ready to break out B.C. 65 (see note on p. 105, l. 15).

111 26 *versamur, have lived.* — *nescio quo pacto, somehow or other*; § 575, *d* (344, *e*); B. 253, 6; G. 467, N.; cf. H. 512, 7 (455, 2); H.-B. 537, *e*.

111 27 *veteris* (sharply contrasted with *nostri*), i.e. the disease is of long standing, but its outbreak has occurred just in my consulship.

111 32 *visceribus, vitals* (properly the great interior organs, as the heart, lungs, etc.).

112 1 *aestu febrique, the heat of fever* (hendiadys).

112 4 *reliquis vivis*: abl. absolute.

112 8 (SECT. 32.) *circumstare, hang round*, for the purpose of intimidation: the *praetor urbanus* had his tribunal in the Forum.

112 15 *patefacta, laid bare*; *inlustrata, set in full light*; *oppressa, crushed*; *vindicata, punished*. Observe the climax.

113 1 (SECT. 33.) *ominibus, prospects*. What Cicero has just said (p. 112, ll. 11–16) makes the *omen* under which Catiline is to depart, — an omen of good for the state, but of evil for him.

113 4 *Iuppiter*: thus the oration closes with a prayer to Jupiter Stator, in whose temple the Senate was now assembled.

113 6 *Statorem, the Stay*. The name was apparently first given to Jupiter as the *Stayer* (*sto, sisto*) of flight (see note to sect. 11, p. 104, l. 1), but it is here applied to him as the *Stay* (supporter) of the Roman state, a meaning which the word may well have from its derivation.

113 8 *arcebis*, used as a mild imperative; § 449, *b* (269, *f*); B. 261, 3; G. 265¹; H. 560, 4, N. (487, 4); H.-B. 572.

113 9 *latrones*: cf. *latrocinium* in sect. 27 (p. 109, l. 32).

SECOND ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

ARGUMENT

Pars I. CHAP. 1. Catiline is gone: the city breathes again; there is now open war, and no longer a concealed intestine conflict. — 2. He ought to have been put to death; but all were not convinced: now, his guilt is manifest. — 3. His worthless partisans remain at Rome; but they are powerless, being closely watched. — 4. Let them follow him. He was the leader of all scoundrels and profligates. — 5. His associates are desperate but contemptible; let them depart or take the consequences. — *Pars* II. 6, 7. Catiline is not in exile; he has joined his army. Men say the consul has driven him into exile: would the charge were true! — *Pars* III. 8–10. Character of Catiline's partisans: (i) rich men in debt; (ii) men eager for power and wealth; (iii) Sulla's veterans; (iv) ruined men, hoping for any change; (v) criminals; (vi) profligates and debauchees, men of Catiline's own stamp. — 11. Superiority of the patriot forces arrayed against them. — *Peroratio*. 12. Citizens need not fear; the consul will protect the state. The conspirators warned. — 13. There shall be no disturbance: the people may trust in the gods.

I. PARS PRIMA (§§ 1–11)

Sects. 1–4. Catiline is gone. He ought to have been put to death: but the time was not ripe, for all were not convinced of his guilt.

PAGE 113. LINE 15. (SECT. 1.) *ei*cimus, expelled (with violence); *emisimus*, let [him] go. The words *vel . . . vel* (or, if you like) imply that the same act may be called by either name. — *ipsum*, of his own accord.

113 16 *verbis prosecuti* may apply as well to kind words of dismissal as to invective. — *abiit*, simply, is gone; *excessit*, has retreated before the storm; *evasit*, has escaped by stealth; *erupit*, has broken forth with violence, — a climax of expression, but nearly identical in sense.

114 1 *moenibus* (dat. following *comparabitur*), against, etc. — *atque* (adding with emphasis), and so. — *hunc quidem*, him at any rate.

114 2 *sine controversia*, without dispute = unquestionably.

114 3 *versabitur*, will be busy.

114 4 *campo, foro, curia, parietes*: observe the narrowing climax.

114 5 *loco motus est*, *he lost his vantage-ground*: a military expression, hence the simple abl.; § 428, *f* (258, *a*, N.²); cf. B. 229, 1; G. 390, 2, N.²; H. 463 (414, ii); H.-B. 408, 2, *a*.

114 6 *nullo impediēte*, i.e. his defenders till now could screen him by forms of law.

114 7 *iustum* (if retained in the text), *regular, in due form*; cf. note on *latrocinio*, p. 109, l. 1.

114 9 (SECT. 2.) *quod . . . extulit*, etc.: § 572, *b* (333, *b*); B. 331, v, *a*; G. 542; H. 588, i (540, iv, N.); H.-B. 594, *c*.

114 10 *cruentum* (pred.), *reeking with blood*. — *vivis nobis* (abl. abs.), *leaving us alive*.

114 12 *civis*: acc. plur.

114 13 *iacet*, etc., *lies prostrate*, etc.

114 15 *retorquet oculos* begins the figure of a wild beast, which is continued in *faucibus*. — *profecto*, *no doubt*.

114 16 *quae quidem*, *which really*.

114 17 *quod . . . proiecerit*: see note on *quod extulit*, l. 9, above; for mood, see § 592, 3 (341, *d*); B. 323; G. 541; H. 588, ii (516, ii); H.-B. 535, 2, *a*.

114 19 (SECT. 3.) For the contents of this and the following section, cf. Cat. i, sects. 27, 28, where the supposed complaint against Cicero for not having put Catiline to death and his reply to it are given at greater length. — *qualis omnis*: acc. plur. — *oportebat*: § 522, *a* (311, *c*); B. 304, 3, *a*; G. 254, R.²; H. 583 (511, I, N.⁸); H.-B. 582, 3, *a*.

114 20 *qui . . . accuset*, *as to accuse*: § 535 (320); B. 283, 1; G. 631, 2; H. 591, I (503, i); H.-B. 521, 1.

114 22 *ista*: for gender, see § 296, *a* (195, *d*); cf. B. 250, 3; G. 211, R.⁵; H. 396, 2 (445, 4); H.-B. 326, 1.

114 23 *interfectum esse*: § 486, *b*, N. (288, *d*); B. 270, 2, *a*; G. 280, R.²; H.-B. 582, 3, *a*, footnote ²; observe the emphatic position.

114 24 *oportebat*: for tense, see note on Cat. i, p. 100, l. 13.

114 25 *huius imperi*: see note on Cat. i, p. 104, l. 16. — *res publica*, *the public interest*.

114 27 *quam multos*, etc.: the passages in brackets are probably spurious; it will be observed that they merely repeat the preceding statement in each case.

115 1 (SECT. 4.) *cum* (causal) *viderem*, *seeing*: its obj. is *fore ut . . . possem* (which is the apod. of *si multassem*); § 569, *a* (288, *f*); B. 270, 3; G. 248; H. 619, 2 (537, 3); H.-B. 472, *c*. — *ne . . . probata*:

nearly equivalent to *cum ne vos quidem . . . probaretis*: implying that if *they* do not sustain the act, much less will the people at large.

115 2 multassem: for fut. perf. of direct; § 589, 3 (337, 3); B. 319, B; G. 657, 5; H. 646 (527, i). — *fore ut, the result would be that*, etc.

115 4 ut . . . possetis, result clause explaining *huc*.

115 5 videretis: § 593 (342); B. 324, 1; G. 663, 1; H. 652 (529, ii); H.-B. 539; if not dependent on *possetis*, it would be *videbetis*. — *quem quidem, whom, by the way*.

115 6 intellegatis: § 565 (331, i); B. 295, 6; G. 553, 2; H. 564, ii, 1 (499, 3); H.-B. 531, 2.

115 7 quod . . . exierit: § 592, 3 (341, d); B. 323; G. 539; H. 588, ii (516, ii); H.-B. 535, 2, N.²

115 9 mihi: eth. dat.; as if, "I notice"; § 380 (236); B. 188, 2, b; G. 351; H. 432 (389); H.-B. 372.

115 10 aes alienum, etc., i.e. petty debts run up in cook-shops and the like; not like the heavy mortgages spoken of afterwards.

115 11 reliquit: notice the emphatic position.

115 12 quos viros: for a characterization of Catiline's partisans, see sects. 18–23.

Sects. 5–11. His worthless partisans remain at Rome, but are powerless: let them follow him. He was the ringleader of all scoundrels and profligates. Let his associates depart or take the consequences.

115 14 (SECT. 5.) prae, in comparison with. — *Gallicanis*, i.e. those permanently stationed in Cisalpine Gaul. The *ager Gallicus* below was that strip of sea-coast north of Picenum formerly occupied by the Senones, but at this time reckoned a part of Umbria.

115 15 hoc dilectu refers to a levy recently raised. — *Q. Metellus* (Celer): see note on Cat. i, sect. 19, p. 107, l. 13.

115 17 senibus, etc., i.e. those classes who naturally look forward to a revolution to mend their fortunes.

115 18 luxuria = *high-livers*: abstract for concrete, as common in Latin and older English; cf. Shakspeare, *All's Well*, ii. 1, 91: "Bring in the admiration" (i.e. this wonderful person).

115 19 vadimonia deserere, desert their bondsmen, i.e. leave them in the lurch in their creditors' suits.

115 21 edictum praetoris, in effect like a *sheriff's writ*. Any official order of a magistrate was an *edictum*.

115 22 hos, as opposed to those he did take out.

115 24 fulgent purpura, i.e. displaying their rank as Senators, who alone had the right to wear the broad purple stripe (*latus clavus*) on the tunic. The reference, therefore, is to foppish young nobles. — **mallem**: § 447, I (311, *b*); B. 280, 4; G. 258, and N.¹; H. 556 (486, i); H.-B. 519, I, *b*. — **eduxisset**: § 565 (331, *f*, R.); B. 295, 8; G. 546, R.²; H. 565, 2 (499, 2); H.-B. 519, I, *c*. — **si . . . permanent**: a future condition; § 516, *a*, N. (307, *a*, N.); G. 228; H. 533, 2 (467, 5); H.-B. 571.

115 25 mementote, i.e. let them remember that they are objects of suspicion and shall be watched accordingly.

115 27 atque hoc, etc., i.e. their effrontery makes them still more a cause for alarm.

115 28 (SECT. 6.) **video**, i.e. I know perfectly well.

115 29 cui sit, etc.: cf. Cat. i, sect. 9.

115 31 superioris noctis, i.e. three nights ago.

116 3 ne, surely: an affirmative particle sometimes wrongly spelled *nae*.

116 5 ut . . . videretis: clause of result explaining **quod**.

116 7 nisi vero: ironical (as usual), introducing a *reductio ad absurdum*. (The *si* only doubles that in *nisi*.)

116 8 non . . . iam, *no longer*.

116 11 Aureliā viā: see Cat. i, sect. 24.

116 13 (SECT. 7.) **rem publicam**: § 397, *d* (240, *d*); B. 183; G. 343, 1; H. 421 (381); H.-B. 399. — **sentinam, refuse** (see Cat. i, p. 104, l. 22).

116 14 eiecerit: the conclusion is implied in **O fortunatam**. — **exhausto, drained off** (cf. *sentina*).

116 15 recreata, invigorated.

116 17 totā Italiā: § 429, 2 (258, *f*, 2); B. 228, I, *b*; G. 388; H. 485, I (425, 2); H.-B. 436, *a*.

116 18 subiector, forger; circumscriptor, swindler.

116 21 perditus, abandoned wretch.

116 22 hosce: § 146, *a*, N.¹ (101, footnote); B. 87, footnote²; G. 104, i, N.¹; H. 178, 2 (186, 1); H.-B. 138, 2, *c*.

117 3 (SECT. 8.) **asciverit**: for tense, see § 485, *c* (287, *c*); B. 268, 6; G. 513; H. 550 (495, vi); H.-B. 481.

117 4 (SECT. 9.) **ut . . . possitis**: § 532 (317, *c*); B. 282, 4; G. 545, R.³; cf. H. 568, 4 (499, 2, N.); H.-B. 502, 2, *c*. — **diversa studia**. In another passage (Cael. xiii) Cicero ascribes to Catiline: *Cum tristibus severe, cum remissis iucunde, cum senibus graviter, cum iuventute comiter, cum facinorosis audaciter, cum libidinosis luxuriose vivere*. — **in dissimili ratione, in different directions**.

117 5 *ludo*, the regular *training-school*. — *gladiatorio*: see Cat. i, p. 110, l. 31, and note.

117 7 *levior*, etc.: the Roman actors, though some of them achieved distinction, were generally regarded as a low class of men.

117 8 *tamen*, i.e. though a companion of such dissolute persons, yet he possessed the qualities of fortitude and endurance so much admired by the Romans.

117 9 *exercitatione* (abl. of means), etc., *trained by the practice of debaucheries and crimes to endure*, etc. — *frigore . . . perferendis*: abl. with *adsuefactus*; § 507, N.¹ (301, N.); G. 431; cf. H.-B. 612, iv, 431.

117 10 *fortis*, a strong and able fellow. — *istis*, those creatures: § 297, c (102, c); B. 246, 4; G. 306, N.; H. 507, 3 (450, i, N.); H.-B. 274, 4.

117 11 *cum . . . consumeret* (not concessive), *while consuming*. — *subsidia*, etc., i.e. means (his uncommon powers of body and mind) which might have been used, etc.

117 13 (SECT. 10.) *sui*: § 301, b (196, c); B. 244, 4; G. 309, 2; H. 503, 2 (449, 3); H.-B. 264, 2.

117 17 *audaciae*, acts of audacity.

117 19 *obligaverunt*, encumbered. — *res*, property; *fides*, credit.

117 21 *libido*, i.e. luxurious habits and tastes.

117 23 *quidem* (concessive), *no doubt*.

117 24 *homines, viris*: observe the difference in sense.

117 26 *mihi*: the ethical dat. gives the phrase a familiar and contemptuous turn which may be reproduced in English by *forsooth*.

117 28 *obliti*: observe the quantity.

117 29 *caedem*, etc.: notice the strong contrast between the character of these worn-out debauchees and the sanguinary nature of their threats.

117 31 (SECT. 11.) *instare*, is close at hand; *plane* merely emphasizes the idea of the verb.

118 2 *propagarit*: for tense, see § 516, c, N. (307, c, R.); G. 595, N.²; H. 540 (473).

118 3 *pertimescamus, possit*: subj. of characteristic.

118 5 *unius*: Pompey, just returning from his triumphs in the East.

118 10 *quacumque ratione*, sc. *feri potest*.

118 11 *resecanda erunt*, shall need the knife (lit. *must be cut away*): the figure is derived from surgery.

118 12 *si . . . permanent*: § 516, a, N. (307, a, N.); G. 228; H. 533, 2 (467, 5); H.-B. 571.

118 13 *exspectent*: hort. subj. in apod.; § 516, d (307, d); B. 305, 2; G. 595; H. 580 (508, 4); H.-B. 582, 1.

II. PARS SECUNDA (§§ 12-16)

Sects. 12-16. Catiline is not in exile: he has joined his hostile army. Men say the consul has driven him into banishment; would the charge were true!

118 14 (SECT. 12.) *etiam, still* (after all that has been done).

118 15 *quod, obj. of adsequi, if I could effect it* (referring to *ipsos*, etc.), i.e. their expulsion.

118 17 *enim*, i.e. the idea is absurd, as is implied in the irony following.

118 19 *quid, tell me*: i.e. "is that possible?" in view of the circumstances, which he proceeds to narrate. — *hesterno die* qualifies *convocavi*.

118 21 *detuli*: technical term for laying a matter before the Senate; cf. *referre (ad senatum)* in the Vocabulary.

118 28 (SECT. 13.) *quaesivi*, etc.: see Cat. i, sect. 9.

118 29 *necne*: § 335, *d* (211, *d*); B. 162, 4; G. 459; H. 380, 1 (353, N.³); H.-B. 234, *a*.

118 32 *ei*: dat. of agent; § 375 (232, *a*); B. 189, 2; G. 354; H. 431, 2 (388, 1); H.-B. 373, 2.

119 1 *teneretur, was caught*.

119 2 *pararet*: for pluperf. (see note on Cat. i, p. 100, l. 13). — *securis, fascis*: the use of these signified that Catiline intended to assume the authority and *imperium* of consul (see Fig. 25, p. 290).

119 3 *signa militaria*: see Fig. 28 (from coins). — *aquilam*: see Cat. i, p. 109, l. 6, and note.

119 5 (SECT. 14.) *eciebam*: conative imperf.; § 471, *c* (277, *c*); B. 260, 3; G. 233; H. 534, 2 (469, 1); H.-B. 484.

119 6 *credo*: ironical, as very often in this parenthetical use.

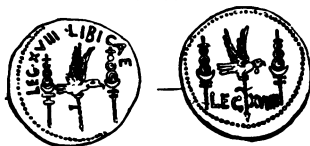
119 8 *suo nomine*, i.e. not by Catiline's order; the whole is, of course, ironical, as is already indicated by *credo*.

119 10 *Massiliam*: *Marseilles*, an ancient Greek city of Gaul, always faithful and friendly to Rome. It was a favorite place of sojourn for Romans who went into voluntary exile.

119 11 *condicionem, terms*.

119 12 *nunc, even now*.

FIG. 28



119 14 *pertimuerit, take alarm.*

119 18 *spe conatuque*; referring of course to his treasonable hopes and designs.

119 22 (SECT. 15.) *est mihi tanti, it is worth my while*: § 417 (252, a); cf. B. 203, 3; G. 380, 1, R.; H. 448 (404); H.-B. 356, 1.

119 25 *depellatur*: § 528 (314); B. 310, ii; G. 573; H. 587 (513, i); H.-B. 529. — *sane* (concessive), *if you like* (see Vocab.).

119 28 *invidiae*, etc.: rather than have his predictions verified in this way, Cicero prefers the unjust odium of having arbitrarily driven Catiline to exile.

119 31 *aliquando, some day*. — *quod . . . emisierim*: § 592, 3 (341, d'); B. 323; G. 541; H. 588, ii (516, ii); H.-B. 535, 2, a. — *emisierim . . . eiecerim, let him go . . . drove him out.*

120 2 *si interfectus*, etc.: he thus adroitly excuses himself to those who would have preferred harsher measures. Notice the identity in sound in *pro-fectus, inter-fectus*, and observe how the argument *a fortiori* is brought out by the exact antithesis.

120 3 (SECT. 16.) *quamquam* (corrective), *and yet*.

120 4 *dictitant*: notice the frequentative.

120 5 *nemo, not a man*. — *misericors*: his going to Manlius was his inevitable ruin, and yet, for all their pity, they still wished him to go.

120 8 *latrocinantem, in partisan warfare* (see note on p. 109, l. 1). — *vivere*: § 583, c (336, c, N.²); G. 644, R.³, b; cf. H. 613, 7 (535, i, 6); H.-B. 535, 1, c.

120 10 *vivis nobis*, i.e. without assassinating me.

III. PARS TERTIA (§§ 17-25)

Sects. 17-23. Character of Catiline's partisans: (i) rich men in debt (sect. 18); (ii) men eager for power and wealth (sect. 19); (iii) old soldiers of Sulla (sect. 20); (iv) ruined debtors (sect. 21); (v) cutthroats and criminals (sect. 22); (vi) debauchees (sects. 22, 23).

120 17 (SECT. 17.) *sanare*: cf. note on *vivere*, l. 8, above. — *sibi, for their own good*: for reflexive, see § 301, b, N. (196, c, N.); G. 520. — *placare, gain over*.

120 20 *comparentur, are made up*. — *singulis, to them one by one*.

120 21 *si quam, sc. adferre*.

120 22 (SECT. 18.) *est eorum, consists of those* (pred. gen.).

120 23 *possessiones, landed property*.

120 24 dissolvi, sc. *a possessionibus*: i.e. although they might pay their debts by the sale of their estates, they cannot make up their minds to do so.

120 25 voluntas et causa, *their purposes and claims*, i.e. their position before the world.

120 26 tu: the use of the singular, as if he were addressing one of these men directly, gives point to his reproach of the whole class.

120 27 sis: § 444 (268); B. 277; G. 466; H. 559, 4 (484, v); H.-B. 503.

120 30 tuas: emphatic. — **tabulas novas**, *new accounts*, i.e. a general scaling down of debts by legislative enactment, such as that, B.C. 86, "which reduced every private claim to the fourth part of its nominal amount, and cancelled three-fourths in favor of the debtors."

121 2 auctionariae: a forced sale of their estates would give them "new accounts" (*tabulae*) by reducing their debts; **auctionariae** [*tabulae*] would be the *placards* advertising the sale in question.

121 4 quod, obj. of **facere**, relating to the forced sale. — **neque**, and *not*, connects **facere** and **certare**.

121 5 certare cum usuris, *struggle to meet the interest*: § 413, b (248, b); H. (419, 1²); H.-B. 419, 4. — **fructibus**: abl. of means.

121 6 uteremur, *we should find*.

121 7 hosce: more emphatic than **hos**.

121 9 vota facturi, *likely to offer prayers*, i.e. they will confine themselves to sympathizing with Catiline's revolt; no active coöperation with him need be feared from them.

121 11 (SECT. 19.) **premuntur**: notice the emphasis, — this class is insolvent; the former class is heavily in debt, but has resources.

121 13 quieta re publica: no poor man could hope to gain political prominence at Rome in ordinary times; these men therefore look to anarchy to achieve their political ends.

121 15 scilicet, *in fact*.

121 16 desperent, *have no hope*.

121 17 me . . . vigilare, etc., indir. disc. dependent on the idea of saying implied in **praeciendum**: § 580, a (336, N.²); G. 652, R.²; H. 642, 1 (523, i, N.); H.-B. 589, a.

121 18 magnos animos: see Vocab. under **animus**.

121 22 praesentis agrees with **deos**: *will be at hand, and*, etc.

121 23 quod si, *now if* (as often). The **quod** is merely adverbial acc.: § 397, a (240, b); B. 185, 2; G. 610, R.²; H. 416, 2 (378, 2); cf. H.-B. 388, a, N.; not like **quod** in l. 4, above. — **iam**, *at once*. — **sint . . .**

adepti: fut. cond. less vivid. — **cum summo furore**: § 412, *a* (248, N.); G. 399; H. 473, 3, N. (419, iii, N.¹); H.-B. 445, 3.

121 26 non vident, *don't they see?* § 332, *a* (210, *b*); B. 162, 2, *d*; G. 453; H. 378, 1 (351, 3); H.-B. 231, 1, *a*.

121 27 adepti sint, for the fut. perf. indic. of the direct disc.—**fugitivo**, i.e. one of their own slaves; for, when law is overthrown, brute force will control all.

121 28 sit necesse: § 516, *d* (307, *d*); G. 595; H. 580 (508, 4); cf. H.-B. 582, 1.

121 31 (SECT. 20.) ex eis coloniis: Sulla rewarded his veterans (120,000 in number) by liberal grants of land, partly in *municipia* already existing, partly in new colonies which he founded for them.

122 1 universas, *as a whole*. — **civium esse**, *consist of*, etc.

122 2 ei sunt coloni, *these are colonists of this sort* (as opposed to the general character of the colonies, which Cicero does not wish to impugn).

122 5 beati, *men of wealth*.

122 7 Sulla, etc., *Sulla will have to be raised from the dead*, for they can have no such hope in Catiline.

122 8 agrestis, *farmers*, not Sulla's colonists.

122 9 veterum: alluding to the plunder of the disorderly times following Sulla's victory over the Marian party.

122 12 illorum temporum, i.e. the times of proscription.

122 18 (SECT. 21.) vacillant, *stagger under*. — **vadimonis**, etc.: the three steps in bankruptcy, — *bail, judgment, and sale of property*; **proscriptio** is strictly the public notice that property is for sale.

122 21 infitiores lentos, *dilatory debtors* (lit. *deniers*, i.e. persons who avoid payment of their debts by every possible subterfuge).

122 22 stare, *keep their feet*.

122 23 ita, *in such a way*. — **non modo**, etc.: § 217, *e* (149, *e*); B. 343, 2, *a*; G. 482, 5, R.¹; H. 656, 3 (552, 2); H.-B. 299.

122 29 (SECT. 22.) non revoco: § 467 (276, *b*); B. 259, 2; G. 233; H. 530 (467, 6); H.-B. 484.

123 1 carcer: this is the *Tullianum*, a dungeon near the Forum, still existing. It was properly a jail for temporary detention, as imprisonment was not recognized in Rome as a form of punishment (see Figs. 29, 30).

123 2 numero, *in order*; **genere**, *in rank*.

123 5 imberbis: a mark of effeminacy; **bene barbatus**, *full-bearded*, doubtless a military affectation, as, until lately, the wearing of a moustache. Figs. 31, 32 illustrate Roman fashions of wearing the beard.

Fig. 31 (obverse) shows a military cut (head of Sextus Pompey); Fig. 32 the rough beard of a philosopher (L. Junius Rusticus); cf. Fig. 26.

FIG. 29

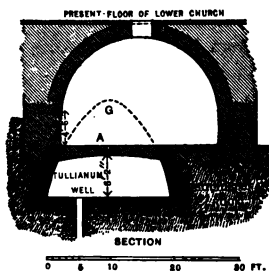
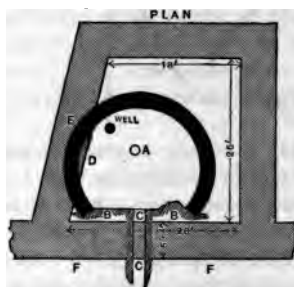


FIG. 30



123 6 *velis*, *veils*, rather than the substantial *toga*, which was of unbleached wool. The whole description suggests foppishness and effeminacy.

123 11 (SECT. 23.) *saltare et cantare*, these accomplishments were hardly regarded as respectable by the better classes. — *spargere*, i.e. in food or drink: poisoning has in all ages been carried to a high art in Italy.

123 13 *scitote*: notice the second (fut.) imperat. (regularly used in this word).

FIG. 32



FIG. 31



123 16 *his . . . noctibus*: although this was spoken Nov. 9, yet the Roman year was at this time in such a state of confusion that the true date was probably some time in December, just when the winter was setting in.

Sects. 24-26. These followers of Catiline contrasted with the defenders of the state. The issue of such a contest cannot be doubtful.

123 27 (SECT. 24.) *urbes coloniarum*, etc.: the colonies and free communities (*municipia*) included the walled cities (*urbes*) in their territory. These well-manned walls would be more than a match for Catiline's rude works (*tumulis*).

124 1 (SECT. 25.) *causas*, i.e. the cause of the conspirators and that of the state in their moral aspect (cf. in *eius modi*, etc., l. 12, below).

124 2 *ex eo ipso*, from the very comparison.

124 10 *bona ratio*, good counsel; *perdita*, desperate.

124 17 (SECT. 26.) *custodiis vigiliisque*: see Cat. i, sect. 8 and note.

124 19 *consultum*, etc., *provident measures have been taken*. — *coloni municipesque*: a colony differed from a *municipium* in being founded by Roman (or Latin) citizens, who retained from the first their citizenship, either in whole or in part. By Cicero's time there was no longer any real difference between the two classes of towns; but the colonies always retained a certain precedence in rank.

124 20 *hac . . . excursione*: see Introd., p. 113 of text.

124 22 *gladiatores*: see p. 117, l. 5.

124 23 *quamquam* (corrective), referring to *manum certissimam*.

124 24 *tamen*: pointing the contrast between the suppression of this body and Catiline's expectations from them.

124 29 *vocari videtis*: the members of the Senate had their gathering place (*senaculum*) adjoining the *curia*, and were summoned by heralds (*praecones*) from this into the building. If any were absent, the heralds were sent to their houses. The *curia* and *senaculum* were visible from the place of assembly in the Forum, and the heralds could no doubt be seen going their rounds.

FIG. 33



IV. PERORATIO (§§ 27-29)

Sects. 27-29. Citizens need not fear: the consul will protect the city. The conspirators warned. There shall be no disturbance. The gods will lend their aid.

125 2 (SECT. 27.) *monitos . . . volo*: 497, c, N. (292, d, N.); G. 537; H.-B. 605, 3.

125 3 *solutior*: for compar., see § 291, a (93, a); B. 240, 1; G. 297; H. 498 (444, 1); H.-B. 241, 2.

125 4 *quod*, etc., *as for the rest*, i.e. what remains to be done.

125 5 *horum* and *his* relate to the citizens by whom he is surrounded, and imply a gesture.

125 8 *cuius*: referring, like *qui*, to the subject of *sentiet*.

125 17 (SECT. 28.) *me*, etc., abl. abs. — *togato*, *in perfect peace*, i.e. without any military demonstration: the toga was the regular dress of the Roman in time of peace. (See Fig. 33, from an antique statue.)

125 22 *illud*: in appos. with *ut . . . possitis*: *I will secure that*, etc.

125 24 *neque . . . -que*, *not . . . and*.

125 28 (SECT. 29.) *quibus . . . ducibus*, *under whose guidance*.

126 3 *quam urbem . . . hanc*, *this city which*: § 307, b, N. (200, b, N.); G. 616; H. 399, 5 (445, 9); or (repeating the noun) *the city which*, etc., — *THAT city*.

THIRD ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

ARGUMENT

CHAP. I. *Exordium*. The citizens are congratulated on their deliverance. — *Narratio*. 2, 3. Story of the arrest: the conspirators' plans were watched: arrest of certain leaders at the Mulvian Bridge. — 4. The conspirators before the Senate: testimony of Volturcius and the Gauls. — 5. The letters produced. Confession of Cethegus, Lentulus, and Gabinius. — 6. The Senate decrees that the traitors be kept in custody, and that a general thanksgiving be held. — 7. Now all is safe: Catiline alone was to be feared, and that only while in the city. Character of Catiline. — 8, 9. The divine aid manifest in sundry omens: Jupiter watches over the city. — *Peroratio*. 10. Exhortation to keep the thanksgiving: this bloodless victory compared with others more costly. — 11. Cicero claims no reward but a grateful remembrance. — 12. But

he is less fortunate than victors in foreign war, since the conquered are still citizens. He relies on the devotion of his countrymen, and has no fear for the future. The assembly dismissed.

I. EXORDIUM (§§ 1, 2)

Sects. 1, 2. The citizens congratulated on their deliverance.

PAGE 126. LINE 7. (SECT. 1.) *vitam, lives*: the plural would rarely be used in Latin.

126 8 *bona, estates* (landed property); *fortunas, goods* (personal property).

126 16 (SECT. 2.) *nascendi . . . condicio, the lot of birth*.

126 17 *illum*: Romulus, who, after his death, was deified and identified with the Sabine god of war, Quirinus.

127 4 *urbi*, etc.: dat. with *subiectos*.

127 6 *idem* (plur.), *I . . . have also*, etc.: § 298, *b* (195, *c*); B. 248, 1; G. 310; H. 508, 3 (451, 3); H.-B. 270, *a*.

127 7 *eorum*, i.e. of the swords.

II. NARRATIO (§§ 3-22)

Sects. 3-7. Story of the arrest. The conspirators watched: their attempts to tamper with the Allobroges disclosed to Cicero: the arrest at the Mulvian Bridge: seizure of incriminating letters.

127 8 (SECT. 3.) *inlustrata, patefacta, comperta*: the anticlimax is only apparent, for *comperta* expresses the most difficult as well as the most important of the three acts.

127 9 *vobis*: opposed to *in senatu* (l. 8).

127 10 *investigata, traced out* (observe the figure).

127 11 *expectatis, are waiting to hear*.

127 12 *ut, ever since*.

127 16 *possemus*: § 575, *b* (334, *b*); B. 300, 2; G. 467; cf. H. 642, 3 (523, ii, 1, N.). — *cum . . . eiciebam*: notice the tense (*at the time I was engaged in driving out*, etc., also *volebam*, below), as compared with *erupit* (*burst forth*, once for all). Notice also the difference in mood (*at the time*, etc.), compared with *cum reliquisset* in ll. 13, 14 (not referring to time at all, but to circumstance: *having left behind*, etc.): see § 545, 546 (323, 325, *a*); B. 288, 1; G. 580, 585; H. 600, 601 (521, i, ii); H.-B. 550, *a* and N.¹.

127 17 *invidiam*: see Cat. i, p. 108, l. 27, and note.

127 ¹⁸ *illa*, sc. *invidia*. — *quod . . . exierit*: § 592, 3 (341, *d*); B. 323; G. 539; H. 588, ii (516, ii); H.-B. 535, 2, *a*.

127 ²⁰ *restitissent*: in direct disc. this would be *restitierint* (fut. perf.).

127 ²⁵ (SECT. 4.) *quoniam . . . faceret*, because (as I thought), etc.: hence the subj. rather than *faciebat*: § 592, 3, N. (341, *d*, R.); G. 541; H. 588, ii (516, ii); H.-B. 535, 2, *a*, N.².

127 ²⁶ *fidem faceret*, gain credence. — *oratio*, argument.

127 ²⁷ *rem comprehenderem*, get hold of the matter. — *ut . . . provideretis*: purpose.

127 ²⁸ *cum . . . videretis*: subj. of integral part (otherwise it would be *videbitis*).

127 ²⁹ *Allobrogum*: the Allobroges were a Gallic nation between the Rhone and the Alps (in the modern *Dauphiné* and *Savoy*); subdued B.C. 121, and united with the province *Narbonensis*. They were restless under their new masters (see sect. 22), and inclined to take up with Catiline's movement. Their ambassadors had come to complain of certain exactions of their provincial governor. — *belli*, i.e. when out of the range of the Roman jurisdiction; *tumultus*, *rebellion*, i.e. when nearer home.

127 ³⁰ *Lentulo*, see *Introd.*, p. 126: he had been consul B.C. 71, but had been expelled from the Senate the next year, with sixty-three others, on account of his character, and he now held the praetorship with the view of beginning the career of office over again.

128 ⁵ *manifesto deprehenderetur*, taken in the act: the words apply strictly to the criminals themselves.

128 ⁷ (SECT. 5.) *praetores*: although the regular duties of the praetors were judicial, yet they possessed the *imperium*, and in virtue of this could command troops in the absence of the consuls, or under their authority.

128 ⁹ *qui . . . sentirent* (subj. of characteristic), as men who, etc.

128 ¹¹ *pontem Mulvium*: the bridge over the Tiber, about two miles above the city, by which the principal roads (the Flaminian and Cassian) led into north Italy.

128 ¹³ *inter eos*, i.e. between the two divisions.

128 ¹⁵ *praefectura*: the title given to the politically lowest class of Italian towns, which had lost their independence; cf. *Vocab.* under *colonia* and *municipium*. — *Reatina*: Reate was a very ancient town of the Sabines, about forty miles northeast of Rome. Cicero was the *patronus* of Reate, that is, acted as its attorney and legal counsel; which

accounts for his having this body-guard of young men from that place. Besides, these simple mountaineers still retained something of the old Italian virtues, and therefore were well fitted for this service.

129 1 *praesidio*: dat. of service.

129 2 (SECT. 6.) *tertia . . . exacta*, about 3 A.M.: the night, from sunset to sunrise, was divided by the Romans into four *vigiliae* of equal length.

129 3 *magno comitatu*: abl. of accomp.; § 413, *a* (248, *a*, N.); cf. B. 222, 1; G. 392, R.¹; H. 474, 2 (419, 1¹); cf. H.-B. 422, i.

129 5 *res*: the occasion of the attack.

129 6 *ignorabatur*, etc. Though the Allobroges had played the conspirators false, and knew that the consul had his plans ready, they did not know what these plans were, and therefore were as much taken by surprise as Volturcius himself. Even the troops would appear not to have known what special enterprise they were engaged in.

129 11 *machinatorem*: Gabinius had been the go-between in this case; he and Statilius were to burn the city (Sall. Cat. 43, 44).

129 14 *venit*: of course he had been summoned like the others.

129 15 *praeter*, etc., since Lentulus was notoriously lazy.

129 16 (SECT. 7.) *viris*, dat. after *placeret*, which has for subject *litteras* . . . *aperiri*, etc.

129 18 *deferrem*, integral part of *aperiri*; otherwise it would probably be *defers*; see § 551, *c* (327, *a*); cf. B. 291, 1; G. 574; H. 605, 2 (520); H.-B. 571, 507, 4, *a*.

129 20 *esse facturum* governs the result clause *ut . . . deferrem*: we may translate, *I said I would not fail to lay before the public council a matter touching the public danger before it had been tampered with (integram)*.

129 22 *etenim . . . si*, for *if, you see*.

129 23 *reperta . . . essent*: in dir. disc. this would be *reperta erunt*.

Sects. 8-13. The conspirators before the Senate. Evidence of Volturcius and the Allobroges. The letters produced. Confession of the conspirators.

129 27 (SECT. 8.) *si quid . . . esset*, whatever weapons there might be.

129 30 *introduxi*, sc. *in senatum*. — *fidem publicam*, assurance of safety: he was to be used as state's evidence.

129 31 *sciret*: subj. of integral part.

130 3 *servorum*: the recollection of the terrible servile insurrections in Sicily, and especially that of Spartacus in Italy, less than ten years

before, would make this shock and terrify Cicero's hearers beyond measure.—*ut . . . uteretur*: § 563 (331); B. 295, 4; G. 546; H. 565 (498, i); H.-B. 502, 3, *a*; obj. of the verb of commanding implied in *mandata*, etc.

130 4 *id*: in a sort of apposition with *ut . . . accederet*.

130 5 *cum . . . incendissent*: subj. because integral part of *ut . . . praesto esset*; otherwise it would be *incenderimus* (fut. perf.).

130 6 *erat*: § 583 (336, *b*); B. 314, 3; G. 628, R.; H. 643, 4 (524, 2); H.-B. 535, I, *d*.

130 12 (SECT. 9.) *ut . . . mitterent*: purpose.—*equitatum*: the Roman cavalry was at this time chiefly composed of Gallic and other auxiliaries.

130 13 *sibi (copias)* refers to the conspirators; *sibi (confirmasse)* to the envoys: § 300, I and 2 (196, *a*, I and 2); B. 244, i, ii; H.-B. 262, 2.—*defuturas [esse]* depends on the idea of *saying* implied in *praescriptum*.

130 14 *fatis*: the books bought by Tarquinius Superbus of the Cumæan Sibyl. They were kept in charge of a board, *collegium*, the

quindecimviri sacris faciundis, and consulted in cases of great public emergency (cf. *Æneid*, vi. 71 and note).—*haruspicum*: the *haruspices* were Etruscan soothsayers, who interpreted the will of the gods, chiefly from the entrails of animals sacrificed. They were a private class, of low standing, and

are not to be confounded with the augurs, who were a board of Roman noblemen, of high rank, who interpreted the auspices according to the native Roman rules, chiefly by the flight of birds, by lightning, etc.

130 16 *Cinnam*, etc.: L. Cornelius Cinna was colleague of Marius, and ruled Rome after his death, B.C. 86. L. Cornelius Sulla ruled Rome B.C. 82–79 (see sect. 24).

130 19 *virginum*: the Vestal Virgins, six in number, maidens of high rank, consecrated to chastity and the service of Vesta. (See Fig. 34.) They were peculiarly sacred, and were highly privileged. Violation of their vow of chastity was *incestus*, and was regarded as a *prodigium* of very bad omen. Of the incident referred to here nothing further is known.—*Capitoli*: the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus (see "Plunder of Syracuse," sect. 15) was burned during the rule of the Marian faction, B.C. 83.

FIG. 34



131 16 *nihilne*: equiv. to *nonne aliquid*.

132 1 *esset, is*: imperf. by seq. of tenses; § 485, *d* (287, *d*); H. 549 (495, *v*); H.-B. 482, 1.

132 11 (SECT. 12.) *quis sim*, etc.: this letter is given with slight variations by Sallust, Cat. 44.

132 12 *quem in locum*, etc., *how far you have gone* (alluding to the fact that he was thoroughly compromised).

132 14 *infimorum*, i.e. slaves; see note, p. 130, l. 3, above.

132 17 (SECT. 13.) *illa, the following*: § 297, *b* (102, *b*); B. 246, 2; G. 307, 3; H. 507 (450, 3).

132 21 *furtim, stealthily* ("like thieves"); so English *stealth* from *steal*.

132 23 *senatum consului*: deliberative assemblies in ancient times were under the control of the presiding officer, and members could not speak or introduce business except when called upon by him. He laid a subject before them (*consulere senatum, referre ad senatum*), and asked their opinions individually, in a definite order, usually according to their rank or dignity. In the case of a general question he was said *referre (consulere) de summa re publica*. The form would be, *dic, C. Iuli, sententiam*. (See Intro., p. lvii.)

132 24 *a principibus, the leading men*.

132 25 *sententiae*: the views of the individual Senators (see note on l. 23, above).

132 27 *perscriptum*: the opinions (*sententiae*) of the Senators (given as just described) merely determined the substance of the ordinance, which was afterwards written out in regular form by the secretaries in the presence of some of its advocates and under the direction of the presiding officer.

Sects. 14, 15. Action of the Senate: the chief conspirators are given into custody and a thanksgiving is voted.

132 31 (SECT. 14.) *L. Flaccus*: see note on p. 128, l. 7.

133 1 *conlegae*: C. Antonius; see Intro. to Cat. i, p. 99.

133 3 *rei publicae consiliis, the public counsels*, i.e. his own (officially) as consul.

133 4 *cum se abdicasset, after abdicating*. Lentulus could not properly be called to account during his magistracy; but he might be forced to resign, and could then be proceeded against.

133 6 *erant*: notice that this and similar clauses in this section, since they are explanations made by Cicero and not parts of the decree, take the indicative.

133 7 *L. Cassium*, etc.: these last mentioned had not yet been arrested, but *Ceparius* was caught in his flight and brought back.

133 9 *pastores*: *Apulia* was, as now, used chiefly for pasturage. In the summer, when these broad plains were dried up, the flocks were driven to the mountain pastures of *Samnium* and *Lucania*. These pastoral regions have always been the home of a lawless and restless population, prone to brigandage.

133 11 *colonis*, etc.: cf. sect. 20, above (pp. 121, 122).

133 19 (SECT. 15.) *supplicatio*: a day of prayer, proclaimed by the Senate, either in thanksgiving (*gratulatio*) as in the present case, or in entreating favor of the gods.

133 20 *eorum*, i.e. the gods.

133 21 *togato*, as a civilian: cf. *Cat. ii*, p. 125, l. 17 and note. See Fig. 33.

133 23 *liberassem*: in the decree, *liberavit*.

133 24 *hoc interest*, there is this difference. — *bene gesta*, as well as *conservata*, agrees with *re publica* (abl. abs.).

133 26 *faciendum . . . fuit*: observe that this form has not here its usual cont. to fact implication.

133 29 *ius*, rights. — *tamen*: he was allowed to resign instead of being put to death without resigning (as in the case below).

133 30 *quae . . . fuerat*, what had not been a scruple to *Marius* = a scruple which had not prevented *M.* from (*quo minus*, etc.).

133 31 *quo minus . . . occideret*, to prevent his killing, following *religio*: § 558, *b* (319, *c*); cf. *B.* 295, 3; *G.* 549; *H.* 568, 8 (499, 3, *N.*²); *H.-B.* 502, 3, *b*. — *C. Glauciam*: see note on *Cat. i*, p. 101, l. 1. — *nominationem*, i.e. *Marius* acted merely under the general authority conferred on him by the Senate in the formula, *Videant consules*, etc. (see note on *Cat. i*, p. 100, l. 12).

Sects. 16, 17. The conspiracy is now crushed. Character of *Catiline*.

134 5 (SECT. 16.) *pellebam*: conative imperf.; cf. p. 127, l. 16 and note.

134 8 *pertimescendam*: observe the intensive force of *per*.

134 9 *ille erat*, etc.: with this character of *Catiline*, cf. notes on *Cat. i*, 26 (p. 109, l. 23), and *ii*, 9 (p. 117, l. 4).

134 10 *continebatur*: for tense, see § 556, *a* (276, *e*, *N.*); *G.* 569; *H.* 603 (519, *i*); *H.-B.* 550, *b*.

134 12 *consilium*, ability to plan.

134 15 *mandarat*: for mood and tense, see § 542, 518, *b* (322, 309, *c*); B. 287, 2; G. 567; H. 539, 2 (472, 2); H.-B. 577 and footnote³, 579.

134 22 (SECT. 17.) *depulissem*, *pushed aside*: the image is of averting a *crushing weight* (*molem*), just ready to fall.

134 23 *non ille*, etc., i.e. as Cethegus did. — *Saturnalia*, i.e. so distant a date. — *constituisset*: the prot. (cont. to fact) is implied in *ille*; § 521, *a* (310, *a*); B. 305, 2; G. 593, 3; H. 575, 9 (507, N.⁷); H.-B. 578, 6.

134 24 *rei publicae*: dat. after *denuntiavisset*.

134 25 *testes*: in appos. with both *signum* and *litterae*.

134 26 *quae*: referring to Cicero's success in securing (lit. *capturing*) the evidence of guilt.

135 3 *hostis* (pred. appos.), *as an enemy*.

Sects. 18-22. Thanks due to the gods. Signs and omens. Jupiter watches over the city.

135 7 (SECT. 18.) *cum* (correl. with *tum vero*, l. 9), i.e. we cannot merely guess it (for the reason in the *quod*-clause following), but still more we can almost see it with our own eyes.

135 8 *quod . . . potuisse* (parenthetical), *because*, etc. — *consili* (pred. gen. limiting *gubernatio*), *to belong to human wisdom*.

135 11 *possemus*: for tense, see § 485, *a* (287, *a*); B. 268, 7; G. 511, R.³; H. 546 (495, i); H.-B. 481.

135 12 *faces*, etc.: these omens are such as the Romans observed and noted carefully. Livy's history is full of them.

135 16 *praetermittendum*, inadvertently; *relinquendum*, intentionally.

135 18 (SECT. 19.) *Cotta et Torquato*: consuls B.C. 65, the year in which Catiline first intended to carry out his conspiracy.

135 21 *aera*: the laws were engraved on bronze tables.

135 22 *ille . . . Romulus*: there is a bronze statue of the wolf suckling the infants in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, which bears marks either of lightning-seaming one of its hind legs, or of some defect in the casting (Fig. 36). This is probably identical with that here mentioned.

135 25 *haruspices*: see note on p. 130, l. 14.

135 29 *flexissent*: in direct disc. *flexerint*, following *appropinquare*, which points to the future; § 516, *d* (307, *d*); G. 595; H. 580 (508, 4); cf. H.-B. 582, 1.

135 29 (SECT. 20.) *illorum*, i.e. the *haruspices*.

135 30 *ludi*: festivals in which races and theatrical performances were celebrated in honor of the gods; such festivals were especially appointed to appease the deities in times of danger and distress; cf. Verres, i, sect. 31.

136 1 *idem* (plur.), *they also*.

136 3 *contra atque*, *opposite to what*: § 324, c (156, a); B. 341, 1, c; G. 643; H. 516, 3 (459, 2); H.-B. 307, 2, a.

FIG. 36



136 5 *solis* . . . *conspiceret*: the Forum and the Senate house (*curia*) were east of the south end of the Capitoline Hill, on which stood the *Capitolium*, or temple of Jupiter Capitolinus (see Plan of Forum).

136 7 *inlustrarentur*: the word

is chosen with reference to the omen of Jupiter looking toward the rising sun.

136 8 *conlocandum* . . . *locaverunt*: *locare* with the gerundive is the regular expression for giving out a contract; § 500, 4 (294, d); B. 337, 7, b, 2; G. 430; H. 622 (544, N.²); H.-B. 612, iii.

136 9 *illi*, i.e. of year before last.

136 10 *consulibus* and *nobis*: abl. abs. expressing the date.

136 13 (SECT. 21.) *praeceps*, *headstrong*; *mente captus*, *insane*. — *haec omnia*, i.e. the universe.

136 15 *ita* is explained by *caedes* . . . *comparari*, below.

136 16 *responsum*: the regular expression for any prophetic answer as of an oracle or seer. — *rei publicae* (dat.), *against the state*.

136 17 *et ea*, *and that too* (cf. *καὶ ταῦτα*).

136 18 *ea*: referring to *caedes*, etc., above.

136 20 *illud*: referring forward to the result *ut* . . . *statueretur*

136 ²² *in aedem Concordiae*: one of the principal temples at the northern end of the Forum (see Plan), where the Senate had held its session on this day. It was built by the consul L. Opimius, B.C. 121, after his bloody victory over C. Gracchus.

136 ²⁶ (SECT. 22.) *quo, wherefore*: § 414, a, N. (250, N.); H.-B. 424, a.

136 ²⁸ *vestris*, etc.: observe the contrast between *vestris* and *deorum*, which is emphasized by their respective positions.

136 ³¹ *non ferendus*, *intolerable* for arrogance. — *ille*, etc.: anaphora; § 641 (386); B. 350, 11, b; cf. G. 682; H. 666, 1 (636, iii, 3); H.-B. 632, 5.

137 ² *illa*, etc.: omit the words in brackets as being a manifest gloss.

137 ⁶ *consilium*, etc.: cf. the proverb, *quem deus perdere volt, prius dementat*.

137 ⁷ *ut* introduces the result clause *ut . . . neglegerent*, with which *id* is in apposition, the whole forming the subject of *esse factum*. — *gens* refers here to the Gauls as a whole, not to the Allobroges in particular.

137 ¹⁰ *patriciis*: the old patricians, though having no special political privileges, still retained considerable prestige as an hereditary aristocracy. Cf. note on Verres, i, sect. 1 (p. 28, l. 2). Of the conspirators, Catiline, Lentulus, and Cethegus were patricians.

137 ¹² *qui . . . superare potuerint*: cf. note on p. 131, l. 8; *qui*, as subject of the charact. clause, may be translated by *when they*.

III. PERORATIO (§§ 23–29)

Sects. 23–25. Citizens exhorted to thanksgiving.

137 ¹⁴ (SECT. 23.) *pulvinaria*, *shrines*: properly *cushions*, upon which the statues of the gods were laid, when a feast was spread before them. This was called *lectisternium*, and was usually connected with the *supplicatio* (see note on p. 133, l. 19). Only certain gods, chiefly Grecian, had *pulvinaria*, and the rite was established by direction of the Sibylline books (see note, sect. 9). — *celebratote*: the future imperative is used on account of its reference to a *set time* in the future; § 449 (269, d); G. 268, 2; H. 560, 4 (487, 1¹); H.-B. 496. The figure in the text (from an ancient altar relief) represents a procession such as was usual on occasions of this kind. Fig. 37 (from an ancient lamp) shows the images at such a feast.

137 ²⁰ *duce*, i.e. in actual command; *imperatore*, i.e. holding the sovereign power, whether actually commanding that particular operation or not.

137 22 (SECT. 24.) *dissensiones*: for case, see § 350, *d* (219, *b*); G. 376, *R.*²; H. 455 (407, *N.*¹); H.-B. 350, *b*.

137 23 *P. Sulpicium* [Rufum], a young man of remarkable eloquence, a leader in the reforming party among the aristocracy. He was tribune B.C. 88, and his quarrel with C. Cæsar was the first act of the Civil War. By his proposition, the command in the Mithridatic War was transferred from Sulla to Marius; and when Sulla refused to obey, and marched upon the city, Sulpicius was one of the first victims.

FIG. 37



137 27 *conlegam*: Lucius Cornelius Cinna, the Marian partisan (see note on p. 130, l. 16). He and Cn. Octavius, a partisan of Sulla, were consuls B.C. 87, after the departure of Sulla for the East, and in their dissensions the Civil War broke out afresh. The victory of Cinna later recalled Marius from exile.

137 29 *lumina*: among these were Octavius; C. Cæsar (see above) and his brother Lucius; Q. Catulus, father of the opponent of the Manilian Law (see below); M. Antonius, the great orator; and the *pontifex maximus*, Q. Scævola.

137 30 *ultus est*: to preserve the emphasis, render *the cruelty*, etc., *was avenged by Sulla*.

137 32 *dissensit*, *there was a quarrel between*, etc. — *M. Lepidus*, father of the triumvir, was consul B.C. 78 (after Sulla's death), with Q. Catulus, son of the one murdered by Cinna. The scheme of Lepidus to revive the Marian party resulted in a short civil war, in which he was defeated by his colleague and killed.

138 2 *ipsius*: he was the victim of his own violence, and therefore less regretted.

Sects. 26-29. Cicero asks for no reward except the memory of this day. He relies on the devotion of the citizens, and has no fears for the future. The assembly dismissed.

138 3 (SECT. 25.) *tamen*: i.e. though these disturbances cost a great many lives, yet they were not so revolutionary as this conspiracy, which has been put down without bloodshed.

138 4 *commutandam rem publicam*, *a change of government*.

- 138 12 *quale bellum, a war such as.*
- 138 13 *quo in bello*: § 307, *a* (200, *a*); B. 351, 4; G. 615; H.-B. 284, 4.
- 138 14 *omnes*, etc., i.e. everybody except the desperate.
- 138 17 *tantum*, *only so many.*
- 138 18 *restitisset* (*resisto*), *should survive.*
- 139 8 (SECT. 26.) *mutum*: such as a statue, for example.
- 139 12 *eandem diem*, etc., *the same period of time — eternal as I hope — is prolonged, both for the safety of the city, etc.*
- 139 15 *duos civis*, i.e. Pompey and himself.
- 139 20 (SECT. 27.) *quae, as*: § 308, *h* (201, *g*); H.-B. 270, *b*.
- 139 22 *isti* (contrasted with *mihi*) refers to *illorum* (l. 20).
- 139 24 *mentes*, *counsels.*
- 139 27 *nihil . . . noceri potest*, *no harm can be done.*
- 139 30 *dignitas*, etc., i.e. the majesty of the Roman state will be an invisible safeguard for me; cf. "the divinity" that "doth hedge a king" (*Hamlet*, iv, 5, 123).
- 139 31 *conscientiae*, etc., i.e. my enemies, conscious of their guilty sympathy with this conspiracy, will, in their attempts to injure me, inevitably commit some act which will show them to be traitors to the state.
- 140 2 (SECT. 28.) *ultro*, i.e. without waiting to be attacked.
- 140 3 *domesticorum hostium*: oxymoron; § 641 (386); B. 375, 2; G. 694; II. 752, 12 (637, xi, 6); II.-B. 632, 3. Cf. the same figure in Cat. i, sect. 21 (p. 108, l. 4): *cum tacent, clamant.*
- 140 4 *convertit*: pres. for fut., as often, especially in protasis.
- 140 6 *obtulerint*: subj. of integral part.
- 140 8 *in honore vestro*: *honor* is used here, as usual, to denote external honors (offices) conferred by the people. Holding the consulship, he had nothing to look forward to.
- 140 12 (SECT. 29.) *conservanda re publica*: abl. of means.
- 140 14 *in re publica*, *in public life.*
- 140 15 *virtute, non casu*, etc., i.e. he will show this by such conduct as shall be consistent with this glorious achievement.
- 141 1 *Iovem*: the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus is shown in the background of the illustration opposite p. 136; the figure in the text at p. 140 is a restoration of this temple.

FOURTH ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

ARGUMENT

CHAP. I. *Exordium*. Solicitude of the Senate for Cicero. The question of the traitors' doom must, however, be settled without regard to such considerations. — *Propositio*. 2, 3. The Senators need not fear for Cicero. Let them take counsel for the welfare of the state. Enormous guilt of the conspirators. Judgment already rendered by the action of the Senate. The sole question is: What shall be the penalty? — 4. Silanus proposes death; Cæsar, perpetual imprisonment. — 5. Cæsar's proposition discussed. — *Contentio*. 6. Death none too severe a penalty: severity to the conspirators is mercy to the city. Opinion of L. Cæsar. — 7. Severe measures will be supported by the people. — 8. The humblest citizens are stanch. — 9. The Senators urged to act fearlessly: the consul will not fail them. — *Peroratio*. 10. Cicero is undismayed: his fame is secure, whatever happens to him. He has undertaken a perpetual war with the bad elements in the state, but the result is certain. — 11. Then let the Senate dare to act rigorously.

As this is the first deliberative oration, delivered in the Senate, contained in this collection, it will be well for the student to consult the account of a senatorial debate given in the Introduction, p. lvii.

In the present case — in which the question was what sentence should be passed upon the captured conspirators — the consul elect, D. Junius Silanus, had advised that they be put to death; C. Julius Cæsar (as prætor elect), on the contrary, that they be merely kept in custody. At the end of the discussion, Cicero, as presiding consul, gave his views as expressed in the present oration. (For the speeches of Cæsar and Cato, see Sallust, *Catilinæ*, chs. 51, 52.)

I. EXORDIUM (§§ 1, 2)

Sects. 1, 2. Solicitude of the Senate for Cicero. But the question of the traitors' doom must be settled without regard to such considerations.

PAGE 141. LINE 13. (SECT. I.) *si hæc*, etc., i.e. if the consulship has been given me on these terms.

141 14 *ut . . . perferrem*, subst. clause of purpose in apposition with *condicio*.

142 2 (SECT. 2.) *ego sum ille consul*, *I am a consul* (i.e. that kind of consul).

142 3 *aequitas*: in the Forum was the tribunal of the praetor who administered justice between citizens.

142 4 *campus*: see note on Cat. i, sect. 11 (p. 104, l. 7). — *auspiciis*: the taking of the auspices always preceded the election.

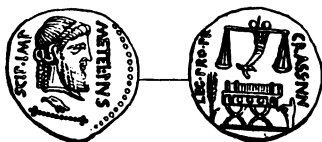
The Roman commonwealth was regarded as depending directly upon the will of the gods. Their will was thought to be expressed in signs sent by them (*auspicia*). These could be observed only under the supervision of the board of augurs, a body whose duty it was to know the rules of interpretation as a special science called *ius augurium*. Most public acts of any kind had to be performed *auspicato*, especially the holding of all public assemblies in which business was transacted. Thus the Campus was "consecrated by auspices" every time that the *comitia centuriata* were held.

142 5 *auxilium*: the Roman Senate, having the management of foreign affairs, was at this time a great court of appeal for subject or friendly nations.

142 7 *sedes honoris*, i.e. the *sella curulis* or seat used by the curule

magistrates: viz. interrex, dictator, magister equitum, consul, praetor, censor, and curule aedile. It was like a modern camp-stool without back or sides, with crossed legs of ivory, so that it could be folded up and carried with the magistrate wherever he went. See Fig. 38 (from a Roman coin). The bracketed

FIG. 38



eted words *sella curulis* are doubtless an explanatory marginal note.

142 8 *fuit*: we should expect the subj. of characteristic, but the indic. is used (as often) to emphasize the *fact*.

142 11 *ut . . . eriperem* (l. 15, below): subst. clause of result, in appos. with *exitum* (l. 10).

142 14 *foedissima*, *horrible*, with the added idea of polluting things sacred.

142 16 *subeat*, hortatory subjunctive.

142 17 *fatale*: see Cat. iii, sect. 9 (p. 130).

142 18 *laeter*: § 444 (268); B. 277; G. 466; H. 559, 4 (484, v); H.-B. 513, 1: apodosis, see § 515, a (306, a); G. 595; H. 580 (508, 4); H.-B. 582, 1.

II. PROPOSITIO (§§ 3-10)

Sects. 3-6. The Senators need not fear for Cicero: they should take counsel for the welfare of the state. Enormous guilt of the conspirators, judgment has been already rendered by the action of the Senate. The sole question is: What shall be the punishment?

142 24 (SECT. 3.) *pro eo . . . ac mereor, in proportion as I deserve.*

142 25 *relaturos gratiam, will reward* ("return favor": cf. *habere, agere*).

142 27 *immatura*: because an ex-consul had reached the highest point of Roman ambition.

142 28 *misera*: the philosophy of the ancients professed to make them despise death (see Plato, *Apologia*, and Cicero, *Tusc. Quaest. i.* — *ille ferreus, qui, so iron-hearted as* (hence *movear*, subj.). — *fratris*: his brother Quintus, younger than he, and at this time praetor elect. He served with credit in Cæsar's Gallic campaigns.

142 31 *neque . . . non, nor can it be but that*, etc.: the two negatives make an affirmative, but with a kind of emphasis which the simple affirmative statement could not give.

142 32 *uxor*: his wife Terentia. — *filia*: his daughter Tullia, married to C. Calpurnius Piso. Daughters took the gentile name of the father; see § 108, *b* (80, *c*); G. p. 493; H. 354, 9 (649, 4); H.-B. 678, 5. — *filius*: his son Marcus, now two years old.

143 3 *gener*: Piso was not yet a member of the Senate, and was probably standing in the lobby. — *moveor* (emphat., as shown by its position), *I am affected*.

143 4 *uti sint*, [to wish] *that*, etc. (the verb being implied in *moveor*); *pereamus* is in the same construction as *sint*.

143 5 *una . . . peste*, i.e. by a destruction which is at the same time that of the whole state.

143 9 (SECT. 4.) *non Ti. Gracchus*, etc.: to preserve the emphasis, render *it is not Ti. Gracchus who*, etc. For the historical allusions, cf. Cat. i, sects. 3, 4 (p. 100), and notes.

143 10 *agrarios*: see note on p. 147, l. 29.

143 11 *Memmius*: C. Memmius, one of the most upright men of his time; he was a candidate for the consulship against Glaucia, and was murdered by instigation of Glaucia and Saturninus (B.C. 100).

143 13 *tenentur, are in custody*: to preserve the emphasis we may change the voice, — *we have in our hands*. — *vestram omnium*: § 302, *c* (184, *d'*); B. 243, 3, *a*; G. 321, R.²; H.-B. 339, *b*.

143 17 *ut . . . nemo*: instead of the usual *ne quis* or *ne quisquam* because of the following *ne . . . quidem*; § 538, 310, *a*, *b* (319, *d*, R., cf. 105, *d*, N.); G. 543, 4, cf. 317, 1; H. 568, cf. 513 (497, ii, cf. 457); cf. H.-B. 276, 1 and 7.

143 22 (SECT. 5.) *iudiciis*: their verdict on the conspirators' guilt consisted in the acts recounted in the following clauses.

143 23 *gratias egistis*: cf. *relatueros*, p. 142, l. 25.

143 25 *abdicare*, etc.: see Cat. iii, sect. 14 (p. 133, l. 4), and note.

144 1 (SECT. 6.) *sed*, i.e. though you have in fact decided. — *tamquam integrum*, as if an open question (i.e. as if you had not already expressed your judgment).

144 2 *iudicetis* refers to their judgment as a court with respect to the facts; *censeatis*, to their view as a public council respecting the punishment.

144 3 *illa . . . consulis*, etc., *I will say in advance what belongs to [me as] the consul*: i.e. declare the need of instant action; *what* action, it is for the Senate to determine; for construction, see § 343, *b* (214, *c*); G. 366; H. 439 (401); H.-B. 340.

144 4 *nova . . . misceri*, *that a revolution subversive of the government was on foot*; *nova* (subject of *misceri*) means *innovations* or *unconstitutional measures*; *misceri* refers to the disorder which these would produce.

144 5 *concitari mala*, *that evil designs were set in motion*. — *videbam*: for tense, see § 471, *b* (277, *b*); B. 260, 4; G. 234; II. 535 (469, 2); H.-B. 485.

144 11 *opinione*: § 406, *a* (247, *b*); B. 217, 4; G. 398, N.¹; H. 471, 7 (417, 1, N.⁵); H.-B. 416, *e*.

144 13 *provincias*, especially Spain, with which Cn. Piso had had relations. It had not yet become fully reconciled since the overthrow of Sertorius, only eight years before. — *sustentando*, *by forbearance*; *prolatando*, *by procrastination*.

144 14 *ratione*: abl. of manner.

144 15 *placet*, sc. *vindicare*.

Sects. 7–10. Silanus proposes death; Cæsar, perpetual imprisonment. Cæsar's proposition discussed.

144 17 (SECT. 7.) *haec* (with a gesture), *all this*, i.e. city, citizens, and government.

144 19 *amplectitur*, *adopts*.

144 20 *pro*, *in accordance with*.

144 21 *versatur in, exhibits.*

144 27 *mortem*, etc.: a doctrine of the Epicureans, to which sect Cæsar and many other eminent Romans belonged.

144 31 *et ea*: cf. note on p. 136, l. 17.

144 32 *municipiis dispartiri*, sc. *eos in custodiam*.

145 1 *iniquitatem*, since it might expose them to danger, and it would be unjust to choose among so many; *difficultatem*, since they might decline the service.

145 3 (SECT. 8.) *statueritis*: subj. of integral part.

145 4 *dignitatis*: § 343, c (214, d); cf. B. 198, 3; G. 366, R.¹; H. 439, 3 (401, N.²); cf. H.-B. 340. — *adiungit, he* [Cæsar] adds to his proposal.

145 5 *ruperit*: § 592, 2 (341, c); cf. B. 323; G. 366; H. 439 (401); H.-B. 536, a.

145 7 *sancit, ordains* (under penalties).

145 8 *per senatum*, by an executive decree; *per populum*, by a law.

145 11 *uno*, sc. *dolore*.

145 12 *itaque*, etc.: an artful way of making the punishment of death seem less cruel; since death is a relief, these myths, says Cicero, have been invented to give it terror.

145 15 *eis remotis*: equiv. to a fut. protasis; § 521, a (310, a); G. 593, 2; H. 638, 2 (549, 2); H.-B. 578, 6.

145 17 (SECT. 9.) *meâ*: § 355, a (222, a); B. 211, 1, a; G. 381; H. 449, 1 (408, i, 2); H.-B. 345.

145 19 *popularis*, not *popular*, but *devoted to the people, democratic*: Cæsar was now the recognized leader of this party.

145 20 *auctore* (abl. abs.), *proposer*; *cognitore, sponsor* (a legal term).

145 24 *maiorum*: none of Cæsar's ancestors were men of any distinction, although some distant relatives were prominent in public affairs in the time of Sulla; see note on p. 137, l. 23. He belonged, however, to one of the oldest patrician families.

145 25 *obsidem*, i.e. he is pledged at all events to defend the state as against the conspirators.

145 27 *interesset*: for tense, see § 485, d (287, d); H.-B. 482, 1. — *levitatem, want of principle*, i.e. of the steady purpose, or stability of character, implied in *gravitas*.

145 28 *saluti*, i.e. not *voluntati*: their interests, not their capricious wishes.

145 29 (SECT. 10.) *non neminem*: it is said that the person referred to was Q. Metellus Nepos, brother of Celer (see Cat. i, sect. 19), a partisan of Pompey and an enemy of Cicero.

145 31 *dedit, decrevit, adfecit*: i.e. gave his vote for these acts. With this, of course, his present action is inconsistent.

146 1 *qui* has for antecedent the subject of *iudicarit*.

146 3 *re, the matter* (in general); *causa, the issue* to be decided. — C. Caesar: the full name gives emphasis, contrasting him with the *non nemo* (p. 145, l. 29). Cæsar votes for a judgment against the conspirators which seems contrary to the Sempronian Law, but *he*, a true friend of the people (*vere popularis*), recognizes that this law applies to Roman citizens only, and that it therefore cannot protect these traitors.

146 4 *Semproniam*: see note on "Crucifixion," etc., p. 61, l. 10.

146 6 *latorem*, i.e. C. Gracchus.

146 7 *iussu populi*: not strictly true, for C. Gracchus was put to death, not *by order of the people*, but by virtue of the dictatorial authority conferred upon the consuls by the Senate. — *rei publicae*: dative. — *dependisse*: punishment with the Romans was regarded as a penalty paid by the offender to the injured party (hence *dare, solvere, pendere* of the guilty; *capere, petere, repetere, postulare*, etc., of the person wronged).

146 8 *Lentulum*: by discussing this conspirator as an example of the would-be *popularis*, Cicero skilfully throws discredit on the *non nemo* (p. 145, l. 29) and others like him. — *largitorem*, etc., i.e. *however lavish*, — a symptom of courting the popular favor.

146 13 *se iactare*, i.e. as a pretended friend of liberty, like the *non nemo* above.

146 15 *omnis cruciatūs*: accusative plural.

III. CONTENTIO (§§ 11-19)

Sects. 11-14. Death is none too severe a penalty; rigor in punishing the conspirators is mercy to the city. Opinion of L. Cæsar.

146 17 (SECT. 11.) *quam ob rem*, etc.: because Cæsar's view has in Cæsar a popular sponsor, while the view of Silanus is in fact the more merciful one. — *statueritis, dederitis*: § 516, c and N. (307, c and R.); G. 595, N.²; H. 540, 2 (473, 2); cf. H.-B. 490.

146 18 *contionem*: see Introd. to Manilian Law in notes (p. 272). The action of the consul would have to be justified before the people, who might regard it as a tyrannical measure. In this justification Cicero would have Cæsar to assist him.

146 20 *obtimebo eam*, *make it appear that it* [this view], etc.

146 23 *ita . . . liceat*: an asseveration like our "so help me God." The point lies in the idea of "so and not otherwise" implied in *ita*.

146 24 *ut . . . moveor*, *as* [it is true that] *I am influenced*, etc.

146 29 *animo*, *in my mind's eye* (properly, abl. of means). — *patria*, *native city*.

146 32 (SECT. 12.) *cum vero*: *vero* introduces (as often) the most striking point. The other conspirators are bad enough, *but when*, etc.

147 4 *Vestaliū*: see note on p. 130, l. 19.

147 7 *si quis*: for form, see § 148, *b*, N. (104, *a*, N.); G. 106, R.; H. 512, I (454, I); cf. H.-B. 141, *a*.

147 9 *sumpserit*: see note on *dependisse*, p. 146, l. 7; for tense, see note on *statueritis*, p. 146, l. 17.

147 16 *ut . . . conlocarent*: purp. clause in appos. with *id*.

147 22 (SECT. 13.) *nisi vero*, etc.: *reductio ad absurdum*, as usual with this phrase; § 525, *b*, N. (315, *b*, N.); G. 591, R.⁴; H.-B. 578, 3, *a*. — **L. Cæsar**: L. Cæsar (consul B.C. 64), was a distant relative of the Dictator, son of Lucius Cæsar (consul B.C. 90, the year of the Social War), the author of the law giving citizenship to the Italian allies (see note, Arch., sect. 7). The sister of Lucius Cæsar (the younger) was married to Lentulus, and his mother, Fulvia, was daughter of M. Fulvius Flaccus, the leading adherent of C. Gracchus. When Gracchus and Flaccus found themselves (B.C. 121) drawn into a collision with the Senate, they sent the young son of Flaccus with a proposition of compromise. The Senate, however, refused to listen to any terms, threw the messenger into prison, — where he was afterwards strangled, — and moved upon the insurgents with all the power of the state. In the contest that followed, both leaders and several thousands of their partisans lost their lives. It was to these events that L. Cæsar had appealed in justifying his vote in condemnation of his brother-in-law Lentulus.

147 26 *eius* refers to *avum*. — *legatum*: of course the informal messenger of insurgents could have no claim to the title *ambassador*, or to the privileges which attached to the title in ancient as well as modern times.

147 27 *quorum limits factum*: understand with *simile* some word describing the present conspiracy (*what act of theirs was like this?*).

147 29 *largitionis . . . versata est*: the plans of C. Gracchus embraced not only a *lex frumentaria*, allowing every citizen to buy a certain amount of corn from the state at less than half its market rate, and a *lex*

agraria, providing for the distribution of public land among the poorer citizens, but also the establishment of several colonies, both in Italy and the provinces, the object of which was at once to provide poor citizens with land, and to relieve the city, by emigration, of a part of its proletariat. Though these grants were perhaps just, yet their proposal was regarded by the nobility as a political bid for popular favor, and hence gave rise to violent party jealousy (*partium contentio*).

147 31 *avus* (see note on p. 131, l. 6): he was an active supporter of the Senate on this occasion; *ille* (l. 32) refers to the same person.

148 4 *urbem inflammandam*: according to Sallust's *Catiline*, ch. 43, this work was assigned to Gabinius and Statilius.

148 5 *vereamini* follows *censeo* (ironical), as if with *ut* omitted.

Sects. 14-19. Severe measures will be supported by the people. The humblest citizens are staunch. The Senators are urged to act fearlessly: the consul will not fail them.

148 12 (SECT. 14.) *voces*, remarks.

148 13 *eorum*, on the part of those, etc. — *vereri . . . ut*: § 564 (331, f); B. 296, 2; G. 550, 2; H. 567, 1 (498, iii, N.¹); H.-B. 502, 4.

148 16 *mea*, etc.: observe the antithesis between *mea summa cura* and *maiore populi . . . voluntate*.

148 29 (SECT. 15.) *ad, for*. — *consentiunt, unite*.

149 1 *ita . . . ut*, only *to*, etc. (lit. *with this limitation that*): see § 537, b (319, b); G. 552, R.³; H.-B. 521, 2, d. — *summam ordinis consilique*, superiority in rank and precedence in counsel.

149 3 *huius ordinis* (i.e. the Senate) limits *dissensione* in the sense of *cum hoc*, etc. For the long contest here alluded to, see Introduction, p. lxxv.

149 5 *quam si*, etc., and if we keep this union, etc.

149 6 *confirmo*, I assure, in a different sense from *confirmatam*: Latin style does not (as ours does) object to such repetitions with a variation in meaning.

149 9 *tribunos aerarios*, deans of the tribes. The Roman people were divided into thirty-five tribes, local and territorial, like wards. These tribes were made the basis of the *comitia centuriata*, as well as of the *comitia tributa*. They served also as general administrative and financial divisions. From the latter character the name *tribuni aerarii* was given to their presiding officers.

149 10 *scribas*: the *scribae quaestorii* (treasury clerks) formed an important and powerful corporation. As they were a permanent body,

while the *quæstors* (treasurers) were elected annually, they had the real responsibility in the management of the treasury.

149 11 *sortis*: the *quæstors* entered upon office on the Nones of December (Dec. 5); all other patrician magistrates on the first of Janu-

FIG. 39



ary. The *scribæ* had therefore come together in order to be present while the *quæstors* drew lots for their provinces.

149 12 (SECT. 16.) *ingenuorum*. *free-born*. Freedmen, *libertini*, were always regarded as inferior in rank, if not in civil and political rights. Even these, however, are shown in the next chapter to be interested in the safety of the republic.

149 18 *sua virtute*: manumission was very commonly bestowed as the reward of some peculiar merit in the slave.

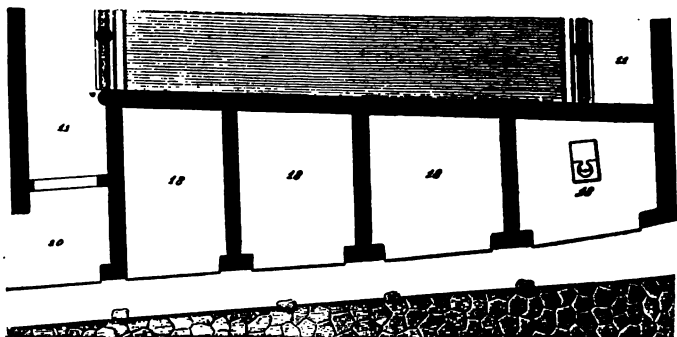
149 20 *hic nati*, i.e. citizens, as contrasted with the manumitted slaves (who were for the most part of foreign birth).

149 25 *qui modo . . . sit*: § 535, *d* (320, *d'*); H.-B. 579, N.² — *condicione*: § 415, N. (251, N.); cf. B. 224, 1; G. 400; H. 473, 2, N.¹ (419, 2^d); II.-B. 443.

149 28 *voluntatis*: partitive gen. with *quantum*, as if *tantum voluntatis quantum*, etc.

149 30 (SECT. 17.) *circum tabernas*, i.e. among the artisans. The Roman shops were like little stalls along the street, open in front, with

FIG. 40



a "long room," or perhaps two, at the back. See Fig. 39, p. 355 (Pompeian shop, restored); Fig. 40 shows the arrangement of such shops along the streets.

150 3 *cubile ac lectulum*: both words mean nearly the same thing, and imply a very humble way of living.

150 4 *otiosum*, *peaceable*; so *oti* (l. 6).

150 8 *quorum* relates to *eorum*, three lines above.

150 9 *incensis*, sc. *tabernis*. — *futurum fuit* = *fuisse*; § 517, *d* (308, *d'*); G. 597, R.³; H. 582 (511, 2); II.-B. 581, *a*; the *protasis* implied in *incensis*.

150 11 (SECT. 18.) *populi Romani*, as contrasted with the Senate: cf. the formula *Senatus Populusque Romanus*.

151 2 *impiae*, *impious* (in its strict sense a want of filial duty).

151 4 *arcem et Capitolium*: the Capitoline was a saddle-shaped hill, having the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus (*Capitolium*) on the southwestern point and the old citadel (*arx*) on the northeastern (see Cat. iii,

sect. 20). Since Jupiter Capitolinus was the protecting divinity of Rome, his temple was the most sacred spot in the whole empire.

151 5 aras Penatium: the *Penates* were gods of the household and the larder (*penus*), worshipped by every *paterfamilias* in his own *atrium*. The state, being developed from the family, had likewise its *Penates*, which were fabled to have been brought by Æneas from Troy and established at Lavinium, whence they were transferred to Alba Longa, and afterwards to Rome. Their temple was on the Velia, the low hill connecting the Palatine and Esquiline. — **ignem Vestae:** the temple of



Vesta was on the *Sacra Via*, toward the Palatine, — a small round building containing the symbolic household fire of the Roman state. See note on the Vestals, p. 130, l. 19.

151 9 focus: the *focus*, the symbol of household life, was a brazier for burning charcoal. It originally stood at the rear end of the *atrium*, or great hall, of the house. Later it was moved, for all practical purposes, to the kitchen, but a representative *focus* remained in the *atrium* and continued to be the symbol of household life. Fig. 41 shows a great bronze *focus* from the baths of Pompeii. The domestic *focus* was, of course, much smaller, but was similar in shape.

151 11 (SECT. 19.) quae facultas: § 307, *c* (201, *d*); cf. B. 251, 4, *b*; G. 616, 2; H.-B. 327.

151 13 in civili causa, on a political question.

151 14 quantis . . . delerit: this clause will be best turned into English by translating the participles *fundatum*, etc., as verbs, and *deleat* as a relative clause, — *with how great toil this empire was established, WHICH one night*, etc. In Latin the question is contained in the interrogative modifiers of *imperium* and not in the main clause.

IV. PERORATIO (§§ 20-24)

Sects. 20-24. Cicero is undismayed: his fame is secure. He has undertaken a perpetual war with the bad elements in the state; but the result is certain. Then let the Senate dare to act rigorously.

151 29 (SECT. 20.) *me . . . factorum*: for cases, see § 354, *b* (221, *b*); B. 209, 1; G. 377; H. 457 (409, iii); H.-B. 352, 1.

152 1 *gesta*: abl. abs. with *re publica*.

152 3 (SECT. 21.) *Scipio*: the elder Africanus, who brought the Second Punic War to a triumphant close by the battle of Zama, B.C. 202. By "carrying the war into Africa," he forced Hannibal to retire from Italy.

152 5 *alter Africanus*: the younger, surnamed Æmilianus. He was the son of L. Æmilius Paulus (mentioned below), and adopted by the son of the elder Africanus. He captured Carthage, B.C. 146, and Numantia, in Spain, B.C. 133.

152 7 *Paulus*: father of the younger Africanus, and, like his son, the most eminent and upright man of his generation. He brought the Third Macedonian War to a close by the battle of Pydna, B.C. 168, and led King Perseus captive in his triumphal procession. — *currum* [*triumphalem*]: the captives did not go with or behind the triumphal chariot, but preceded it in the procession.

152 9 *bis liberavit*: by the victories over the German invaders, — over the Teutones at Aquæ Sextiæ (B.C. 102), and the Cimbri at Vercellæ (B.C. 101).

152 10 *Pompeius*: it should be remembered that Pompey was now in the East, in the midst of his career of conquest, and that his return was looked for with expectancy by all parties. Cicero took every means to win the confidence of the great general, and gain him over to his views in public affairs; but to no purpose. After some wavering, Pompey associated himself with Cæsar, thus giving the Senate a blow from which it never recovered, and preparing the way for his own downfall.

152 13 *aliquid loci*: § 346, *a*, 3 (216, *a*, 3); B. 202, 2; G. 369; H. 442 (397, 3); H.-B. 346.

152 16 (SECT. 22.) *quamquam, and yet. — uno loco, in one respect.*

152 18 *oppressi serviunt, are crushed and enslaved*: § 496, N.² (292, R.); cf. B. 337, 2; H.-B. 604, 1.

153 1 (SECT. 23.) *pro imperio, in place of*: all these honors, which Cicero might have gained by a foreign command, he has renounced in order to stay at home and protect the city.

153 4 *clientelis hospitiiisque*: the relation of *cliens* to *patronus* was that of a subordinate to a superior, carrying with it services on the one side and protection on the other; the *hospites* were, on the other hand, equals, and their connection was one of mutual aid and friendship. Foreign states and citizens were eager to form such ties with influential Romans, and they were equally advantageous to the Roman. Of course a provincial governor had peculiar opportunities for this.

153 5 *urbanis opibus*, *the means afforded by a city life*. Such ties would be more easily formed by a sojourn in a province, but they could also be formed by a statesman who remained at home; for the value of such a relation to the provincial consisted in the opportunities for protection and assistance which the statesman possessed in the city itself.

153 6 *pro meis studiis*, *in return for my efforts*.

153 10 *quae dum*, *and as long as this*. — *mentibus*: § 429, 3 (254, *a*); cf. B. 228, 1; H. 485, 1 (425, 1²); H.-B. 436.

153 15 *suo solius*: § 302, *e* (197, *e*); B. 243, 3, *a*; G. 321, R.²; H. 446, 3 (398, 3); H.-B. 339, *b*.

153 20 (SECT. 24.) *eum . . . qui*, *a consul who*, etc.: § 297, *d* (102, *d'*); B. 247, 1, *a*; H.-B. 271, ii.

153 22 *per se ipsum praestāre*, *make good* (so far as he may) *on his own part*.

ORATION FOR ARCHIAS

ARGUMENT

CHAP. I. *Exordium*. Cicero's obligations to Archias. — 2. He justifies the unusual tone of his argument. — *Narratio*. 3. Early career of Archias: he is enrolled as a citizen of Heraclia. — *Confirmatio*. 4. His technical claim: his registry, acts of citizenship, domicile. — 5. Argument from the public records. — 6. The case is now closed. Further argument is unnecessary. Literature an indispensable relaxation, and also a source of moral strength. — 7. All famous men have been devoted to letters. — 8, 9. Great artists are of themselves worthy of admiration. The poet is especially sacred: he is the herald of fame. — 10. Greek is a surer passport to fame than Latin. Men inferior to Archias have been honored with citizenship. — 11, 12. Fame is the strongest motive to acts of public virtue. Literature is the most enduring of monuments. — *Peroratio*. 12 (sect. 31). Appeal to the court to protect Archias the poet in his rights.

I. EXORDIUM (§§ 1-3)

Sects. 1-3. Cicero's obligations to Archias make it a duty to undertake his defence. The unusual tone of the argument justified.

PAGE 154. LINE 1. (SECT. 1.) *iudices*, i.e. the members of a special court (*quaestio*) established by the *Lex Papia* (see Introd. to the oration, p. 154) to inquire into cases arising under that law.

154 3 *versatum*: cf. the date of the defence of Roscius and the opening passage of that oration. — *huiusce rei*, i.e. *dicendi*.

155 1 *ratio*, *knowledge*, i.e. *theoretic acquaintance*, contrasted with *exercitatio*, *practice*.

155 3 *A. Licinius*: following the custom of naturalized foreigners, as well as freedmen, Archias had taken the gentile name of his noble friends and patrons, the Luculli. Cicero's motive in always speaking of him by his Roman name is obvious.

155 6 *inde usque*, *from as far back as that, I say*.

155 7 *principem*, *master*.

155 8 *rationem*, *course*. For the connection of the meanings of this word, see Vocab.

155 10 *a quo* relates to *huic*, which is dat. after *ferre*; *quo* relates to *id*: *surely, to the man himself from whom I have received that whereby*, etc.

155 11 *ceteris*, *all the rest* [of my fellow-citizens], i.e. other than Archias. — *alios*, *some of them*.

155 12 *opem* corresponds to *opitulari*; *salutem*, to *servare*.

155 14 (SECT. 2.) *neque*, *and not*.

155 15 *dicendi ratio aut disciplina*, *art or science of oratory*. — *ne nos quidem*, etc., i.e. not even I, though by profession an orator, have devoted myself to oratory alone.

155 20 (SECT. 3.) *quaestione legitima*: see note on *iudices*, p. 154, l. 1.

155 22 *severissimos*, i.e. before men of the old Roman stamp, who might not be favorably impressed by such praise of literature.

155 24 *forensi sermone* is not used here in its special meaning, "the language of the courts," but in its wider sense, *the language of the Forum*, i.e. the ordinary tone of practical affairs (the Forum being the centre of Roman business and politics).

155 27 *ut . . . patiamini*, a purp. clause in appos. with *veniam* (l. 25).

155 28 *hoc concursu*, locat. abl. expressing the circumstances; so also *hac vestra humanitate*. *with men of your cultivation*.

155 29 *hoc praetore*: Q. Cicero was himself a poet and man of critical taste.

155 30 *paulo . . . liberius*, with somewhat unusual freedom: § 291, *a* (93, *a*); B. 240, 1; G. 297; H. 498 (444, 1); H.-B. 241, 2.

155 31 *otium ac studium*, a quiet life of study (almost hendiadys) so *iudiciis periculisque* below.

II. NARRATIO (§§ 4-6)

Sects. 4-6. Earlier career of Archias. His celebrity in Asia and elsewhere. His removal to Rome and his distinguished patrons there. He becomes a citizen of Heracleia.

156 3 (SECT. 4.) *cum*: causal, but best translated *when*.

156 4 *esset*: for tense, see § 589, *b*, 1 (337, *b*, 1); B. 268, 4; G. 597, R.⁴; H. 647 (527, iii); H.-B. 581, *b*, N.

156 5 *asciscendum fuisse*: in the direct, *asciscendus erat*; § 517, *d* (308, *d*); B. 304, 3, *b*; G. 597, R.³, *a*; H. 582 (511, 2); H.-B. 581, *a*; cf. note on Pompey's Mil. Command, sect. 50 (p. 88, l. 32), *erat deligendus*.

156 9 *urbe*: § 282, *d* (184, *c*); G. 411, R.³; H. 393, 7 (363, 4²); H.-B. 452, *a*.

156 12 *contigit*, sc. *ei*, i.e. Archias. — *post*, afterwards.

156 15 (SECT. 5.) *tunc*, at that time. This was the long period of comparative quiet between the Gracchan disturbances (B.C. 133-121) and the tribunate of Drusus (B.C. 91), which was followed by the Social War and the civil wars of Marius and Sulla.

156 16 *Latio*: not the geographical Latium merely, but all towns which at that time possessed Latin citizenship; that is, the Latin colonies, such as Venusia, the birthplace of the poet Horace.

156 21 *de ingeniis*, i.e. could form some opinion about the talents of literary men.

156 23 *absentibus*, people at a distance. — **Mario et Catulo** (COSS. B.C. 102); of these, Marius was renowned for his exploits, while Catulus was a good officer, and also a man of culture.

156 25 *nactus est*, etc., he happened to find holding the consulship. — *eos, quorum alter*, men of such a kind that one of them, etc. This would not only furnish him with themes for his poetry but insure appreciation of his genius.

156 27 *Luculli*: Lucius, the one who fought against Mithridates, and his brother Marcus; both of them belonged to the highest ranks of the aristocracy, and were men of distinguished taste and culture.

156 29 *ingeni*, pred. gen. after an understood *erat*: *this was* [a proof] *not only of his genius*, etc.

156 30 *ut . . . esset*, result clause in app. with *hoc* (l. 29).

157 1 (SECT. 6.) *iucundus*, etc.: ever since the introduction of Greek culture at Rome, it had been customary for cultivated Romans of high rank to entertain Greek men of letters in their houses, partly as tutors and partly as companions. Such associates frequently accompanied their patrons on their journeys and even on their campaigns. — **Metello Numidico**: the most distinguished member of this family. He was predecessor of Marius in the war against Jugurtha, and from this service in Numidia received his *agnomen*.

157 2 **Aemilio**, i.e. M. Æmilius Scaurus (cos. B.C. 115), for many years *princeps senatus*.

157 3 **Catulo**: see note on p. 156, l. 23. — **L. Crasso**: the most distinguished orator of his time, a man of genius and culture (see *Introd.*, ch. ii, p. xxxiv); he died B.C. 91.

157 4 **Drusum** (M. Livius), tribune B.C. 91, a distinguished orator and statesman, who lost his life in a vain attempt to reconcile the aristocratic and democratic factions in the republic. — **Octavios**: see *Cat.* iii, sect. 24. — **Catonem**: probably the father of the famous Cato of Utica is meant.

157 5 **Hortensiorum**: the most eminent of these was Q. Hortensius, the rival of Cicero and his opponent in the case of Verres.

157 8 *si qui forte*, *those (if there were any) who*, etc.

157 11 **Heracliam**: an important Greek city on the southern coast of Lucania. In the war with Pyrrhus it had fought on the side of the Romans, and B.C. 278 it entered into an alliance of the closest and most favorable character (*aequissimo iure ac foedere*).

III. CONFIRMATIO (§§ 7-30)

Sects. 7-11. **Archias** received Roman citizenship under the *Lex Plautia-Papiria*, complying with all the provisions of that law. The evidence of this cannot be shaken; the testimony of the census is unnecessary. No further argument is needed; the case is closed.

157 15 (SECT. 7.) **Silvani lege**, etc., i.e. the *Lex Plautia-Papiria*, of the tribunes M. Plautius Silvanus and C. Papirius Carbo (not to be confounded with his infamous cousin Cneius, the Marian leader after the death of Cinna), extended the Roman citizenship to all Italian communities which had not yet received it. These towns now exchanged

their independence for Roman citizenship, and became incorporated with the republic; though many of them, as Heraclia, hesitated about making the change, and did it with great reluctance. They lost all rights of independent government (such as that of coining money, the *ius exsili*, etc.). Latin became the official language; justice was administered by Roman law; and in most cases their government was organized on the model of Rome, having *duumviri* for consuls, and a *curia* for the Senate. The passage here given from the Plautian-Papirian Law contains its application to citizens of foreign birth, like Archias. — **si qui**, etc.: the law is quoted in indir. disc., but the main clause is omitted, being implied in **data est**; see § 592, 2 (341, c); G. 663, 2, b; H.-B. 535, 1, a.

157 18 *essent professi*, should have declared their intention.

157 19 **Q. Metellum** [Pium], prætor, B.C. 89: the most eminent living member of this family, and one of the leaders of the aristocracy.

157 22 (SECT. 8.) **Grati**, the complainant (see *Intro.*, p. 154 of text).

158 1 *religione*, conscientiousness.

158 6 *desideras*, call for (lit. *miss*, feel the want of). — **Italico bello**, i.e. the Social War: § 424, d (259, a); G. 394, R.; H. 486 (429); H.-B. 439, a, 3.

158 11 **municipi**: since the bestowal of the Roman citizenship, the Italian *civitates* had become Roman *municipia* (see *Intro.*, p. liii).

158 12 *idem*, you yourself (lit. the same man).

158 15 (SECT. 9.) In sect. 8 Cicero shows that Archias was a citizen of Heraclia and so came under the first requirement of the law; in sect. 9 he claims that his client had also complied with the other two requirements (**domicilium** and **professio**). — **civitatem datam**, i.e. by the law before cited.

158 17 *professione*, list of declarations.

158 18 **conlegio**: the prætors, when regarded as a whole, could be spoken of as a "board."

158 19 **cum**, while. — **Appi**, i.e. Appius Claudius, husband of Cæcilia (the friend of Roscius: see *Rosc. Am.*, sect. 50) and father of the infamous Clodius.

158 20 **Gabini**: see *Intro.* to Pompey's Military Command.

158 21 **damnationem**: he was condemned, B.C. 54, for extortion on complaint of the Achæans.

158 23 **L. Lentulum**: nothing further is known of him; he probably presided over a court (*iudices*) to determine cases involving citizenship under the new law.

158 29 (SECT. 10.) **multis** and **praeditis** are dat. after **impertiebant**; arte, abl. after **praeditis**.

158 30 **Graecia**, i.e. Magna Graecia, the Greek cities of Italy.

158 31 **credo** (ironical), *I suppose*. — **Locrensis**: Locri Epizephyrii, a Greek city near Rhegium.

158 32 **quod** relates to **id**, which is governed by **largiri** understood.

159 1 **ingeni** limits **gloria**, which depends on **praedito**.

159 2 **civitatem datam**, i.e. by the *Lex Plautia-Papiria*.

159 3 **legem Papiam**: see Intro. to the oration, p. 154 of text.

159 4 **illis**, sc. *tabulis*, i.e. of Tarentum, Rhegium, and Naples.

159 6 (SECT. 11.) **census**: the lists of citizens made out by the censors for purposes of taxation. These were, of course, excellent evidence on a question of citizenship; but they were not needed in this case. — **requiris**: cf. **desideras** in the same sense in sect. 8 (p. 158, l. 6). — **est obscurum** (ironical), *it is not generally known*.

159 7 **proximis**, abl. of time: translate by *under*. The censors referred to were L. Gellius and Cn. Lentulus (B.C. 70). — **clarissimo**: observe the art with which Cicero here again calls attention to the connection of Archias with the distinguished Romans any one of whom could at any moment have procured him the citizenship if he had not already possessed it.

159 8 **apud exercitum**, i.e. in the war against Mithridates (see Pompey's Military Command). — **superioribus**, sc. *censoribus*. New censors were regularly appointed every five years; those here referred to were Q. Marcius Philippus and M. Perperna (B.C. 86). In the present instance the succession had been interfered with by Sulla, but restored in B.C. 70.

159 9 **in Asia**: this was in the First Mithridatic War, in which Lucullus served as quæstor to Sulla. — **primis**, i.e. the first after the passage of the *Lex Plautia-Papiria*: these were L. Julius Cæsar and P. Crassus (B.C. 89).

159 14 **esse versatum** (sc. *eum*), *had availed himself of*: this clause is the obj. of **criminaris**. — **testamentum**, etc., acts which no foreigner could do.

159 16 **in beneficiis**, etc., *his name was reported for a reward from the state* (i.e. on the ground of some special merit); this, of course, implied citizenship.

159 18 **suo**, etc., i.e. Archias and his friends knew that he was a citizen and had acted as such, whatever might be said on the other side.

At this point Cicero practically rests his case. The remainder of his speech is devoted to the praise of poetry and literature. This eulogy

is, however, skilfully connected with the argument. Literature is useful in the state, he contends, and poets are particularly in favor with great men. Hence Archias could not have failed to receive the citizenship as a gift from some of his illustrious Roman friends if he had not held it already. Since he is a citizen, so eminent and useful a man should be protected in his rights.

Sects. 12-16. Literature is an indispensable relaxation: and also a source of moral strength. Hence all famous men have been devoted to letters. The dignity and delight of liberal study.

159 20 (SECT. 12.) *ubi* (= *locum ubi*) . . . *reficiatur*, rel. clause of purpose.

159 22 *suppetere* has for subject the suppressed antecedent of *quod*. — *posse* (with a fut. force), *should be able*.

159 24 *contentionem*, *strain*.

159 25 *ego* (emphat.), etc., *for my part I admit*, etc. We should remember that the more old-fashioned of Cicero's contemporaries were still inclined to regard literary and artistic pursuits as frivolous in comparison with the more "truly Roman" professions of war and politics (cf. *Æneid*, vi. 847 ff.). Hence it was important for Cicero to show that literature was of practical value to the man of affairs.

159 26 *his studiis*, the study of letters in general, including all varieties of literature, poetry as well as prose.

159 30 *nullius tempore*, etc., *the necessities or interests of no one* (i.e. as a client).

160 1 (Sect. 13.) *ceteris* depends on *conceditur* (l. 4).

160 3 *ad ipsam requiem*, *even to repose*.

160 4 *temporum* limits *quantum* (l. 3), which has *tantum* (l. 6) for antecedent. — *alii*: notice how this differs in meaning from *ceteris* (l. 1), — the first-mentioned pursuits (attending to business, celebrating festivals, etc.) are common to everybody, the last (being dissipations) belong only to "some people." — *tempestivis conviviis*, *early dinners*, i.e. beginning by daylight, or in business hours, — a mark of luxury and idleness: we should refer to "late dinners."

160 8 *oratio et facultas*: hendiadys. — *quantacumque*, etc., i.e. such as I have (a modest disclaimer).

160 9 *periculis*: Cicero prided himself on defending cases rather than acting for the prosecution (cf. *amicorum temporibus*, etc., Pompey's Military Command, sect. 1).

160 10 quae, i.e. the mere ability to speak. — *illa* (obj. of *hauriam*), i.e. the moral character resulting from the *praecepta* mentioned below.

160 12 (SECT. 14.) *multorum*, i.e. great minds whose thoughts have found expression in literature. — *multis litteris*, *wide reading*.

160 13 nihil esse, etc., these doctrines had been the commonplaces of philosophy and letters for hundreds of years before Cicero wrote, and to the cultivated Roman they took the place which with us belongs to the ethical teachings of sacred literature.

160 16 parvi, of slight account: § 417 (252, a); B. 169, 4; G. 379, 380, 1; H. 448 (404); H-B. 356, 1.

160 19 exemplorum, i.e. examples of heroism and virtue recorded in literature. The moral education of the ancients consisted largely in the study of the lives of eminent men of past ages.

160 21 accederet, were thrown upon them.

160 27 (SECT. 15.) Observe the attitude of the Romans toward literature, which they valued as a source of ethical and political cultivation, and not, like the Greeks, for its own sake or as a means of affording æsthetic pleasure.

161 9 (SECT. 16.) *ex hoc*, etc.: Cicero enumerates the most distinguished patrons of the newly introduced Greek culture. Cato is separated from the rest because he was in theory opposed to this tendency on account of its imagined ill effects; hence the rather apologetic tone in which Cicero speaks of him.

161 10 Africanum: Scipio the younger (Æmilianus). — **Laelium**: the younger Lælius (surnamed *Sapiens*), whose friendship with Scipio Æmilianus forms the groundwork of Cicero's famous treatise *De Amicitia*. — **Furium**: L. Furius Philus (cos. B.C. 136), a patron of literature. These three men belonged to the so-called Scipionic Circle, which was especially influential in the introduction of Greek culture.

161 12 Catonem: M. Porcius Cato, called the Censor, was one of the leading men of Rome in the first half of the second century B.C.: a shrewd, hard-headed Roman of the old school, full of prejudices, and priding himself on his blunt manners. He was a distinguished antiquarian, and wrote books on antiquities and agriculture.

161 13 senem: he gives the name to Cicero's dialogue on Old Age (*Cato Maior*).

161 15-23 quod si, etc.: even if literature, Cicero argues, had no great practical or ethical value (as it has), it would still be worthy of respect as a means of mental refreshment and diversion. The passage is a very famous tribute to liberal studies.

161 18 *ceterae*, sc. *animi adversiones* (from l. 17).

161 21 *adversis* [rebus], dat. with *praebent*.

Sects. 17-24. Great artists are themselves worthy of admiration. The poet is especially sacred: he is the herald of fame. Alexander at the tomb of Achilles.

161 25 (SECT. 17.) *deberemus*: § 517, *c*, N.¹ (308, *c*, N.¹); B. 304, 3, *a*, N.; G. 597, R.³, *b*; cf. H. 583 (511, I, N.³); H.-B. 582, 3, *a*.

161 26 *videremus*: subj. because an integral part of the cont. to fact apodosis.

161 27 *Rosci*: Q. Roscius, the most eminent actor of his time, defended by Cicero in a speech which is still extant.

161 30 *corporis*: observe the emphatic position as opposed to *animorum* (l. 31). In the ancient drama the action was much more important as compared with the delivery and facial expression than is the case on the modern stage.

162 2 (SECT. 18.) *novo genere*: such praise of letters was, of course, an innovation on the formal proceedings of a Roman court. — *quotiens*, etc.: given as a remarkable instance of the poetical improvisation illustrating the *celeritas* mentioned on p. 161, l. 31.

162 5 *revocatum* [hunc], subject of *dicere*. The *encore* was a common Roman practice, as with us.

162 10 *sic, this* (referring to the indir. disc. that follows).

162 14 *Ennius*: the father of Latin poetry. He was born at Rudiae in Magna Græcia (B.C. 239), but wrote in Latin. His principal work was the *Annales*, an epic poem upon Roman history, lost except for a few fragments.

162 19 (SECT. 19.) *bestiae*, etc.: alluding to the myths of Orpheus and Arion (see Ovid, *Met.* x. 3, *Fasti*, ii. 83-118; *Virg.*, *Ecl.* viii. 56).

162 21 *Homerum*, etc.: the names of the cities which thus claimed Homer are given in the following hexameter verse:

Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodes, Argos, Athenae.

162 27 *olim*, almost equiv. to an adj.: cf. § 321, *d* (188, *c*); G. 439, N.⁴; H. 497, 5 (359, N.⁴); H.-B. 295, *c*.

162 29 *Cimbricas res*: the war with the Cimbri and Teutones, who invaded Italy and were at length defeated by Marius (the Teutones, B.C. 102; the Cimbri, 101).

162 30 *durior*: Marius was a rude and illiterate soldier. The illustration (p. 163) shows what seems to be the most trustworthy portrait of

Marius (from the impression of a coin, now lost); various busts have been identified with him, but without any probable evidence.

163 3 (SECT. 20.) **Themistoclem**: the great Athenian statesman and general, who won the battle of Salamis in the second Persian

FIG. 42



invasion (B.C. 480), and afterwards, by his skilful policy, raised Athens to its greatest height of power.

163 8 (SECT. 21.) For the statements in this section, see Pompey's Military Command.

163 14 *natura et regione*: hendiadys.

163 17 *eiusdem*, i.e. Lucullus.

163 19 *nostra*, as *ours* (predicate), agreeing with *pugna*. Cicero means that these exploits, since they have been immortalized by Archias, will always remain the glory of the Roman people.

164 3 *quae*, these things (just mentioned); *quorum* limits *ingeniis* and refers to *eis*.

164 4 (SECT. 22.) *Africano superiori*: the conqueror of Hannibal.

164 5 *in sepulcro Scipionum*: this tomb on the Appian Way has been discovered, and in it a bust of *peperino* (not marble), which has by some been supposed to be that here referred to. It now stands upon the sarcophagus of Scipio in the Vatican museum (Fig. 42).

164 8 *huius*: M. Porcius Cato, later called *Uticensis*, from his killing himself at Utica after Cæsar's victory. Cato the Censor was his great-grandfather.

164 10 *Maximi*, etc.: Q. Fabius Maximus, "the shield of Rome," in the Second Punic War; M. Marcellus, "the sword of Rome" (see note on p. 48, l. 5); Q. Fulvius Flaccus, a distinguished officer in the same war.

164 11 *illum*, i.e. Ennius.

164 13 *Heracliensem*: Heraclia (see note on p. 157, l. 11), as being an important city, is here contrasted with the insignificant Rudia. — *civitatis*: § 375 (232, a); G. 354; H. 431, 2 (388, 1); H.-B. 373, 2.

164 18 (SECT. 23.) *Graeca leguntur*, *Greek is read*. Greek was, in the ancient world, almost the universal language of polite society; cf. the use of French in modern times.

164 21 *quo* (*whither*) relates to *eodem* (*thither*). — *cupere* governs the clause *quo . . . penetrare*.

165 1 *populis*, dat. after *ampla*, a noble thing for them.

165 2 *eis*, i.e. the individuals by whom these exploits are performed as contrasted with their peoples as a whole.

165 10 (SECT. 24.) *Magnus*, i.e. Pompey.

Sects. 25-30. Many would have been glad to give Archias the citizenship if he had not already possessed it. All men thirst for glory, which he can confer. Literature is the most enduring of monuments.

165 17 (SECT. 25.) *esset*: § 517, a (308, a); B. 304, 2; G. 597, R.¹; H. 579, 1 (510, N.²); H.-B. 581. — *civitate donaretur*: § 364 (225, d); B. 187, i, a; G. 348; H. 426, 6 (384, ii, 2); H.-B. 365, b.

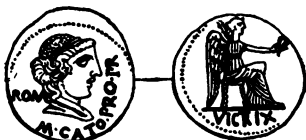
165 18 *donaret*, sc. *civitate*.

165 19 *repudiasset*: the protasis is implied in *petentem*. — *quem*, subject of *iubere*, below.

165 20 *de populo*, of the people, i.e. of low birth. — *quod . . . fecisset*, which he had made as an epigram (poetical address) to him; for gender, see § 296, a (195, d); B. 250, 3; cf. G. 211, R.⁵; II. 396, 2 (445, 4); H.-B. 326, 1.

165 21 *tantummodo . . . longiusculis*, merely with the alternate verses a little longer, i.e. it was written in some metre in which (as in

FIG. 43



COIN OF CATO UTICENSIS

elegiac verse) long and short lines alternated; **tantummodo** implies that this was its only merit.

165 22 eis rebus, i.e. confiscated goods. Apparently a commander could take out from the booty anything he desired to bestow upon a soldier as a reward; and here the confiscated goods are treated in the same manner.

165 30 (SECT. 26.) pingue atque peregrinum, cognate accusatives: § 390, *a* (240, *a*); B. 176, 2, *b*, N.; G. 333, 2, N.⁶; H. 409 and *t* (371, ii); H.-B. 396, 2.

166 2 prae nobis ferendum, *a thing to be proud of*.

166 3 optimus quisque: § 313, *b* (93, *c*); B. 252, 5, *c*; G. 318, 2; H. 515, 2 (458, 1); H.-B. 278, 2, *b*.

166 5 in eo ipso, *in the very act*.

166 6 praedicari: impersonal.

166 7 (SECT. 27.) Brutus: D. Junius Brutus (cos. B.C. 138) conquered the Lusitanians (of Portugal).

166 8 Acci: *L. Accius* (less properly Attius), a tragic poet (born B.C. 170); distinguished for vigor and sublimity; he lived long enough for Cicero in his youth to converse with him.

166 10 Fulvius: M. Fulvius Nobilior (cos. B.C. 189) subdued Ætolia. He was distinguished as a friend of Greek literature, and built, from the spoils of war, a temple to Hercules and the Muses.

166 12 prope armati, *having scarce laid aside their arms*.

166 14 togati: see note on p. 125, l. 17.

166 18 (SECT. 28.) quas res, i.e. the suppression of Catiline's conspiracy.

166 23 adornavi, *I supplied him with materials* (i.e. facts).

166 25 quid est quod, etc.: § 535, *a* (320, *a*); B. 282, 2; G. 631, 2; H. 590 (497, 1); H.-B. 513, 2.

166 30 (SECT. 29.) nec tantis, etc.: here the apod. begins.

167 5 (SECT. 30.) parvi animi, *mean-spirited*: § 345 (215); B. 203, 1; G. 365; H. 440, 3 (396, v); H.-B. 355.

167 9 imagines, *busts*. Whoever held any curule office (dictator, consul, interrex, prætor, curule ædile) thereby secured to his posterity the *ius imaginum*, i.e. the right to place in their halls and carry in funeral processions a wax mask of him as well as of any other deceased members of the family of curule rank. Since this right was a distinguishing mark of the Roman nobility, it was naturally highly prized.

IV. PERORATIO (§ 31)

Sect. 31. Archias the poet should be protected in the rights of citizenship, which are legally his.

167 20 (SECT. 31.) *pudore eo, of such high character* (i.e. sense of honor and self-respect, as contrasted with the unprincipled Greek hangers-on with whom Roman society was infested).

167 22 *vetustate*, i.e. long-continued friendship (see sect. 5). — *id existimari* depends on *convenit, it is fitting*.

167 24 *videatis*, subj. of integral part.

167 25 *municipi*, i.e. Heraclea.

167 26 *comprobetur*, subj. of characteristic.

167 28 *ut*, with *accipiatis*, p. 168, l. 2.

168 1 *ex eo numero*, i.e. of poets.

168 9 *ab eo qui*, etc.: Q. Cicero (see Introd., p. 154 of text).

LETTERS

The customs of the Romans in regard to letter-writing were much like our own: we have long letters and short letters to familiar friends, business letters, formal communications, and letters to known enemies. But in the details there was considerable difference.

There were two forms of material, — the *tabellae* ("tablets," whence we have *tabellarius*, "letter-carrier"), and the *papyrus*, or roll made from the pith of the papyrus reed. The *tabellae* were made of two or more very thin boards (*tabulae*) fastened together like a double slate, and covered on the inside with a thin coating of wax. The writing was done by scratching with a sharp-pointed metal instrument (the *stilus*), and erased, when necessary, with the other end of the same, which was left flat for the purpose. The rolls were made of the solid pith of the papyrus reed, sliced longitudinally, about a foot long, a quarter of an inch thick, and, in proportion to the diameter of the reed, an inch or two inches in width. This reed formerly grew abundantly in Egypt, but now is extinct there. It still survives in a wild state in Sicily, on the White Nile, and elsewhere. The slices were laid down as we lay down boards to make a floor, close together in two layers at right angles to each other, and pressed, dried, and polished so as to make a coarse kind of paper in squares, which were glued together in strips of convenient length.

The ancient writing shows all forms of capital letters, from the more than printed regularity of an official inscription to the almost illegible rudeness of school-boy scrawls and business documents, but no current hand of joined letters is anywhere found.

If the *tabellae* were used, they were closed with a string (*linum*); if the papyrus was used, it was rolled up and tied with a string. In either case the ultimate closure, as well as the authentication, was made by the sender's seal, in gypsum or wax, attached to the knot of the string.

The letter was addressed to the receiver on the outside in the dative (perhaps also in the accusative with *ad*).

There was no public post-office, but the administration had slaves provided beforehand as letter-carriers (*tabellarii*), and large business interests might have the same arrangement. Less frequent correspondents used chance facilities, or sent private slaves. It would appear also that persons whose special business it was to act as managers or *commissionaires* could be hired in the Forum.

The formal part of the letter was always in the third person, containing the name of the writer (in the nominative) and that of the recipient (in the dative). Usually there was added a formal expression of good-will: **Salutem plurimam dicit** (or **salutem dicit**, or merely **salutem**¹), frequently abbreviated to **S. P. D.** (**S. D.** or **S.**).

Of course a signature was unnecessary. If the letter was dictated, the seal was the only authentication. It was customary to close the letter with **Vale** ("farewell").

If the date was given, it was in the form of the ablative or locative of the place (with the day of the month, according to Roman reckoning), preceded by the word **data** (sc. *epistola*), i.e. "given" (to the messenger from the place mentioned).

When Cicero's letters were written, this form of composition was hardly recognized as literature. Still, great care was often used in letter-writing, and copies may have been kept for publication. Tiro, Cicero's favorite freedman and private secretary, is thought to have collected his master's letters and given them to the world. Somewhat later, however, epistolary writing became more or less a literary *genre* (as in the case of Pliny the younger); and in modern times the publication of correspondence has become very common.

I

169 ¹ *ames, approve*. For omission of *ut*, see § 565 (331, *f. R.*); B. 296, 1, *a*; G. 546, *R.*²; H. 565, 2 (499, 2); H.-B. 502, 3, footnote². — *ludos*: to visit the games was fashionable with the Romans, like "going to the Derby" (races) in England. Hence to stay away was *strength of mind* (*constantiam*).

169 ² *ὑποσβολικόν, something of a solecism* (an absurd or inconsistent action); see the etymology and meanings of *solecism* in any large English dictionary. Greek was the "polite language" of ancient times, as French is to-day. All cultivated Romans could speak and write Greek, and it

¹ The indirect expression of the common greeting **Salvo**.

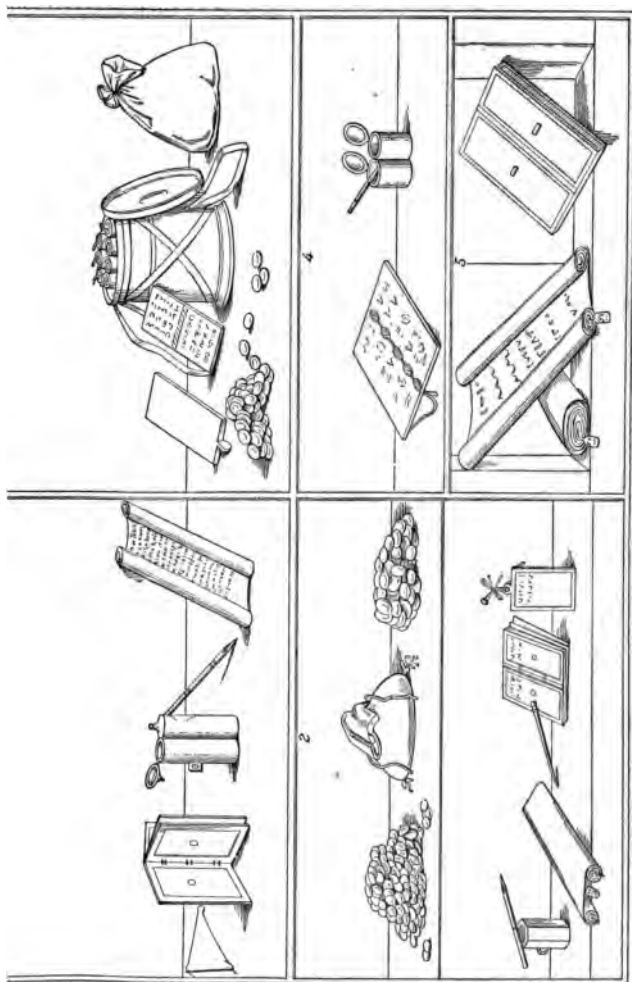


FIG. 44. — WRITING IMPLEMENTS

was the fashion to use Greek phrases in society and in letter-writing, as we use *savoir faire, comme il faut, préciser*, and the like.

169 3 ἀναπαλῆσθαι (infin., subject of *est*), *to appear, to let myself be seen*. The participial construction (**peregrinantem**) is in accord with the Greek, which takes a participle after ἀναπαλῆσαι; but the case of **peregrinantem** accords with the Latin idiom (acc., agreeing with the implied subject *me*).—**delicate . . . inepte**: the common jest about the freedom which respectable men allow themselves when away from home explains this passage. Cicero says that if he were to visit the Antian games, he might appear not merely to be *self-indulgent* (**delicate**), but even to be *making a fool of himself* (**inepte**) on his tour. Cf. Henry V in Shakspeare's play (act i, scene 2):

We never valued this poor seat of England;
And therefore, living hence, did give ourself
To barbarous license; as 't is ever common
That men are merriest when they are from home.

170 2 ab: the Romans often dated *from* (rather than *at*) a place. Appii Forum and Tres Tabernæ were villages on the Appian Way (see Acts xxviii. 15). Atticus was at Rome. Cicero has written one letter at Tres Tabernæ, and now dispatches a second from his next stopping-place, Appii Forum.—**dederam, I have written**: on the epistolary tense, see § 479 (282); B. 265; G. 252; H. 539, 1 (472, 1); H.-B. 493.

II

170 4 re publica, the condition of the state.—**ego**: the verb (*scribam*) is omitted; such ellipses are especially common in the epistolary style.—**subtiliter, in detail**.

170 5 hoc (degree of difference) . . . **miserior, it is the more wretched**.

170 6 dominatio, tyranny: especially used of unconstitutional rule, usurpation of power in a free state.

170 7 bonis, i.e. the aristocracy (as opposed to the rabble, who were not regarded as "good"), the conservatives (Cicero's party).—**ita . . . ut tamen, though . . . still**.

170 8 nunc . . . omnibus, is now, of a sudden, so hateful to all (both to the conservatives and the populace): **omnibus** is in the dat. with **tanto in odio**, which is equiv. to **tam odiosa**; § 384 (234, a); B. 192, 1; G. 359; II. 434, 2 (391, 1); H.-B. 362, i.—**eruptura sit**: indir. quest.; for tense, see § 575, a and N. (334, a and N.); cf. B. 269, 3; G. 515; II. 649, ii, 1 (529, ii, 4); H.-B. 470, 4, a.

170 9 horreamus, *we shudder to think*. — **illorum**, Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, — the so-called First Triumvirate.

170 10 Catoni, afterwards called *Uticensis* (from Utica, the place of his suicide), the leader of the Conservative or Old Republican party, — an uncompromising aristocrat and enemy of Cæsar, upright and patriotic, but narrow-minded and impracticable. His death afterward caused him to be regarded as a martyr to ancient liberty. His daughter Porcia was the wife of Brutus, the conspirator.

FIG. 45



GIRL WRITING A LETTER

170 11 videbantur: the force of the imperf. may be reproduced by translating *formerly they seemed*. — **venenis**: poisoning was not uncommon at

Rome; hence this figure was natural to a Roman.

170 12 sibilis volgi, *by the hisses of the common people*.

170 13 exarserint, *have become infuriated*. The actions of the "triumvirs" are such that Cicero thinks they have lost patience, and are ready to resort to open violence.

170 15 orbem . . . conversum, i.e. that the revolution in the state had been accomplished. To keep the figure expressed in **orbitam** (*rut, wheel mark*), we may translate, *that the wheel of the government had made a complete revolution*.

171 1 fuisset, *it would have been* (apodosis, contrary to fact).

171 2 homines, *people* (i.e. the Romans and Italians in general, who have not been able to let the revolution take place without expressing their feelings).

171 5 amicus, i.e. Pompey. — **insolens infamiae**, *not accustomed to ill-repute*.

171 6 deformatus corpore: this probably means merely that his

health and personal appearance had suffered from his anxiety and chagrin.

171 7 progressum . . . reditum (observe the chiasmic order), i.e. the way before him is a headlong descent, and if he turns back, there is no firm footing. The figure is uncommonly vigorous and condensed.

171 8 bonos, i.e. the optimates (see note on p. 170, l. 7). — **inimicos** (pred. acc.), *as his enemies*.

171 10 mollitiem animi, *my tenderness of heart*. — **non tenui lacrimas**, *could not keep back the tears*. — **illum**, i.e. Pompey.

171 11 edictis Bibuli: M. Calpurnius Bibulus, Cæsar's colleague in the consulship of B.C. 59, was such a nonentity that the year was jocosely spoken of as "the consulship of Julius and Cæsar" (instead of "Bibulus and Cæsar"). Cæsar was anxious to pass certain bills, — especially an act for the division of the public land among the poorer citizens and an act to legalize the acts of Pompey in Asia. Bibulus shut himself up in his house, whence he issued edicts opposing Cæsar's bills, and assailing him and Pompey with unmeasured abuse. These edicts made a great noise but had no permanent effect. — **contionantem**, *addressing the people* (in reply to the edicts directed against him by Bibulus). For the nature of a *contio*, see p. 273.

171 12 illo in loco, i.e. in the Forum, where (or in the *Comitium*) such public meetings for address or debate were held.

171 13 ut, *how* (exclamatory).

172 1 Crasso: Crassus was an old enemy of Pompey's, and, though now his political partner, might be supposed to take secret satisfaction in his waning popularity.

172 3 lapsus quam progressus, i.e. rather to have got into his present position by carelessness than to have advanced into it with his eyes open.

172 6 pictum, etc.: Cicero refers to Pompey as a work of art and of himself as the artist. He has in mind the splendid encomium contained in the Oration for the Manilian Law (see pp. 66-97).

172 8 Clodianum negotium, *the Clodius affair*. In order to become eligible for the tribunate, Clodius had procured his adoption into a plebeian family. Pompey had countenanced this proceeding, acting as *auspex* at the ceremony. This was enough to estrange Cicero from him, as everybody thought, for Clodius was Cicero's bitterest enemy.

172 10 Archilochia: the Parian poet Archilochus, said to have invented iambic verse, was a proverbially savage satirist. The edicts of Bibulus handled both Pompey and Cæsar without gloves.

172 12 proponuntur, *are posted up*.

172 13 ipsi, i.e. to Pompey himself.

172 18 qui: § 148, *b* (104, *a*); B. 90; G. 106; H. 184, 1 (188, ii, 1); H.-B. 141. — **sit . . . futurus**: for tense, see note on p. 170, l. 8.

172 19 comitia . . . distulisset: Bibulus had issued an edict postponing the consular elections for the following year. They finally took place on October 18, when L. Calpurnius Piso (Cæsar's father-in-law) and A. Gabinius (a partisan of Pompey's: see p. 67) were elected. Such postponements were usually disliked by the common people.

172 21 iret ad Bibulum, i.e. to his house, to terrify him by a display of mob violence.

172 22 vocem exprimere, *squeeze out a single voice* (in favor of this demonstration against Bibulus).

172 23 quid quaeris? *what would you have?* — **sentiant**, i.e. Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus.

172 24 partis, party. — **eo magis**, etc.: to carry through their plans the triumvirs may have to conciliate Clodius by sacrificing Cicero. — **nobis** (dat. of agent): equiv. to **mihi**.

172 25 eum, i.e. Clodius.

172 28 studia, *good-will, devotion*. It was Cicero's weakness to exaggerate his own popularity.

172 29 cum, not only. — **res . . . vocat**, *the circumstances themselves summon you* (to Rome). — **ad tempus illud**, *for that* (critical) *moment*.

172 31 Varro, i.e. M. Terentius Varro, who had served under Pompey in the East.

172 32 divinitus (adv.), *like one inspired*. Pompey was full of professions of friendship, but he did nothing to prevent Cicero's exile.

172 33 discessuros, come out of the affair (the struggle with Clodius). — **tu**: emphatic. Cicero has been writing of his own travels; he closes with an inquiry about the doings of his correspondent.

172 34 cum Sicyoniiis: Atticus was having difficulty in collecting a large sum of money which the Sicyonians owed him. The details of the transaction are not known, but it is several times mentioned in Cicero's letters.

III

173 3 me miserum: § 397, *d* (240, *d*); B. 183; G. 343, 1; H. 421 (381); H.-B. 399. — **te** (emphatic) . . . **incidisse**, *to think that you have*, etc.: exclam. infin.; § 462 (274); B. 334; G. 534; H. 616, 3 (539, iii); H.-B. 596. **Tulliolam . . . percipere** (ll. 5, 6) is in the same construction.

173 5 Tulliolam: Cicero's favorite child. Observe the pet name (diminutive of *Tullia*). — **ex quo patre . . . ex eo, etc.,** *should suffer such grief for her father, in whom she used to take so much delight!* For the order of clauses, see § 308, *d* (201, *c*); G. 620; H. 683, 2 (572, ii, N.); H.-B. 550, *a*, N.⁸.

173 7 Cicerone: M. Tullius Cicero, only son of the orator, was born B.C. 65, and was therefore a mere boy at this time. He was educated at

Athens, where he was studying when Brutus, after the death of Cæsar, visited that city on his way to Macedonia. Young Cicero joined the army of Brutus, and was present at the Battle of Philippi (B.C. 42). He made his peace with Octavius and was his colleague in the consulship in the year B.C. 30. The figure in

FIG. 46



COIN OF BRUTUS AND CASCA

the text (p. 201) is from a medal struck in his honor by the Magnesians. — **sapere, to know anything** (be old enough to understand anything).

173 10 ab eis: the aristocratic party, who had not stood by Cicero in his struggle with Clodius.

173 11 qui petebant, i.e. the triumvirs (see preceding letter) or their party.

173 12 nostris, our own.

173 15 ne . . . valetudo . . . desit, *that sickness on my part may not thwart your efforts.* Terentia showed much energy in working for her husband's recall and in managing his affairs during his exile. She had apparently expressed her fear that Cicero might fall a victim to the plague (see l. 21), but he promises to look out for his health. — **res, the business** (of procuring Cicero's recall).

173 16 quantoque . . . redire, *how much easier it was to stay at home than (it is) to return* (now that I am in exile).

173 17 habemus, have (on our side).

173 20 familia, our slaves. What the advice of friends was is not certain. In a previous letter Cicero had said that his slaves were to be freed if his property were confiscated and he were not allowed to buy it in.

173 21 loco, this place, i.e. Thessalonica, where the body of the letter was written. A postscript was added at Dyrrachium.

173 22 Plancius: Cn. Plancius, at this time quæstor in Macedonia. He was afterward (B.C. 54) successfully defended by Cicero on a charge

of corrupt political bargaining. The oration (Pro Cn. Plancio) is extant.

173 24 **Hispo**: who he was is unknown, perhaps an officer who was keeping his eye on Cicero's movements. Possibly Cicero uses Hispo as a nickname for his enemy, L. Calpurnius Piso, who had been active in procuring his banishment. — **veniret**: subj. of characteristic.

173 25 **retinet**: for tense, see § 466 (276, a); B. 259, 4; G. 230; H. 533, 1 (467, iii, 2); H.-B. 485.

174 2 **Pisonis**: C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, the husband of Cicero's daughter, Tullia. He did everything in his power to procure Cicero's recall, but died (B.C. 57) shortly before it took place. Tullia afterwards married Dolabella (see p. 194).

174 5 **Q. fratre**: Cicero's brother Quintus, with whom Terentia had not been quite friendly.

174 7 **egi**, sc. *eis gratias*. — **me a te**, etc.: Terentia had informed her husband of the good offices of various friends and had asked him to thank them by letter.

174 10 **puero**: the younger Cicero; for case, see § 403, c (244, d); cf. B. 218, 6; G. 401, R.⁷; H. 474, 3 (415, iii, N.¹); H.-B. cf. 423, b.

174 13 **tantum**, *so much only*. — **erunt in officio**, *do their duty, stand by us*.

174 14 **efficere**, *make out*. — **tua pecunia**: Terentia's private fortune was considerable, and the estate which she meant to sell was probably her own.

174 15 **ne . . . perdamus**, *not to ruin our boy, who is, indeed, ruined already*. Observe the alliteration. — **cui . . . egeat**, *if he has something to keep him from poverty, it will require only moderate courage, etc., on his part to achieve everything else*.

174 19 **iam brevis**, *at all events I have not long to wait now*. The question of his recall will soon be decided one way or the other.

174 20 **d. a. d. VI. K. Decemb.**, i.e. *datae ante diem sextum Kalendas Decembris*.

174 21-23 A postscript. See note on p. 173, l. 21, above. — **libera civitas** being a "free city," Dyrrhacium had the "right of exile" (*ius exsili*), i.e. though subject to Rome it was technically foreign territory, and exiles could live there unmolested.

IV

174 25 **tui**: genitive with **indigebunt**. — **mei** (subject of **indigebunt**), *my family*. — **nostris . . . desis**, *not to fail (us in our) misfortunes*.

V

175 1 Pollione: C. Asinius Pollio, now about twenty years of age. He afterwards became one of Cæsar's most trusted friends, and acted an important part in the events that followed the dictator's death; but he is best known as a lover of literature and a patron of Virgil and Horace. Virgil's fourth Eclogue was dedicated to him. He died A.D. 4, in his eightieth year.

175 4 fore, ut infringat: § 569, *a* (288, *f*); B. 270, 3; G. 656; H. 619, 2 (537, 3); H.-B. 472, *c*.

175 5 ipsa die, by time itself: for gender, see § 97, *a* (73); B. 53; G. 64; H. 135 (123); H.-B. 101.

175 6 proditorum tuorum, those who have betrayed you.

175 7 secundo loco, in the second place. — temporum, misfortunes, i.e. his exile.

175 9 violatur, adflicta: observe the difference in the strength of the verbs; the honor of Lentulus is being attacked; Cicero's had been laid low. — quam mea, than [that in which] mine, etc.

175 12 præsta te eum qui, etc., show yourself that (same) man that I have known, etc., i.e. don't change your character now; be consistent with my knowledge of you. — a teneris . . . unguiculis, i.e. from infancy. The Greek phrase is ἐξ ὀνύχων or ἐξ ἀπαλῶν ὀνύχων. Horace uses *de tenero ungui*.

175 14 hominum iniuria, the injustice that men do you.

VI

176 5 utrumque laetor, I am glad of two things. — et, both.

176 7 modo ut . . . constiterit, etc., provided only you have derived some advantage from your leisure.

176 8 in ista amoenitate: Marius was at his villa near Stabiae on the Campanian shore. To enjoy the prospect of Misenum (see illustration, Greenough and Kittredge's Virgil, p. 161), he had opened a window looking out on the Bay of Cumæ. *Stabianum perforasti* seems to be corrupt.

176 12 lectiunculis, pleasant little readings. — cum (temporal), while.

176 13 istic, in that place of yours.

176 16 Sp. Mæcius: Sp. Mæcius Tarpæ, licenser of plays.

176 17 probavisset (subj. of characteristic), such plays as Mæcius had approved.

176 18 *tui stomachi, to your taste.*

176 19 *meo, sc. stomacho.*

177 1 *in scaenam, etc.*: i.e. certain famous actors who were past their prime had been induced to appear on this occasion, not to the advantage (Cicero thinks) of their reputation. The pun on *honoris causa* is obvious.

177 2 *decēsse = decessisse*: § 181, *b*, N.² (128, *b*); B. 116, 4, *c*; G. 131, 4, 4; H. 238, 3 (235, 3); H.-B. 163, 4.

177 3 *Aesopus*: Claudius (or Clodius) Aesopus, the most celebrated tragic actor at Rome and a friend of Cicero's. He had retired from the stage, and was now very old, but he appeared (for the last time) on this occasion.

177 4 *iurare, i.e. to recite some oath taken by a character in the play.*

177 7 *adparatus, etc.*: the lavish display offended Cicero's taste, or so he says. The same criticism is often passed on modern performances.

177 9 *carueris, got along without, dispensed with.*

177 10 *sescenti*: used in Latin for any large number, as we say "a thousand." — *Clytaemnestra*, a lost tragedy of L. Attius, the celebrated Roman dramatist. Its subject was the murder of Agamemnon by his wife Clytemnestra on his return from the Trojan War. This is also the plot of the *Agamemnon* of Aeschylus. The mules probably carried Trojan booty, for we know that the play included Agamemnon's return from Troy. — *Equo Troiano*: a tragedy by Livius Andronicus, the earliest of Roman dramatists (third century B.C.).

177 11 *creterrarum* (*craterarum* is the common form): these differed from the "properties" in the modern theatre in that they were real.

177 14 *Protogeni*: cultivated Romans employed highly trained slaves (usually Greeks) to read to them. •

177 15 *nē, adv., without doubt.*

177 17 *Oscos ludos, Oscan plays*: rustic farces (*fabulae Atellanae*), said to have come originally from the Oscan town of Atella. They were very popular at Rome.

177 18 *vel in senatu vestro*: the local senate of the town, probably Stabiae. Cicero jestingly insinuates that their deliberations must be farcical enough.

178 1 *ita non ames, you are so far from liking.*

178 2 *via Graeca*: this road is said to have been out of repair. At all events, the jest at Marius' dislike of things Greek is obvious enough.

—*athletas*, apparently Greek athletes, imported to give *éclat* to the show, but less successful in pleasing the spectators than ordinary gladiators would have been.

178 3 *gladiatores contempseris*: perhaps an allusion to assistance rendered to Cicero against Clodius' band of roughs.

178 4 *operam et oleum perdidisse*, *has wasted his pains and his money* (lit. *pains and oil*): a proverbial expression for fruitless labor.

FIG. 47



ÆDILE OPENING THE GAMES

Apparently it comes from the waste of "midnight oil" over plans that come to naught. Here, however, there is probably a punning allusion to the oil used by the athletes. — *Pompeius*: the giver of the games (see p. 176).

178 9 *neque nos*, *not even I*.

178 11 *volgi atque turbae*, *the vulgar rabble, the common herd*: hendiadys; § 640 (385); B. 374, 4; G. 698; H. 751, 3, N.¹ (636, iii, 2); H.-B. 631, 5.

178 12 *misericordia*: Pliny the Elder (Hist. Nat. viii. 7) tells an extraordinary story which illustrates the excitability of the Roman crowd. So far were they from being pleased with the slaughter of the elephants that when the beasts trumpeted with terror, and seemed "by a gesture impossible to describe" to beg mercy of the spectators, the beholders burst into tears, and, springing to their feet, called down curses on Pompey's head.

178 17 *Canini*: L. Caninius Gallus. Nothing is known of this case. — *facilem*, *ready to spare me, or indulgent*.

178 20 *cum*, *not only* (correlative with *tum* in l. 22).

178 22 *non defendere*, *to refuse to defend* (i.e. to take only such cases as I chose). — *vita nulla est*, *this is no life for me*.

178 26 *quaero . . . arbitrato*, *I am seeking every possible pretext for*

living finally as I should like to live (*arbitratu meo*, lit. *according to my own wishes*), i.e. for getting rid of court business and devoting myself to literature and philosophy; *aliquando* implies that Cicero thinks it is high time to rest from his toilsome profession. His friend Marius was a man of leisure, apparently, — partly from choice and partly because of ill-health.

178 ²⁸ *quod-que*, etc., *and that you*, etc.: the clause is in apposition with *hoc*, object of *fero*.

178 ³¹ *plane exsolvam*, *get rid of them entirely*. Cicero does not affect a wish to leave public life altogether; he wishes for more leisure and greater independence.

178 ³³ *commentaris*, *have been studying*. — *humaniter vivere*, *to live as a man of culture should*.

179 ² *mecum* . . . *lecticula concursare*, *run about* (i.e. make excursions) *with me in my litter*; *lecticula* is literally abl. of means.

VII

179 ¹¹ *L. filios*, i.e. *Luci* (gen.) *filios*.

179 ¹² *familiarissime utor*, *I am on very friendly terms*. — *maiozem in modum*, *particularly* (suggesting that this is not a mere formal recommendation).

179 ¹⁵ *multas*, *many* (of my letters of introduction) *have had much influence with you*.

179 ¹⁷⁻¹⁸ *gratissimos* . . . *gratissimum*: cf. § 598, *m* (344, *m*); B. 350, 10; G. 681; H. 667 (563); H.-B. 632, 21.

VIII

180 ³ *Britanniam*: Trebatius had declined to accompany Cæsar in his first invasion of Britain. Cicero, doubtless somewhat disappointed, here suggests in a jocose way that it would have been for the interest of Trebatius to take part in the expedition.

180 ⁵ *verum tamen*, *but to be serious*.

180 ⁶ *ultro*, *of his own accord*, without anybody's asking him (Cæsar).

180 ⁷ *eo*, Cæsar. — *ad quem*, *to whose companionship*.

180 ⁹ *in ista epistula*, *in that letter of yours*.

180 ¹⁰ *curae*: § 382, 1 (233, *a*); B. 191; G. 356; H. 433 (390, *i*); H.-B. 360. Cicero was always generous and painstaking in assisting young men of talent like Trebatius.

180 11 frigeas, take cold. Some have seen here a suggestion of a double meaning: "I fear you have not consulted your own interests in staying in winter quarters in Gaul instead of going to Britain." But the passage seems merely jocose. Trebatius was longing for the comforts of the city.

180 12 Mucio, etc.: Q. Mucius Scævola and M. Manilius, famous jurists of the previous century, whose "professional opinion" on the subject of keeping up a good fire in winter Cicero pretends to quote.—**idem placebat, this was also the opinion of.**

180 13 qui . . . abundares, since you had no great supply, etc. (when you left Rome). There is a jocose suggestion that Trebatius was not very well off when he set out on this campaign, and hence that he ought to look out for his own interests now. Perhaps there is a suggestion that Trebatius went away from Rome to mend his fortunes. Cicero is constantly reminding him that his campaign ought to make him well off.

180 14 calere: the Gauls were "making things warm" for the Romans.

180 16 natare: Trebatius was fond of swimming; yet, says Cicero, he would not go to Britain, even for the sake of sea baths.

180 17 essedarios: the war chariots of the Britons, which Trebatius, who was fond of sports, might have been supposed likely to find worth seeing. There is a pun on *essedarii*, a kind of gladiator.

180 18 andabata, gladiators of the lowest class, who fought blindfold. To care for them was a sign of passionate devotion to such sports. The suggestion is that surely a British chariot ought to have been an attraction to a man who never missed seeing the *andabatae*.

180 24 quid profecerim, how far I succeeded (in advancing your fortunes by the letter referred to).

180 25 facias (object of *velim, sc. ut*), etc., *I should like to have you let me know.*

181 2 id, i.e. your absence.

181 3 sin autem, etc.: again the suggestion that Trebatius is neglecting his opportunities.

181 4 qui (causal) . . . attraham, that I do not, etc.

181 6 pluris: § 417 (252, a); B. 203, 4; G. 379, 380; H. 448, 4 (405); H.-B. 356, 1.—**fratres, etc.:** the IIædui had been formally addressed as *fratres consanguineique* by the Roman Senate (see Cæsar, B. G. i. 33).

181 9 aut consolando, etc.: a line from one of Terence's comedies, *Hautontimorumenos* (*The Self-Tormentor*), i. 34; quoted as we might quote Shakspeare.

IX

181 10 *quantae curae tibi . . . fuerit, how zealous you have been for:* for the two datives, see § 382, 1 (233, a); B. 191; G. 356; H. 433 (390, i); H.-B. 360 and b. — *honos*, the *supplicatio*, which Cato had opposed, but which had finally been decreed, after much wrangling. — *quam . . . fueras*, and how, as consul, you have shown the same disposition to honor me and increase my reputation that you and your parents and your whole family had always shown (lit. you have stood out as the same that you had always been, etc.); *fuerit* and *exstiteris* are indirect questions dependent on *cognovi* below.

181 14 *quod . . . debeam, that I ought not to do it for your sake.*

181 15 *magni interest, it makes a great difference.*

181 16 *debeas, are indebted.*

181 19 *ita rem publicam*, etc.: it cannot be said that Marcellus showed any great ability in his administration; but he was of Cicero's party.

181 20 *ut . . . non recusem*: clause of result after *ita geris*, etc.; *quo minus . . . debeam* (l. 21) depends on *recusem*.

181 22 *exitus*: the result of the agitation of Marcellus was the actual breaking out of the great Civil War and the destruction of the party to which he belonged. He was attached to the Pompeian party, and is best known for the vigor with which he opposed Cæsar at this time. After the Civil War he made his peace with Cæsar. His wife was Octavia, afterwards married to Mark Antony (see coin of Antony and Octavia, p. 183).

182 1 *si . . . morabitur, unless I am obliged to postpone my voyage* (lit. unless my voyage shall keep me waiting).

182 2 *incurrerat, falls in with*; for epistolary imperf., cf. note on p. 170, l. 2.

X

182 (address) *Q.Q.*, i.e. the two Quintuses, — Cicero's brother Quintus and the latter's son.

182 4 *opportunitatem operae tuae, the advantage of your devotion.*

182 6 *quartanam*: the disease appears, then, to be not a malignant fever, as had been feared, but a quartan ague.



FIG. 48

COIN OF MARK ANTONY AND HIS BROTHER
LUCIUS

182 7 **Curius** : M. Curius, a banker at Patræ, who was keeping Cicero informed of Tiro's condition.

182 8 **id quod . . . tuæ**, as *befits your refined culture*. Cicero jestingly tells Tiro that so highly cultivated a man ought to have the wisdom to attend to nothing but recovery. He is anxious lest Tiro's devotion may lead him to resume his journey before he is strong enough.

182 13 **ad urbem** : he could not enter the city since he was still a military commander. — **obviam . . . proditum** : *such a procession came out to meet me*.

182 14 **incidi**, etc. : though Cæsar did not cross the Rubicon until July, B.C. 49, more than six months after Cicero's arrival at the walls of the city, yet the Civil War had virtually begun when this letter was written.

183 1 **mederi** : Cicero tried to mediate between Cæsar and Pompey. Apparently he did not perceive how inevitable the struggle was. Indeed, no contemporary could understand the significance of the great Civil War. To most of them it must have appeared merely a political struggle of unusual proportions. They could not see that the victory of Cæsar meant a new era in human civilization. Probably Cæsar himself was the only man then alive who had any conception of the true nature of the crisis. — **certorum**, *particular persons* (whom I could name).

183 3 **omnino**, *in a word*.

183 4 **amicus** : Cicero was at this time on good terms with the leaders of both parties. — **minacis . . . litteras** : Cæsar was proconsul in Gaul, and was candidate for the consulship, — an office which insured continuance of his military authority. His enemies wished him to disband his army, which, unless Pompey had done the same thing, would have been madness. His ultimatum (the letter here referred to) was received by the Senate Jan. 1, B.C. 49. Cæsar says that it made very easy demands (B. C. i. 5), and it certainly offered great concessions. But the Pompeians carried the day. The Senate voted that Cæsar must disband his army before a fixed date (probably Feb. 1) or be declared a public enemy. The tribunes interposed their veto, but were forced to flee from the city and take refuge with Cæsar at Ravenna. The Senate appointed Pompey dictator only a few days before this letter was written.

183 5 **miserat**, *has sent*; **erat**, *is*; **incitabat** (l. 6), *is egging him on*; **profecti erant** (l. 8), *have gone* (a colorless word— not *taken refuge* or the like); the tenses are "epistolary" (see note on p. 170, l. 2).

183 6 **Curio meus** : C. Scribonius Curio, a friend of Cicero's (as his father had been), was tribune B.C. 50. He was a man of talent, but

notoriously profligate, and owed immense sums (\$3,000,000, it is said). Cæsar paid these debts and thus won him over from the Pompeians, to whose party he naturally belonged. In the disputes that preceded the crossing of the Rubicon, Curio acted with great adroitness. It was he who proposed that *both* Cæsar and Pompey should give up their military commands, — a proposition which put Pompey completely in the wrong, since he had no intention of becoming a private citizen, even for a moment. Curio fought on Cæsar's side in the Civil War, and fell in Africa.

183 7 Antonius . . . Q. Cassius: the tribunes for B.C. 49, both partisans of Cæsar. — **nulla vi expulsi**: this is literally true; yet Antony and Cassius had certainly been threatened, and they fled from Rome disguised as slaves. Cæsar was at Ravenna, where they joined him.

183 9 nobis, us, i.e. Pompey and Cicero. Ordinarily the proconsuls were not included, but the whole object of the vote was to make Pompey practically dictator.

183 10 ne quid, etc.: the regular formula for proclaiming martial law (see note on p. 100, l. 12). It "had been a signal of death to the Gracchi, to Saturninus, to the Catilinarian conspirators." But Cæsar was ready for the struggle, and the Pompeians, in whose hands the constitutional authority now technically rested, were absolutely unprepared for action.

183 13 ex hac quoque parte, *on our side as well*.

183 15 sero: Pompey was madly self-confident. His famous boast that he had but to stamp his foot to raise up soldiers was not justified by the event.

183 17 Lentulus: L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus, consul (with C. Claudius Marcellus) for B.C. 49; a violent Pompeian. He was friendly to Cicero, and had assisted him against Clodius, but he thought the application for a triumph inopportune when the state was in danger. Cicero suggests that he is delaying to make his services to Cicero seem the greater when he does bring forward the motion. But the passage is intentionally rather vague.

183 18 expedisset (= *expedivisset*: see note on p. 177, l. 2), etc., *had made the necessary arrangements for the safety of the state* (lit. *had set in order* [the things] *which were necessary*, etc.); **expedisset** is subord. clause in indir. disc. (for fut. perf. of the direct).

183 19 relaturum: it was the consul's business to bring such a matter before the Senate.

183 20 cupide: a just remark. Cicero was less actuated by selfish ambitions and low greed than almost any public man of his time. —

pluris: gen. of price (see note on p. 181, l. 6); both parties were anxious to secure Cicero.

183 21 quisque, i.e. each of the officers mentioned in the decree spoken of above. — **tueretur**: indirect question.

183 22 Capuam: Cicero soon withdrew to Capua, which had thus been put in his charge. For his further movements, see pp. 185, 186.

XI

184 (address) **Tullius Terentiae**, etc.: the address includes a greeting from Cicero to his wife Terentia and his daughter Tullia, and from Cicero's son Marcus (here called simply *Cicero*) to the same (**matri, sorori**). For **S. P. D.**, see greeting in Letter X.

184 1 si vos valetis, etc.: a regular formula; cf. the old-fashioned "I write these few lines to inform you that I am in good health," etc. — **vestrum** (emphatic), *it is for YOU to consider*. The special question was, whether they should remain at Rome, whither Cæsar was advancing rapidly.

184 2 ille, i.e. Cæsar.

184 4 diripiendam, *to be plundered*: § 500, 4 (294, *d*); B. 337, 7, *b*, 2; G. 430; H. 622 (544, 2, *N.*²); H.-B. 605, 2. Cæsar's moderation in the moment of victory was contrary to all Roman precedent in civil wars; quite different from what was to be expected of the Pompeians. But Cicero could not foresee this. No one then knew that Cæsar's plans were constructive, not merely revolutionary. — **ut, that . . . not**.

184 5 Dolabella: the husband of Cicero's daughter Tullia. He was a profligate and unscrupulous man, but high in Cæsar's favor, and likely to be influential in protecting Cicero's family. See p. 194.

184 8 vestri similes, *any ladies of your station*; both Terentia and Tullia are meant. For case of **vestri**, see § 385, *c*, 2 (234, *d*, 2); B. 204, 3; G. 359, *R.*¹ and *N.*⁴; H. 435, 4 (391, *ii*, 4); H.-B. 339, *c* and *N.* — **ne, whether**.

184 9 ut, how (indirect question).

184 10 modo . . . ut, provided only. — **haec . . . loca**, i.e. the Capuan territory, to which Cicero had been assigned as governor.

184 14 Camillo: C. Camillus, a lawyer, whom Cicero elsewhere speaks of as his close friend; Camillus was then at Rome. — **videbitur, seem best**.

184 15 rem meliorem fecit, *has followed the better cause*. Labienus, Cæsar's *legatus* in Gaul, had joined the Pompeian party.

184 16 **Piso**: L. Capurnius Piso Cæsoninus, Cæsar's father-in-law, who had accompanied Pompey. He had once been a bitter enemy of Cicero. — **sceleris**: gen. of the charge; § 352 (220); B. 208; G. 378; H. 456 (409, ii); H.-B. 342.

184 18 **istic**, *where you are*.

184 19 **Rufus**: probably Mescinius Rufus, who had been one of Cicero's quæstors in his Cilician province.

184 20 **Kal.**, i.e. of February.

XII

185 1 **S. v. b. e.**, i.e. *si vales bene est* (see note on p. 184, l. 1). — **litteras**, i.e. Cicero's letter of Feb. 15. — **recognovi**, i.e. in the letter.

185 2 **consules**: C. Marcellus and L. Lentulus, partisans of Pompey.

185 4 **pro**, *in accordance with*.

185 5 **ut conferas**: obj. of **hortor**; **ut feramus**: dep. on **conferas**.

185 7 **facias**: obj. of **censeo**; for the omission of **ut**, see § 575, *a* (331, *f*, R.); B. 295, 8; G. 546, R.²; H. 565, 4 (499, 2); H.-B. 513, 5.

XIII

186 1 **litteras**, i.e. Cicero's letter of Feb. 15 (see Introduction to Letter XVI). — **Canusi**, *at Canusium* in Apulia, where Pompey halted on his way from Luceria to Brundisium.

186 2 **rei publicae causa**: Pompey was the representative of lawful authority, being a proconsul with dictatorial power and having both consuls on his side. Cæsar was technically a rebel; Cicero elsewhere calls him a "tyrant" and a "Pisistratus."

186 3 **fore ut . . . possemus**: periphrasis for the fut. infin.; § 569, *a* (288, *f*); B. 270, 3; G. 248; H. 619, 2 (537, 3); H.-B. 472, *c*.

186 4 **concordiam**: to the very last Cicero had hoped for a peaceful settlement of the quarrel (see note on p. 183, l. 1); but Pompey's flight had left Cæsar master of Italy.

186 5 **dignitate**: Pompey's conduct in abandoning Corfinium and fleeing from Italy was extremely mortifying to Cicero. He speaks of it in some of his letters to Atticus in terms of unmeasured contempt.

186 7 **ad consules**, *for the consuls* (i.e. to be carried to them). — **consili**: Pompey had sent orders by D. Lælius that one consul should join him at Luceria in Apulia and that the other should go to Sicily with such troops as had been collected about Capua. These orders he subsequently rescinded, on learning of the siege of Corfinium (see Att. viii. 12. A).

186 8 *non exspectavi*, etc., *I did not wait for you to reply to my letter* (i.e. the letter of March 15). — *redderentur*: § 553 (328); B. 293; G. 572; H. 603 (519); H.-B. 507, 5.

186 9 *-que, but. — in Apuliam*; Pompey had written on Feb. 10, advising Cicero to join him at Luceria.

186 12 *Caesarem . . . Aeserniae*: a false rumor. Caesar was still besieging Corfinium.

186 14 *si ita esset*: subj. in subord. clause in indir. disc.; Cicero's thought was, *si ita est, iter meum interclusum est*.

186 15 *exceptum, caught*.

186 16 *certum, trustworthy information*.

186 17 *ab Aesernia*: *ab* is used because the news would come from the neighborhood of the town, not from within its walls; § 428, *a* (258, *a*, N.¹); B. 229, 2; G. 391, R.¹; II. 462, 3 (412, ii, 3, N.); H.-B. 453, f.

186 19 *misisses*: subj. in informal indir. disc.; § 592 (341); B. 323; G. 508, 3; II. 649, i (528, 1); H.-B. 535, i, *a*.

187 1 *litteras*, etc.: here follows Pompey's letter reported in indir. disc.; compare the same in the direct discourse as included by Cicero

FIG. 49



in a letter to Atticus (viii. 6): *Litterae mihi a L. Domitio a.d. XIII Kalend. Mart. adlatæ sunt: earum exemplum infra scripsi. Nunc, ut [i.e. although] ego non scribam, tua sponte te intellegere scio, quanti rei publicæ intersit omnis copias in unum locum primo quoque tempore convenire. Tu, si tibi videbitur, dabis operam quam primum ad nos venias, praesidi Capuæ quantum constitueris satis esse, relin- quas.* — **L. Domitio**: the commander at Corfinium.

His letter informed Pompey that Caesar had encamped before the town. (See Fig. 49; head of L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, from a coin.)

187 2 *earumque . . . subscripseras*, *you appended a copy of this letter*; *subscripseras* is in the indic. because (though the statement actually stood in Pompey's letter: see note on l. 1) Cicero asserts the fact on his own authority and does not make it a part of the indir. disc. For the epistolary tense, see note on p. 170, l. 2. — *exemplum, copy*.

187 3 *magni*: see note on *pluris*, p. 181, l. 6. — *rei publicæ*: § 355 (222); B. 211; G. 381; II. 449, i (406, iii); H.-B. 345. — *primo quoque tempore*, *at the earliest possible moment* (*quoque*, abl. of *quisque*).

187 4 *ut . . . relinqueret*: dependent on the idea of *command* implied in what precedes and in the general tone of the letter.

187 4 in unum locum: Cicero and "everybody else" (*reliqui omnes*) were wrong in supposing this mustering place was to be *Corfinium*. Pompey had no intention of trying to raise the siege of that town. He had determined to collect all his troops at *Brundisium*, there to embark for *Dyrrhacium* in *Illyria*.

187 6 qua: translate by *as*.

187 7 ad Corfinium: § 428, *a* (258, *b*, N.²); B. 182, 3; G. 337, R.⁴; H. 418, 4 (380, ii, 1); H.-B. 453, 1. Cf. *ab Aesernia* (p. 186, l. 17).

187 9 cum . . . esset, *while we were awaiting results with the most intense anxiety.* — *utrumque simul, two things at the same time.* The first of these two pieces of news is expressed in the form of an indir. question (*quae . . . acta essent*); the second in indir. disc. (*te . . . coepisse*). Both clauses are in apposition with *utrumque*.

187 10 quae . . . acta essent: Domitius concealed the truth from the garrison, pretending that he still expected Pompey to come to the rescue. But "his looks belied his words" (*Cæs.*, B. C. i. 19); the facts transpired; the soldiers arrested their commander, delivered up the town to *Cæsar*, and enlisted in his service.

187 11 cum, although. — *nec . . . contenderemus, neither I nor my brother felt any hesitation about hastening forward to Brundisium* (to join Pompey); § 558, *a*, N.² (332, *g*, N.²); B. 298, *b*; G. 555, 3; cf. H.-B. 502, 3, *b*.

187 13 ut caveremus: § 563 (331); B. 295, 296; G. 546; H. 565 (498, i); H.-B. 502, 3, *a*.

187 14 in eadem loca: *Cæsar* left *Corfinium* immediately, and was now in close pursuit of Pompey.

187 14-16 quod . . . venturus esset, *because . . . he was sure to reach his destination* (*Brundisium*) *even sooner than we could.* For mood of *venturus esset*, see § 563 (321); B. 286; G. 541; H. 588, ii (516, ii); H.-B. 535, 2, *a*: the reason is given on the authority of those who dissuaded Cicero from the attempt.

187 15 possemus . . . intenderet: for mood, see § 593 (342); B. 324; G. 663; H. 652, 1 (529, ii, N.¹, 1); H.-B. 539. The informants said: *Caesar celerius etiam quam vos poteritis eo quo contendit venturus est* (or *veniet*).

187 17 committere ut . . . noceret, *to injure by our rashness not only ourselves, but the state as well:* § 568 and N.¹ (332 and *e*); B. 297, 1; G. 553, 1; H. 564, i (498, ii); cf. H.-B. 521, 3, *a*. To allow themselves to be captured by *Cæsar* would do Pompey no good, and would be an injury to the commonwealth.

187 19 *quin . . . possemus*: § 558 and *a* (332, *g* and *R.*); B. 298; G. 555, 2; H. 595, 1 (504, 3, 2); cf. H.-B. 502, 3, *b*. — *si fuisset*: § 593 (342); B. 324; G. 663; H. 652, 1 (529, ii, N.¹, 1); H.-B. 539. Their thought was: *si etiam tutum nobis iter fuerit, Pompeium tamen iam consequi non poterimus* (or *possumus*).

187 21 *tuas litteras*: this is the letter immediately preceding in this edition (No. XII).

187 26 *qui . . . fuissent*: § 580 (336, 2); B. 314, 1; G. 650; H. 643 (524); H.-B. 534, 2. A number of important members of the Pompeian party had fallen into Cæsar's hands on the surrender of Corfinium, all of whom he released, in accordance with his custom.

187 28 *regionibus* (abl. of separation) *exclusi*, *shut out from* (certain) *regions* (as Cicero now was from Apulia).

187 29 *arma aliena*, *the armed bands of another* (i.e. a hostile or opposed) *party*.

187 30 *maxime vellem primum*, *my first and most earnest wish is*: *vellem* implies that the wish is now unfulfilled; § 447, 1 (311, *b*); cf. B. 280, 2; G. 258, N.¹; H. 556 (486, i); H.-B. 519, 1, *b*. — *vellem . . . fuissem*: § 442, *b* (267, *c*); cf. B. 180, 2, *a*; G. 261, *R.*; H.-B. 519, 1, *c*. For *ut* omitted, see § 565 (331, *f*, *R.*); B. 295, 8; G. 546, *R.*²; H. 565, 2 (499, 2); H.-B. 502, 3, footnote². For tenses, see § 441 (267); B. 279; G. 256, 1; H. 558, 1 (483, 2); H.-B. 510, *a*.

187 31 *ostenderam*, *I showed*: for epistolary tense, see note on *dederam* (p. 170, l. 2).

187 33 *sine exercitu*: the attempt to collect troops in the Capuan district had not been very successful, and Pompey, after fleeing from Rome, had shown little concern for the west of Italy.

187 34 *viris fortissimis*, i.e. Domitius and the other Pompeians at Corfinium. The allusion conveys a delicate shade of reproach to Pompey for making no attempt to relieve that town. Cicero regarded his conduct as cowardly and disgraceful (see note on p. 186, l. 5).

188 1 *non contigit*, *it was not my good fortune*.

188 2 *consili*: Cicero elsewhere complains that he had known nothing of Pompey's plans: "Shall he who did not inform me of his plans until Corfinium was lost find fault at my not having gone to Brundisium when Cæsar was between me and Brundisium?" (Att. ix. 2. A.) In fact, Pompey had had no real plan for the Italian campaign. The rapid marches of Cæsar had disconcerted him completely, and he was driven out of the country almost before he realized his situation. — *suspicionem adsequi*, *suspect* (or *guess*) *it* (i.e. your plan). Here, and in

what follows, Cicero, though using the most courteous language, makes it clear enough what he thought of Pompey's abandonment of Italy.

188 3 *omnia . . . fore*, etc., *I thought nothing so unlikely to happen as that this, the cause of the state, should be unable to maintain itself*, etc.

188 4 *quam ut . . . posset*: clause of result.

188 5-7 Notice the artful accumulation of negatives: *neque, non, minus, nihil, nisi*.

188 6 *quid . . . secutus* (indir. quest.), *what your purpose has been*.

188 7 *idcirco, on that account* (i.e. because I do not understand your purpose). — *te . . . fecisse*, *that you have taken no step without exercising the very best judgment*; a purely formal expression of respect. Pompey had acted weakly and spasmodically. His plans — such as they were — had been demoralized by the rapidity of Cæsar's movements, and the prestige gained by his distinguished military career had suffered severely. Cicero knew all this well enough. Nor is there anything in this part of his letter, despite its courteous phrases, which actually conceals his opinion from Pompey.

188 9 *mea*: emphatic. — *vel iniqua condicione*, *even on unfavorable terms*. Cicero had been a consistent advocate of peace; but the Pompeians had been insanely confident and eager for war. One reason for Cicero's vacillation, indeed, was the outspoken ferocity of his own party as opposed to the mild policy of Cæsar.

188 10 *de urbe* (sc. *retinenda*): Pompey had fled from Rome on the news of Cæsar's approach, and his example was followed by the consuls. Cicero believed that this was a wrong move. He calls it a "mad plan" (*amentissimum consilium*, Att. vii. 10). — *de Italia* (sc. *retinenda*): Cicero had not made known to Pompey his opinion as to holding Italy, because Pompey had never suggested to him till now that there was any question about *that*. The parenthesis conveys a subtle reproach, none the less stinging for its delicacy of expression.

188 12 *mihi non sumo*, *I do not presume to think*. — *ut . . . debuerit* (clause of result instead of indir. disc.), *ought to have prevailed* (been adopted); for tense of infin., see § 486, a (288, a); B. 270, 2; H. 618, 2 (537, 1); H.-B. 582, 3, a, footnote².

188 13 *neque id . . . causa, and that* (cf. Gr. *kal taûta*) *not for the sake of the commonwealth*.

188 14 *adfecta, prostrate*.

188 16 *eius rei*, i.e. of being with you. In fact Cicero joined Pompey at Dyrrachium several months later (in late autumn or early winter).

188 18 *pugnandi cupidus*, as the Pompeians had been from the first.

188 19 *prae me tuli, I made no secret of the fact that, etc.*

188 20 *non quin . . . timerem*: § 540, N.³ (156, f, 321, R.); B. 286, b; G. 541, 2; H. 588, ii, 2 (516, ii, 2); H.-B. 535, 2, b. — *eadem*, i.e. the abuses and the danger to the constitution likely to result from Cæsar's having a share in the government. Cæsar was the leader of the popular party, and counted among his adherents some of the most turbulent elements in the state. The *optimates* (Cicero's party) of course regarded him as a furious demagogue.

188 21 *inde, then* (following *primum*, l. 19).

188 22 *ad te*, i.e. from Cæsar. The excuses that follow, though they may sound somewhat hollow, were just and reasonable. So long as Pompey showed himself willing to make terms which would allow Cæsar some share in the government, Cicero could not be blamed for refusing to treat Cæsar as an out-and-out public enemy.

188 23 *responderi*: used impersonally. — *honorifice et large, in honorable and generous terms*. Cæsar was to be allowed to stand for the consulship provided he would evacuate the towns he had taken in Italy, and withdraw to his province. This, however, he was unwilling to do. The negotiations referred to took place near the end of January, but came to nothing. — *duxi meam rationem, I consulted my own interests* (lit. *drew up my own account*: a mercantile figure, like many Latin idioms).

188 24 *tibi . . . probaturum [esse], I should easily justify to you.* — *pro*: see note on p. 185, l. 4.

188 25 *pro, in return for*.

188 26 *meritis*, i.e. in suppressing the conspiracy of Catiline. — *supplicia*, i.e. his banishment.

188 27 *si offendissem, etc.*: in direct disc., *si offendero . . . subiciar*. — *eius*, i.e. Cæsar.

188 28 *cum, although*. — *consulatus, etc.*: see note on l. 23.

188 29 *deferebatur, was offered* (indic. because it is stated as a fact). The argument is unanswerable. If Pompey and the Senate were actually trying to come to terms with Cæsar, why should Cicero go out of his way to offend the latter? He had already suffered enough. These allusions to his exile are veiled reproaches to Pompey, who had not stood by him in his time of trouble (see Introduction to Letter II, p. 170). — *eisdem proeliis, the same contests* (i.e. the same as those which he had passed through after the condemnation of Catiline, which resulted in Cicero's exile).

188 30 *semper . . . popolare, seemed always to be a kind of favorite object for the attacks of evil-minded citizens*. The use of *populare* suggests

that it was easy to win the applause of the popular party by attacking Cicero.

188 31 *non prius . . . quam, no sooner . . . than.* Cicero says that he not merely suspected the danger; he had plain notification that it existed. He seems somewhat to have exaggerated his peril. It is not likely that Cæsar would have treated him with harshness. Cæsar's mild policy, however, was not at that time understood. A reign of terror was feared, like that of the Sullan proscriptions.

188 32 *neque ea . . . possem, I did not fear them, if they were necessary evils* (lit. *if they had to be undergone*), *so much as I thought it my duty to shun them if I could avoid them honorably.*

188 33 *essent . . . possem*: subj. in informal indir. disc.; *pertimui* is, in effect, a "verb of thinking."

188 34 *quam . . . ademit, you have my account of myself, put in the briefest possible way, for the time during which there was hope of a peaceful settlement; for the time remaining* (i.e. for all the rest of the time since peace became impossible), *the course of events (res, the facts of the case) has deprived me of the power (of action)*; i.e. I have given a good account of myself up to the moment when peace was despaired of, showing you why I was not more active on your side; since that moment I have had no chance of joining you (for the reasons explained in the first part of the letter). — *quam brevem, for quam brevissimam, as brief as possible.*

189 1 *rationem*: lit. an *account* or *reckoning*, such as an agent makes to his principal (a commercial figure, continuing that in p. 188, l. 23). — *reliqui* (sc. *temporis*), dependent on *facultatem*.

189 3 *neque ego, etc.*, i.e. my course has not been dictated by friendship to Cæsar or by disloyalty to the state. I have simply preferred to oppose Cæsar by diplomacy (which, indeed, I understood to be the method that you yourself wished to follow) rather than by armed force. The policy of violence has now been adopted, — and I acquiesce. The republic will find me a good citizen, and you will find me a faithful friend.

189 5 *hoc . . . interest, there is only this difference.*

189 6 *quod, that. — cum, while. — ista laude, i.e. the merit of being a patriotic citizen.*

189 7 *ego*: supply *malui* from *maluerunt* in l. 8. — *condicionibus* (abl. of means), *negotiations. — quod . . . velle* (parenthetic), *a method which I had understood that you (also) preferred* (alluding, of course, to Pompey's negotiations with Cæsar already mentioned).

189 8 *disceptari* (impersonal), *that the controversy should be conducted*. — *quae quoniam ratio*, and since the latter plan (i.e. armed violence).

189 9 *ut . . . desideres*: result, obj. of *perficiam*. — *a me . . . desideres*, shall miss in me.

189 10 *amici*, sc. *animum*.

XIV

189 12 *fama*: i.e. reports that Cicero was likely to join Pompey.

189 13 *ne quo progrediereris*, *that you would not take any step* (lit. *advance to any position*).

189 14 *proclinata iam re*, *now that affairs have taken a favorable turn for me*. Cicero had never dared hope for the ultimate success of Pompey. — *integrā*, i.e. *re integrā*, *when the whole matter was an open question*.

189 16 *si, inasmuch as*. In following Pompey NOW, Cæsar argues, Cicero will not seem to be following fortune (for Pompey is unlikely to win), nor the *cause* (since in that case he would have joined the Pompeians at once); he will rather seem to be acting in condemnation of Cæsar.

189 19 *meum aliquod factum*, *some act of mine*.

190 2 *quod*, *a course which*.

190 5 *reperies*: a distinct enough promise; as if Cæsar had said, "Only do not join the Pompeians, and I will see that your safety and dignity are provided for."

XV

191 1 *C. Trebatius*: see Letter VIII, p. 179.

191 2 *moleste te ferre*, *that you feel regret*. — *quod*, *that*.

191 3 *ad urbem*, *to the walls of the city*.

191 4 *si . . . accessissem*: for the fut. perf. of the direct discourse.

191 5 *de officio*, *about the duty of us both* (as citizens in the present crisis). — *nostrum*: § 295, *b* (194, *b*); B. 242, 2; G. 364, R.; H. 500, 4 (446, N.³); H.-B. 254, *a*.

191 6 *salvis rebus*, *while the state was still in safety*. The expression is much stronger than a literal English translation suggests. The force of the words may be given by some such phrase as *before the downfall of the state*. — *sic . . . dicendum*, *for that is the word to use*.

191 8 *absens*, i.e. in my Cilician province.

191 9 mala, i.e. the Civil War. — **multo ante**, *long before they took place*. — **in consulatu**: Sulpicius was consul B.C. 51.

191 10 cum, *though*. — **consilium**, i.e. his purpose of reconciling Cæsar and Pompey.

191 12 sero, *too late* (since the quarrel had gone too far). — **solus eram**, *I stood alone*. — **rudis**, etc., *I was thought to be not well acquainted with the case* (the figure is that of a lawyer who has not the facts well in hand).

191 14 nunc: opposed to **salvis rebus** (l. 6). — **nihil** (emphatic), *not at all, in no possible way*: adverbial acc.; § 390, c, and d, N.² (240, a); B. 176, 3; G. 333; H. 416, 2 (378, 2); H.-B. 387, iii.

191 15 nobismet ipsis consulere, *to take counsel for our own welfare* (since the state is past hope). — **possimus**: subj. of characteristic.

191 17 lugeamus: suggesting that there is nothing to be done but to express our sorrow at the catastrophe. — **quicum**: § 150, b (104, c); B. 89, footnote¹; G. 105, 3; H. 182, 1, 2 (187, 1, 2); H.-B. 140, b.

191 19 clarissimorum, etc., i.e. Sulpicius is well acquainted with history and philosophy. The ancients valued both of these studies as affording rules for human conduct, not merely for the cultivation of the mind (cf. p. 160, ll. 18–26).

191 21 te fugiunt, *escape your memory*. — **scripsissem** (cont. to fact): the protasis is **ni veritus essem** (l. 23). — **in senatum**, i.e. the Senate called together by Cæsar. Sulpicius had taken his seat in this body, but this Cicero had refused to do. He will not even call it the Senate — it is rather a mere informal *meeting of senators* (**conventum senatorum**).

191 23 ne . . . offenderem, *to hurt the feelings of one who*, etc., i.e. of Cæsar, who had expressed the hope that Cicero would take his seat in the reorganized Senate.

191 25 eadem omnia, etc.: Cicero had told Cæsar that he should regard it as his duty, in case he acceded to Cæsar's request and entered the Senate, to speak against Cæsar's proposed Spanish expedition and his purpose to pursue Pompey with an army. He dexterously compliments both Sulpicius and himself by remarking that Sulpicius had taken the same independent attitude on these questions.

191 27 res . . . habeat (indir. quest.), *you see what the position of affairs is*. — **imperiis distributis** (abl. abs.), *divided up among different military commands*.

191 28 ardere (indir. disc.), *is ablaze*.

191 30 non modo: § 327, 1 (209, a); B. 347, 2; G. 445; H. 656, 2 (553, 2); H.-B. 298, 2, a. — **quod sperem**: § 535, a (320, a); B. 283, 2; G. 631, 2; H. 591, 1 (503, i); H.-B. 517, 2.

195 9-10 *te . . . florere*: subject of *est*, understood after *gloriosum*. — *iuvenem*: Dolabella was under the legal age (see p. lix) and had never been praetor. — *quasi, as it were*.

195 12 *L. Caesar*: L. Julius Caesar, a relative of the great Caesar and one of his *legati* in Gaul. After Caesar's death he joined the Senatorial party. — *ad eum . . . Neapolim, to him at Naples*: observe the difference of idiom, and cf. § 428, *j* (259, *h*); B. 182, 2, *b*; G. 337, 6; H. 418, 1; H.-B. 450, *c*.

195 15 *cum tantum vales, etc., that you are so strong with Dolabella*. For mood, see § 549, *a* (326, *a*); cf. B. 290, 1; G. 582; H. 599 (517, 2); H.-B. 553, *a*. — *quantum si ego . . . valerem, and if I had as much (influence), etc.*

195 16 *sororis filium*: Antony, who was the son of L. Caesar's sister Julia. For the political position of Antony, see p. 197. — *possemus*: apod. of a present condition contrary to fact; for mood, see § 517, *c*, N.¹ (308, *c*, N.¹); B. 304, 3, N.; G. 597, R.², (b); H.-B. 582, 3, *a*.

196 2 *post te consulem, since your consulship*. Cicero had reason to be proud of his own consular administration.

196 3 *deinde multa* (sc. *dixit*), etc., *next he had much to say of what you had done and of your management of the affair, and then* (he added) *that nothing*, etc. This alludes to Dolabella's act in demolishing a column erected in the Forum "to Caesar, Father of his Country," and in punishing with death those who had set it up. The figure on p. 195 shows what is thought to be the base of this column. It is taken from Lanciani's *New Tales of Old Rome*, where an interesting account of excavations in and near the Forum may be found.

196 4 *actum* [esse]: indir. disc.; the subject is *nihil*.

196 7 *alienae gloriae, of another's glory*. — *cernere, to accept*; *cernere* was the technical term for entering upon an inheritance. — *aliqua ex parte, to some extent*.

196 8 *quamquam, and yet*: § 527, *d*, N. (313, *f*); B. 309, 5; G. 605, R.²; H. 586, 4 (515, N.²); H.-B. 310, 7.

196 9 *haec enim iocatus sum, for in all this I have merely been jesting* (i.e. in what he has said about having a share in Dolabella's glory); *haec* is cogn. acc. with *iocatus sum*; § 390, *c* (238, *b*); cf. B. 176, 2; G. 333; H. 412 (375); H.-B. 396, 2. — *si modo sunt aliquae meae, if, to be sure, I have any*.

196 10 *transfuderim*: § 446 (311, *a*); B. 280; G. 257, 2; H. 556 (486, 1); H.-B. 519, 1.

196 11 *exhauserim*: § 571, *a* (332, *δ*); B. 284, 4; G. 298 and N.²; H. 570, 1 (502, 2); H.-B. 507, 4. — *cum . . . tum*, *not only . . . but also*; *cum* is also causal here (hence the subjunctive). The passage cannot well be literally rendered. We may translate: *while I have always loved you, I am now, in addition (tum), so fired by your actions that no love (lit. nothing in affection) was ever more ardent.*

196 15 *amabilius*, *more worthy of love.*

196 16 *M. Brutum*: the conspirator.

196 18 *constantiam*, *strength of character.* — *Idibus Martiis* (abl. of time): the date of Cæsar's murder. The conspirators were regarded by Cicero and by themselves as tyrannicides, as assertors of their country's freedom. "The Ides of March" became the watchword of the Senatorial party. See figure on p. 196, the famous coin of Brutus, struck in commemoration of the deed. The reverse shows a cap of liberty between two daggers and the legend EID·MAR ("the Ides of March"). — *tantum accessit*, *so much was added.*

196 19 *locum fuisse augendi*, *that there was room for increase.*

196 20 *qui putaret*: § 535, *a* (320, *a*); B. 283, 2; G. 631, 2; H. 591, 1 (503, 1); H.-B. 521, 1.

196 22 *nunc denique*, *now for the first time* (lit. *now at length*, i.e. now and not before).

196 23 *dilexisse*, *merely to have had a liking for you* (a weaker word than *amare*).

196 24 *quid est quod*, etc., *why should I*, etc.: see note on p. 102, l. 1.

196 25 *servias*, *devote yourself to.* — *proponam*, *shall I set before you* (as examples)? § 444 (268); B. 277; G. 465; H. 559, 4 (484, v); H.-B. 503; see note on p. 193, l. 19. — *quod . . . solent*, *as those are wont to do*; the unexpressed subject of *solent* is the antecedent of *qui*.

196 27 *te* (emphatic) *imitere*, etc., *you must imitate YOURSELF* (your own example), *you must vie with YOURSELF.* — *imitere . . . certes*: § 565 and N.⁸ (331, *i* and N.¹); B. 295, 6; G. 535, R.²; H. 564, ii, 1 (502, 1); H.-B. 513, 5.

197 2 *utendum est*: § 500, 3 (294, *c* and N.); B. 337, 7, *b*; G. 251, 2, 427, N.⁴; H.-B. 600, 3, *a*.

197 3 *contigit . . . tibi*, *it has been your happy lot.* — *quod . . . nemini*, *something that I rather think has never happened to any one else* (anticipating the substantive clause *ut . . . esset*).

197 4 *severitas animadversionis*, *sternness in the infliction of punishment.* Dolabella had caused some of the persons concerned in

setting up the column in Cæsar's memory to be thrown from the Tarpeian Rock and had crucified others. Cicero regards his action as necessary and laudable. — *invidiosa*, a cause of odium.

197 5 *popularis*, a source of popularity. — *cum . . . tum*, not only . . . but also, both . . . and (so in l. 8, below). — *bonis*, i.e. (as usual) the optimates.

197 8 *magnitudine*: abl. of cause.

197 9 *contionem*: an address at a public meeting of citizens held for debate or address only (see p. 273).

197 10 *accessūs* (approaches) . . . *recessūs* (withdrawals): nom. plur., subject of *facti* [sunt]. Translate: *so cautiously and gradually did you (in your speech) now make your approaches to the case, and then again draw back from the subject, that the facts themselves, by common consent, gave ripe occasion for the punishment* (which you inflicted): i.e. all agreed that it was high time for such severe measures as those you took.

197 12 *liberasti*, etc.: the column in Cæsar's honor had been a rallying place for disorderly Cæsarians. There had been much rioting, and a general *émeute* was feared. Dolabella's sharp measures (characteristic of Roman cruelty) cowed the populace for a time.

197 13 *ad tempus*, for the present crisis.

197 14 *ad exemplum*, for an example (to posterity); cf. p. 196, ll. 26, 27.

197 15 *in te positam*, etc., the safety of the state depends on you. — *tibi*: dat. of agent.

197 16 *tuendos*: Dolabella had protected the conspirators — the "liberators," as Cicero calls them — from mob violence. — *illos viros*, i.e. Brutus and his associates.

197 18 *coram*, face to face. — *plura*, sc. *dicam*.

197 19 *conservas*: note the tense; the state is not yet safe, but Dolabella is saving it. — *fac ut*: § 449, c (269, g); G. 271, 1.

XX

199 1 *sententiam et orationem*, i.e. the opinions expressed by Cicero in the First Philippic, and the form in which he expressed them.

199 2 *qua . . . liceret*, if I were free to express myself in that way oftener; the antecedent of *qua* is *sententiam et orationem*. — *nihil esset negoti*, there would be no difficulty. — *libertatem . . . recipere*:

Cicero found that the death of Cæsar had not restored the constitution. Antony had become in his eyes a worse tyrant than Cæsar himself. He more than once gave utterance to his regret that Antony had not been murdered too.

199 3 *homo amens*, i.e. Antony.

199 4 *ille ipse*, i.e. Cæsar. — *quem tu*, etc., *whom you have said to be the greatest criminal that was ever put to death.*

199 5 *caedis*, a massacre.

200 1 *auctorem, instigator*. This charge was brought against Cicero by Antony in his reply to the First Philippic.

200 2 *veterani*, i.e. Cæsar's veterans.

200 3 *modo, if only*. — *facti*, i.e. the assassination of Cæsar.

200 4 *communicet*: § 528 (314); B. 310, ii; G. 573; H. 587 (513, i); H.-B. 529. — *Pisoni*: Cæsar's father-in-law, L. Calpurnius Piso (see note on p. 184, l. 16). — *invectus est*: Piso's speech against Antony was delivered in the Senate, August 1, B.C. 44.

200 5 *tricensimo . . . die*: i.e. in the First Philippic.

200 6 *P. Servilio*: P. Servilius Vatia, Cæsar's colleague in the consulship in B.C. 48. He was now a member of the Senatorial party, and had spoken against Antony on September 2. — *est consecutus*, *followed in my footsteps.*

200 7 *caedem* (emphatic), *for a massacre is what the cutthroat is striving for.* *Gladiator* is one of Cicero's epithets for Antony.

200 8 *a. d. XIII. Kal. Octobr.*, on the nineteenth of September (the date of Antony's reply to the First Philippic). — *a me, with me* (lit. *from me*). — *ad quem*, on which (day).

200 9 *venerat*, i.e. into the Senate. — *Metelli*, i.e. L. Metellus Scipio, Pompey's father-in-law. He had commanded the Pompeian forces in Africa, and had committed suicide (B.C. 46) after Cæsar's victory at Thapsus. His villa at Tibur was now in Antony's possession, and it was there that he prepared the speech in question. — *commentatus esset*, *had prepared his speech.*

200 13 *quod scribis*, etc., *as to your writing that*, etc.

200 15 *ut in tantis malis*, *considering the desperate circumstances* (lit. *as in so great evils*).

200 16 *tris . . . consularis*: Piso, Cicero, and Servilius. — *quae . . . senserint*, i.e. their patriotic sentiments.

200 19 *nec est*, etc., *and there is no reason why you should expect anything further* (to be accomplished), i.e. anything beyond what has just been mentioned.

200 20 *necessarius*: M. Lepidus, afterwards the triumvir (see Fig. 50). He and Cassius had married half-sisters of Brutus. — *adfinitate*, *alliance* (by marriage). Lepidus' son had recently married Antony's daughter.

200 21 *ludorum*: the *ludi Apollinares* (in honor of Apollo), held June 5, had been paid for by Brutus, though he was unable to be

present. The favor with which they were received was a tribute to the liberator, and therefore unpleasant to Lepidus. Cicero says, jestingly, that Lepidus has lost his taste for sports. — *fratris tui* (obj. gen.): probably L. Cassius. The applause referred to may have been at the *ludi Apollinares*, or on some other public

FIG. 50



COIN OF LEPIDUS AND OCTAVIANUS AS
TRIUMVIRS

occasion. It was construed as a compliment to C. Cassius, who was not in the city. — *dirupitur*, i.e. with envy.

200 22 *alter . . . adfinis*: some connection of Cassius, whom Antony has conciliated by means of bribery; it is not known who is meant. — *novis commentariis*, by means of a new instalment of Caesar's commentaries. Antony had got possession of Caesar's papers, and professed to be acting in accordance with instructions and plans which they contained. Many of the documents which he produced were, however, forged grants of money, etc., in which he and his wife, Fulvia, drove a thriving trade. Caesar's writings on the Gallic and the Civil War were called *commentarii* (i.e. notes), and Cicero is here punning on the word.

200 23 *quod est qui*, that there is a man who: § 572 (333); B. 299, i, b; G. 540; H. 588, i (540, iv, N.); H.-B. 552, i. It is not known who this was. — *vestro anno*: observe the plural possessive, applying to Brutus as well as Cassius. They were now praetors, and were not eligible for the consulship until B.C. 41 (see note on the *cursus honorum*, Introduction, p. lix). Before this year had come, both of the "liberators" were dead (the Battle of Philippi took place in B.C. 42).

200 25 *huic latroni*, i.e. Antony. — *prae se ferat*, declares. — Cotta: L. Aurelius Cotta (consul B.C. 65); an old friend of Cicero's. It was he who proposed the *supplicatio* for the suppression of Catiline's conspiracy, and he was instrumental in Cicero's recall from exile (B.C. 57). — *nam*: Cicero is giving the reasons why Cassius has little to expect from any of his friends at Rome. He began with *enim*, in l. 19, and now continues with *nam*, after a kind of parenthesis (*sed haec . . . ferat*, ll. 23-25).

200 27 **L. Caesar**: see p. 195, l. 12, and note.

200 28 **Sulpicius**: Cicero's friend, the eminent lawyer, Servius Sulpicius Rufus (see Introduction to Letter XV, p. 190). — **summa auctoritate**, a man of the greatest influence.

200 29 **non adest**, is out of town.

200 30 **designatis**, the consuls elect. These were Aulus Hirtius and C. Vibius Pansa (see p. 199).

200 31 **consularis**, as men of consular rank (i.e. they were not worthy of the name). — **habes**, etc., here you have (i.e. in the enumeration just given).

200 32 **etiam bonis rebus**, even if the condition of public affairs were good; an informal protasis, contrary to fact, of which the apodosis is **esset**. — **perditis** (belongs to rebus), when it (i.e. the condition of affairs) is desperate.

200 33 **qui si**, but if you. — **abestis**, i.e. from Rome. — **idcirco**: § 531, I, N.¹ (317, a); G. 545, 1; H. 568, 3 (497, ii, 1); H.-B. 502, 2, a. — **ut sitis in tuto**, for the sake of your own safety.

200 34 **aliquid**, some measure (or movement).

201 1 **velim salvis nobis**, I wish (it may take place) while I am alive. This sounds like a presentiment of Cicero's fate. See Introd., p. xxvi. — **sin id minus**, but if that is not to be, i.e. if I do not live to see you restore the state.

201 2 **ego**: emphatic. — **tuis**, your friends.

201 3 **ad me referent**, apply to me (or consult me).

FIG. 51

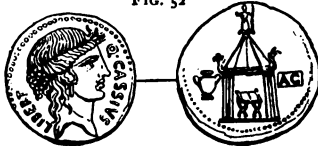


COIN OF PANSA

XXI

201 10 **adiunxeris . . . feceris**: cf. p. 179, l. 18, and note.

FIG. 52



COIN OF Q. CASSIUS



VOCABULARY

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

a., act.	<i>active.</i>	lit.	<i>literal(ly).</i>
abs.	<i>absolute(ly).</i>	loc.	<i>locative.</i>
adv.	<i>adverb, adverbially.</i>	M., masc.	<i>masculine.</i>
borr.	<i>borrowed.</i>	n.	<i>neuter (intransitive).</i>
C.	<i>common gender.</i>	N., neut.	<i>neuter.</i>
cf.	<i>compare.</i>	neg.	<i>negative(ly).</i>
cog.	<i>cognate.</i>	num.	<i>numeral.</i>
comm.	<i>commonly.</i>	opp.	<i>opposed.</i>
comp.	<i>composition.</i>	orig.	<i>originally.</i>
compar.	<i>comparative.</i>	p.	<i>present participle.</i>
conn.	<i>connection.</i>	part.	<i>particle.</i>
decl.	<i>declined.</i>	pass.	<i>passive.</i>
def.	<i>definite, defective.</i>	perf.	<i>perfect.</i>
dem.	<i>demonstrative.</i>	perh.	<i>perhaps.</i>
dep.	<i>deponent.</i>	pl., plur.	<i>plural.</i>
dim., dimin.	<i>diminutive.</i>	poss.	<i>possibly, possessive.</i>
distrib.	<i>distributive.</i>	p.p.	<i>perfect participle.</i>
emph.	<i>emphatic.</i>	prob.	<i>probably.</i>
Eng.	<i>English.</i>	pron.	<i>pronoun, pronominal.</i>
esp.	<i>especially.</i>	prop.	<i>properly.</i>
et seq.	<i>and following.</i>	q.v. (<i>quod vide</i>)	<i>which see.</i>
etym.	<i>etymology.</i>	reduced	indicates the loss of a syllable in derivation or composition.
F., fem.	<i>feminine.</i>	redupl.	<i>reduplicated.</i>
f. p., fut. p.	<i>future participle.</i>	reflex.	<i>reflexive(ly).</i>
fig.	<i>figurative(ly).</i>	rel.	<i>relative.</i>
form.	<i>formation.</i>	sc.	<i>supply.</i>
fr.	<i>from.</i>	sing.	<i>singular.</i>
freq.	<i>frequentative.</i>	Sk.	<i>Sanskrit.</i>
Gr.	<i>Greek.</i>	subj.	<i>subjunctive, subject.</i>
imp., imper.	<i>imperative.</i>	subst.	<i>substantive(ly).</i>
impers.	<i>impersonal.</i>	superl.	<i>superlative.</i>
increased	indicates the addition of a letter or letters.	tech.	<i>technical(ly).</i>
ind.	<i>indicative.</i>	term.	<i>termination.</i>
indecl.	<i>indeclinable.</i>	transf.	<i>transferred (i.e. from a proper to a forced meaning).</i>
indef.	<i>indefinite.</i>	unc.	<i>uncertain.</i>
indep.	<i>independent(ly).</i>	v.	<i>verb.</i>
insep.	<i>inseparable.</i>	weakened	indicates a change of vowel.
instr.	<i>instrumental.</i>		
intens.	<i>intensive.</i>		
interr.	<i>interrogative.</i>		
irr.	<i>irregular.</i>		

Other common abbreviations will be readily understood.

A hyphen (-) at the end of a word means that the word is a stem; between two words it means composition.

A plus sign (+) indicates derivation by means of a derivative suffix following the sign.

A root is generally given in SMALL CAPITALS.

A dagger (†) denotes a word not actually found, but assumed as having once existed.

A query (?) denotes a doubtful etymology or meaning.

Full-faced type in parentheses denotes other spellings or forms.

1, 2, 3, 4 refer to conjugations of verbs.

VOCABULARY

A

abbreviation for **Aulus**.

, ante diem, see ante.

e ab.

i, abs) [reduced case of unc. kin to Gr. ἀπό, Eng. *off, of*], only in comp.), and prep.

ol., away from, from (cf. ex, and de, down from, off

— Of place, with idea of i, from: rediens a cena. — expressions of measure, off, at a distance of: procul a a senatorio gradu longe

— Of time, from, since: a n. — Fig., from (with more idea of motion as in Eng.): te defendere; ab auro manus re; urbs ab armis conqui-; ab eo metuere; secerne te a are publica deficere. — When ea is slightly different in vacuus ab, destitute of; a vobis, I ask you; a scelere re (be inconsistent with); are ab, ask of; a vobis con- (urge upon); ab isto poenas re (see poena). — Esp. with es and words of similar : by (cf. accidere a Caesare, hands of, showing the origin meaning). — Esp. also (prob.

as the place whence the impression comes), on the side of, on, at, on the part of: a tergo interclusus (in the rear). — In comp., away, off, apart. — Also with negative force, not, un-.

abaliēnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ab-alieno], 1. v. a., (put away to another), alienate.

abdicō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ab-dico], 1. v. a., (assign away). — With reflex., abdicate: se praeturā (resign the praetorship).

abdō, -dere, -didī, -ditus [ab-do (put)], 3. v. a., put away, remove, hide. — With reflex., conceal one's self, hide, bury one's self (litteris); sol (hide its face at sunset). — With in and acc. or abl., hide in, withdraw to (take refuge among), withdraw and hide away. — abditus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., hidden, remote, secluded.

abdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductus [ab-duco], 3. v. a., lead away, draw away, take away, lead off, carry away (of persons or things which move of themselves).

abeō, -īre, -iī, -itūrus [ab-eo], irr. v. n., go away, go off, retire, go (out of sight or away): abiit, he is gone

(without regard to cause or manner). — Fig., *pass, go by*: abiit ille annus (*passed away*).

aberrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus [ab-erro], 1. v. n., (*wander away or off*), *go astray, wander away*. — Fig., *go astray, deviate from*: studia aberrantia a communi utilitate (*at variance with, not in harmony with*).

abhorreō, -ēre, -uī, no p.p. [ab-horreo], 2. v. n., *shrink from*. — Less exactly and fig., *be at variance with, be inconsistent with, be averse from, be indisposed to*: a tuo scelerē; a meis moribus; a Musarum honore; animi a causa (*be estranged from*).

abiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus [ab-iacio], 3. v. a., *throw away, throw down, throw (away from one's self)*. — Lit., *cadaver in publicum* (*cast forth*). — Esp., *at one's feet as a suppliant, prostrate, throw (one's self)*. — Fig., *cast aside*: humanitatem. — **abiectus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *downcast, overwhelmed, abject, broken, worthless, fallen*.

abiectus, see **abicio**.

abiēs, -ietis [?], F., *fir or spruce* (tree or wood), prob. including all short-leaved coniferæ.

abiudicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ab-iudico], 1. v. a., *adjudge away, take away* (by legal decision).

abiungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, -iunctus [ab-iungo], 3. v. a., *disjoin, detach*.

abnuō, -nuere, -nuī, -nūtus, -nuitūrus [ab-nuo], 3. v. a. and n., (*refuse by a nod*). — Less exactly, *refuse, decline*.

abripio, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptus [ab-rapio], 3. v. a., *carry off* (with violence), *drag away, drag off*.

abrogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ab-rogo], in its political sense, 1. v. a., *pass a vote to annul or take away*: collegae magistratum (*deprive of*).

abrumpō, -rumpere, -rūpī, -ruptus [ab-rumpo], 3. v. a., *break off*. — With reflex., *break away, withdraw* (with violence).

abs, see **ab**.

abscidō, -cidere, -cidī, -cīsus [abs-caedo], 3. v. a., *cut off, lop off, tear off, tear away*.

abscondō, -dere, -didī, -ditus [abs-condo], 3. v. a., *hide away*. — **absconditus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *hidden, obscure, far to seek*.

absēns, see **absum**.

absimilis, -e [ab-similis], adj., *unlike*.

absistō, -sistere, -stitī, no p.p. [ab-sisto], 3. v. n., *stand away, withdraw*. — Fig., *leave off, keep aloof*.

absolūtiō, -ōnis [ab-solutio; cf. absolvo], F., (*a setting free*), *an acquittal*. — Also, *a completion*.

absolvō, -vere, -vī, -ūtus [abs-solvo], 3. v. a., (*loosen*), *acquit*. — Also, *complete, perfect*.

abstergeō, -tergere, -tersī, -tersus [abs-tergeo], 2. v. a., *wipe off, wipe away*: fletum.

abstinentia, -ae [abstinent- + ia], F., *self-restraint* (abstaining from gratifying one's passions): innocentia et abstinentia.

abstineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentus, [abs-teneo], 2. v. a. and n., *hold*

inus animosque (*keep, with-*

rahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -trācere-traho], 3. v. a., *drag off, vay.* — Fig., *draw away.*

im, -esse, -fuī (āfuī), -futūsum], irr. v. n., *be away, be off* (at a distance). —

antum abes a perfectione;

m a corpore (*not be found*

tec a meo sensu (*be unper-*

ty). — Esp. impersonally, *be*

from, etc.: tantum abest ut

so far am I from seeming.

ins, -entis, p. as adj., *in one's*

idantia, -ae [abundant- + abundance.

idō, -āre, -āvi, -ātūrus [ab-

I. v. n., *overflow.* — Fig.,

— Transf. (of the place,

ntaining the thing), *be strong*

rich in, abound in.

or, -ūtī, -ūsus [ab-utor], 3.

, *misuse, abuse, take advan-*

(by misuse).

shorter form for atque.

dō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessū-

-cedo], 3. v. n., *move towards,*

near, approach, come up, come

come (to), advance to, advance.

, come to: huic causae (*take*

terarum lumen (*shine upon*).

, be added, where often an

atory word is necessary in

illud nobis (*we shall have*

is advantage); so with quod,

is also the fact that, there is

be reason that, or simply,

er, then again.

lerō (adc-), -āre, -āvi, -ātus

[ad-celero], I. v. a. and n., *hasten* (towards something).

accessus, -ūs [ad-+cessus; cf.

accedo], M., *an approach.*

accidō, -cidere, -cidī, no p.p.

[ad-cado], 3. v. n., *fall upon, fall:*

tela gravius (*strike*). — Fig., *hap-*

pen, occur, present itself, turn out,

arise. — Often euphemistically for

death, defeat, etc.: si quid ipsi (of

conviction).

accidō, -cidere, -cidī, -cīsus [ad-

caedo], 3. v. a., *cut into, partly cut.*

accipio, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptus

[ad-capio], 3. v. a., *take, receive:*

bellum (*take up*). — Less exactly,

receive, suffer, meet with, experi-

ence: iniurias; dolorem. — Fig.,

accept, learn, hear, get, take.

Accius (Attius), -ī [?], M., a

Roman family name. — Esp., L.

Accius, a tragic poet, born B.C. 170.

accommodō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ac-

commodō, or ad-commodo], I. v. a.,

fit on, fit, put on, adjust. — Fig.,

adapt, suit, conform, accommodate

(testis ad crimen). — accommodā-

tus, -a, -um, p.p., *fitted, adapted,*

well suited.

accubō, -āre, no perf., no p.p.

[ad-cubo], I. v. n., *lie at, lie near.*

— Esp., *recline* (at table).

accūrātē [old abl. of accuratus],

adv., *with care, carefully.*

accūsātiō, -ōnis [accusā- + tio],

F., *an accusation, a prosecution,*

an arraignment (speech of prose-

cutor).

accūsātor, -ōris [accusā- + tor],

M., *a prosecutor, an accuser, a con-*

ductor of a prosecution.

accūsō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ad-†causo (cf. causer)], I. v. a., *accuse, blame, find fault with*. — Esp., *conduct a prosecution against, prosecute, accuse, arraign, be prosecutor*.

ācer, -cris, -cre [AC (cf. acus), + ris (cf. -rus in purus)], adj., *sharp*. — Fig., *keen, active, violent, energetic, spirited, severe, harsh*: homo; duces; familia; sententiae; supplicia; acri animo, *with great spirit; in ferro (with the sword)*.

acerbē [old abl. of acerbus], adv., *bitterly*. — Fig. (of the mind), *with bitterness, severely*: ferre (*suffer severely from*, etc.).

acribitās, -ātis [acerbō + tas], F., *bitterness*. — Fig., *harshness, severity, bitter feeling*. — Concrete in plur. (with change of point of view in Eng.), *sufferings*.

acerbus, -a, -um [acer (treated as stem) + bus; cf. superbus], adj., *bitter (to the taste)*. — Fig. (to the mind), *bitter, hard to bear, cruel, harsh, grievous*: res; supplicium. — Transf. to the feeling subject, *bitter, violent*: adversarius; animus; imploratio.

ācerrimē (ācerrumē), superl. of ācriter.

acervus, -ī [acer (as stem) + vus; cf. torvus], M., (*pointed?*), *a heap, a pile*.

Achāicus, -a, -um ['Achāikós], adj., *of Achaea, Achæan, Grecian*.

Achāius (Achāius), -a, -um ['Achāia], adj., *Achæan*. — Fem. as subst., *Achaea, a province of Greece*. — Later, *Greece, as a Roman province*.

Achillēs, -is (-eī, -ei, -ī) [Achilleús], M., *Achilles, the hero of the Trojan war*.

Achradīna, -ae ['Achradīna], F., *a part of the city of Syracuse*.

aciēs, -eī [AC + ies; cf. series], F., *point, sharp edge, edge, sharpness of the edge, keen glance, glare*: auctoritatis (*edge, fig.*). — Esp., *line, battle line, array, army* (as in battle array; cf. agmen), *rank* (of an army in several ranks): in acie cadere (*in battle array*); Pharsalica (*battle*).

Acilius, -ī [unc. stem + ius, prop. adj.], M., *a Roman gentile name*. — Esp., *M'. Acilius Glabrio*, who, as tribune of the people, carried a severe law against official extortion. — Hence, as adj., *Acilian* (lex).

acquiēscō, -ēscere, -ēvi, no p.p. [ad-quietesco], 3. v. n., *acquiesce*.

acquirō, see adquirō.

ācrimōnia, -ae [acro- + monia], F., (*sharpness*). — Fig., *severity, acrimony, energy*: ad resistendum.

ācriter [acro- + ter (prob. neut. of -terus reduced)], adv., *sharply*. — Fig., *actively, sharply, violently, with spirit*.

acroāma, -atis [akroāma], N., *an entertainment* (musical or dramatic).

āctiō, -ōnis [as if AC + tio, prob. †acti- + o], F., *a doing* (including all the performances expressed by ago). — Esp., *political action, official conduct*: Lentuli consilia. — Also, *a civil action, a prosecution*: per-duellionia. — Also, *a pleading* (of

a case), a *hearing* (changing the point of view).

āctor, -ōris [AG + tor], M., a *doer* (cf. *actio*).—Esp., a *pleader* (of a case, on the side of the plaintiff), a *prosecutor*, an *advocate* (of the plaintiff), an *attorney*: *actor hic defensorque causae meae*.

āctum, -ī [n. p.p. of *ago*], N., a *proceeding* (official), an *act*.

āctus, -ūs [AG + tus], M., a *driving*, a *doing*.—Esp., an *act* (of a play).

acuō, -uere, -uī, -ūtus [acu-, stem of *acus*], 3. v. a., *sharpen*.—Fig., *irritate*, *excite*, *spur on*.—**acūtus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *sharpened*, *sharp*, *acute*.

acus, -ūs [AC + us], F., a *needle*.
a. d., see *ante*.

ad [ʔ], adv. (only in comp.), and prep. with acc. With idea of motion, *to*, *towards*, *against*.—Where the idea of motion is more or less obliterated, *to*, *towards*, *for*, *at*, *on*, *against*, *in*, *in regard to*.—Of time, *till*, *at*, or *on*: *ad vesperam*; *quam ad diem* (*up to*, as a limit).—Esp., of place, *at* (not exactly *in* nor *on*), *around*, *near*: *ad Achillis tumulum* (*by*); *ad rhedam* (*around*); *ad curiam*; *quam ad summam*, *at the summit of which* (city); *ad inferos*, *in the world below*; *ad urbem*, *near the city* (of a commander with the *imperium*, who could not enter the walls); *ad populum*, *before the people* (of official action); *ad senatorem illum* (*at the house of*, etc.).—Also fig., *to*, *towards*, *for*: *fatale ad perni-*

ciem (*fated for*); *ad quietem*; *ad iudicandum severus* (*in*); *momentum ad suspicionem* (*cause for*, etc.); *ad laudem contendere* (*strive for*).—Esp., with gerund to denote purpose or tendency, *to*: *audax ad conandum* (*in*).—Also, *in respect to*, *in accordance with*, *at*: *praeclarus ad adspectum* (*in appearance*); *ad severitatem lenius* (*in respect to*); *ad libidinem* (*at*); *ad nutum*; *ad arbitrium*.—In comp. as adv., *to*, *in*, *by*, *towards*.

adaequō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ad-aequo], 1. v. a., *make equal to*: *cum virtute fortunam* (*match*).—More commonly neuter, *become equal to*, *equal*.

adamō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ad-amo], 1. v. a., *fall in love with*, *take a fancy to*, *covet*.

adaugeō, -augēre, -auxī, -auctus [ad-augēo], 2. v. a., *add to*, *increase*.

ad-, see *acc-*.

addicō, -dicere, -dixī, -dictus [ad-dico], 3. v. a., *adjudge*, *assign* (by legal decision).—**addictus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj. and subst., *assigned* (to one in satisfaction of a debt), *bound*, *given over to*, *devoted*.

addictiō, -ōnis [ad-dictio; cf. *addico*], F., an *adjudging*, an *assignment* (by legal decision).

addō, -dere, -didī, -ditus [ad-do (*put and give*)], 3. v. a., *give to*.—Also, *put to*, *add*.

addūcō, -ducere, -dūxī, -ductus [ad-duco], 3. v. a., *lead to*, *draw to*, *bring in* (of persons), *bring*, *draw in* (towards one), *drive*, *force*: *in eas oras exercitum*; *in iudicium*;

in invidiam (*bring, expose*); in oblivionem (*consign*); in spem (*raise*); pretio adducta civitas; amore adducti (*fascinated*). — Fig., induce, persuade, drive, lead.

¹adeo, -ire, -iī, -itūrus [ad-eō], irr. v. a. and n., go to, visit, get at, come to, come up, go to (a place), get in (to a place), advance (somewhere), attack, approach (speak with): with or without ad, visit. — Fig., encounter, incur, go into, take: periculum; ad rem publicam (*take part in*); hereditates (*take*).

²adeo [ad-eō], adv., to that point. — Less exactly, to that degree, so much, so: usque adeo (*to that degree*). — Weakened, in fact, at all, exactly. — Esp., atque adeo, and in fact, and even, or rather.

adepts, -ipis [?], c., fat. — Plur., corpulence (of men).

adfabrē (aff-) [old abl. of adfaber], adv., skilfully.

adfectō (aff-), -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ad-facto; cf. adfacio], i. v. a., (make for; cf. proficiacor), aim at, pursue: iter (*run a course*).

adferō (aff-), -ferre, -tulī, -lātus [ad-fero], irr. v. a., bring to, bring. — Fig., cause, produce, bring forth, bring forward, allege, report, announce, bring about: moram; facultatis tantum (*produce*); lucem (*cause to shine, bring*); vim (*apply, use*); salutem; rei publicae motum; medicinam (*apply*); vim (*offer*); manus (*lay upon*).

adficiō (aff-), -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus [ad-facio], 3. v. a., do to, affect: quonam modo vos (*treat*). — With

acc. and abl., affect with, inflict upon, produce in, cause to, visit with, fill with: praemiis (*confer upon, honor with*); populum laetitia (*fill with*). — In passive, suffer, receive, be in (a condition), be afflicted by, suffer from: calamitate; honore (*receive*); dolore (*suffer*); beneficiis (*receive*); turpitudine (*incur*); supplicio (*be visited with*); aetate adfectus (*worn*); vitiis adfectus (*possessed by*).

adfigō (aff-), -figere, -fixī, -fixus [ad-figo], 3. v. a., fasten to, crucify.

adfiŋgō (aff-), -fiŋgere, -fiŋxi, -fictus [ad-fiŋgo], 3. v. a., make up in addition, invent more, counterfeited besides.

adfinis (aff-), -e [ad-finis], adj., bordering on. — Fig., akin to (by marriage). — Also, implicated (in anything): culpae. — As subst., kinsman (by marriage).

adfinitās (aff-), -ātis [adfini-tas], f., nearness. — Esp., of relation by marriage, relationship, alliance, connection.

adfirmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ad-firmo], i. v. a., confirm, strengthen, corroborate. — Hence, declare, assert.

adflictō (aff-), -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ad-flicto; cf. adfligo], i. v. a., dash against, dash upon, dash to the ground. — Hence, overthrow, overwhelm, wreck. — Fig., afflict (with disease), prostrate.

adfligō (aff-), -fligere, -flīxi, -flictus [ad-fligo], 3. v. a., dash upon. — Hence, overthrow, wreck, overturn: equestrem ordinem (*ruin*);

re nomen; causam suscep-
Catilinam. — **adflīctus**, -a,
s. as adj., *cast down, broken,*
tened, laid prostrate, ruinea
(e), overwhelmed.

ō (**affi-**), -fluere, -fluxī, no
l-fluo], 3. v. n., *flow to.* —
with change of relation,
ith anything), *abound in.* —
s, -entis, p. as adj., *abound-*
full of, replete with: urbs
unguentis (Gabinus).

gō (**agg-**), -āre, -āvi, -ātus
ego], 1. v. a., *unite together,*
e, gather together.

erēscō, -ere, no perf., no p.p.
resco; cf. **adhaereo**], 3. v. n.,
to, cling to.

eo, -ēre, -uī, -itus [ad-
2. v. a., *have in.* — Hence,
admit, bring with (one). —
employ, use: vim (*offer, use,*
; studium atque aures (*af-*
nd, furnish); *orationem.*

c [ad-huc], adv., *hitherto*
ce). — Of time, *up to this*
'l now, to this day, thus far,
, so far.

ō, -imere, -ēmī, -ēptus [ad-
ke)], 3. v. a., *take away* (the
egarded as done to some-
'ake from, deprive of, rob of,
from (a person).

scor, -ipīscī, -eptus [ad-
3. v. dep., *obtain, secure,*
gloriam (*win, gain*).

s, -ūs [ad-itus; cf. ¹adeo],
reach, arrival, coming, com-
ward, access. — Concretely,
nue (of approach), *access*
for approaching), means

of approach, means of access, way
of approach (in military sense),
entrance: laudis (*road to glory*);
faciles aditus ad eum privatorum
(access); omnium aditus tenebat.

adiūmentum, -ī [ad-¹tiumentum;
cf. **adiuvo**], N., *aid, assistance: adiu-*
mento esse, be of assistance. —
Concretely, *an aid, a means* (of
assistance).

adiungō, -iungere, -iūxi, -iūnc-
tus [ad-iungo], 3. v. a., *join to,*
unite to, attach, unite with, add:
divinitus adiuncta fortuna, with the
addition of fortune from above.

adiūtōr, -ōris [ad-¹tutor; cf. **ad-**
iuvo], M., *helper, assistant, abettor.*

adiūtrix, -īcis [ad-¹tiutrix; cf.
adiuvo], F., *a helper* (female, or
conceived as such in gender), *an*
assistant, an abettor, accomplice.

adiuvō, -iuvāre, -iūvi, -iūtus [ad-
iuvo], 1. v. a., *assist, help, help on,*
aid, be of advantage, be an assistance
to, give assistance; causam (*sup-*
port).

adlēgō (**all-**), -āre, -āvi, -ātus
[ad-lego], 1. v. a., *commission* (for
some purpose), *despatch, send* (as
agents).

adliciō (**all-**), -licere, -lexī, -lectus
[ad-lacio], 3. v. a., *entice, allure,*
draw, persuade: ad misericordiam.

adlinō (**all-**), -linere, -lēvi, -litus
[ad-lino], 3. v. a., *besmear, smear on.*

adluō (**all-**), -luere, -uī, no p.p.
[ad-luo], 3. v. a., *wash* (as of the
sea, etc.).

administer, -trī [ad-minister],
M., *a servant, an assistant, an abet-*
tor, a tool (of persons): *acelerum.*

administra, -ae [ad-ministra], F., *a servant (female), an assistant, a handmaid*: *virtutis*.

administrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ad-ministrō], 1. v. a. and n., *serve*.—Also, *manage, administer, carry on, conduct*: *bellum*; *rem publicam*.

admīrābilis, -e [ad-mirabilis; cf. *admiror*], adj., *admirable, marvellous, astonishing*.

admīrātiō, -ōnis [ad-miratio; cf. *admiror*], F., *admiration, wonder, surprise, astonishment*: *ipsius adventus admiratioque, his arrival and the marvel at the man himself*.

admīror, -ārī, -ātus [ad-miror], 1. v. dep., *be surprised, wonder at, admire*.—**admīrandus**, -a, -um, as adj., *surprising*.—**admīrātus**, -a, -um, p.p. in pres. sense, *being surprised*.

admittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missus [ad-mitto], 3. v. a., *let go to, admit, let go*: in *Tusculanum*; *ad consilium admittitur casus*.—Fig., *allow* (cf. *com-* and *per-mitto*): in *se facinus* (*commit a crime*); *dedecus* (*permit to be incurred*).—Also, without in *se*, *commit*.

admodum [ad modum], adv., *to a degree*.—Hence, *very, very much, greatly, exceedingly, so (very) much*.

admoneō, -ēre, -uī, -itus [ad-moneo], 2. v. a., *warn, urge, remind*.

admonitus, -ūs [ad-monitus; cf. *admoneo*], M., *a reminder, a warning, a suggestion*.

admoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtus [ad-moveo], 2. v. a., *move to, approach*.—Less exactly, *apply*: *ignis ceterosque cruciatus*.

admurmurātiō, -ōnis [ad-murmuratio], F., *a murmur* (at something), *murmurs of intelligence* (or approval or displeasure).

adnumerō (ann-), -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ad-numero], 1. v. a., *count out to*.

adnuō (ann-), -nuere, -nuī, no p.p. [ad-nuo], 3. v. n., *nod to, nod assent*.—Less exactly, *assent*.

adolēscēns, see *adulescens*.

adolēscēntia, see *adulescentia*.

adolēscō, -olēscere, -olēvī, -ultus [ad-olesco], 3. v. n., *grow up* (to maturity), *mature*.—**adultus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *grown up, mature*.—Fig., *full grown, full developed*. See also *adulescens*.

adorior, -orīrī, -ortus [ad-orior], 3. and 4. v. dep., *(rise up against), attack, assail*.

adōrnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ad-orno], 1. v. a., *adorn, furnish, provide, fit out*: *maria classibus*; *hunc ad perficiendum* (*furnish with material, etc.*).

adparātus (app-), -ūs [ad-paratus; cf. *adparo*], M., *preparation*.—Concretely, *preparations, equipments, furnishings*.

adpāreō (app-), -ēre, -uī, -itūrus [ad-pareo], 2. v. n., *appear*. See *pareo*.

adparō (app-), -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ad-paro], 1. v. a., *(get for some purpose?)*, *prepare, arrange, make preparations for* (with a conception of the object from Eng.): *bellum*; *iter*.—**adparātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *prepared* (with effort), *splendid, magnificent, elaborate*.

adpellō (app-), -āre, -āvī, -ātus

[†adpellō- (ad-pellō-, akin to pellō)],
 I. v. a., *accost, address, call to, appeal to, call upon*: *te nunc appello*. — Also, *call, name*: *quae appellatur Insula*; *sanctos poetas*.
adpendō (app-), -pendere, -pendi, -pēnsus [ad-pendo], 3. v. a., *weigh out to*.

adpetō (app-), -ere, -īvi, -itus [ad-peto], 3. v. a. and n., *seek to gain, desire, aim at*: *plus ornatus*; *regnum*; *inimicitias (voluntarily incur)*; *vita ferro adpetita (attempted)*. — **adpetēns**, -entis, p. as adj., *desirous, eager for, covetous*: *gloriae*.

adpōnō (app-), -pōnere, -posuī, -positus [ad-pono], 3. v. a., *place near, put to, fit*. — **appositus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *suited, fitted*.

adportō (app-), -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ad-porto], I. v. a., *bring in, bring (to some place)*.

adprobō (app-), -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ad-probo], I. v. a., *approve of, agree with (an opinion or action)*.

adprōmittō (app-), -mittere, -misi, -missus [ad-promitto], 3. v. a. and n., *promise in addition, promise as surety*.

adproperō (app-), -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ad-propero], I. v. a. and n., *hasten towards, hasten in, hurry up, hasten (to something)*.

adpropinquō (app-), -āre, -āvi, no p.p. [ad-propinquo], I. v. n., *approach, come nearer, come near, be at hand*.

adquirō (acq-), -quirere, -quisivī, -quisitus [ad-quaero], 3. v. a. and n., *(get in addition), acquire, gain*: *adquirere ad fidem, gain in credit*.

adripiō (arr-), -ripere, -ripui, -reptus [ad-rapio], 3. v. a., *snatch up, seize, catch*.

adroganter (arr-) [adrogant- (stem of p. of adrogo) + ter], adv., *with presumption, presumingly, with insolence*.

adrogō (arr-), -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ad-rogo], I. v. a., *(ask in addition), claim, demand*. — **adrogāns**, -antis, p. as adj., *arrogant, presuming*.

adscendō (asc-), -scendere, -scendi, -scēnsus [ad-scando], 3. v. a. and n., *climb up, climb, ascend, mount, rise*: *ad caelum*.

adscēnsus (asc-), -ūs [ad-†scan-sus; cf. *adscendo*], m., *a climbing up, an ascent, a going up*. — Concretely, *a way up, a means of ascent*.

adsciscō (asc-), -sciscere, -scivi, -scitus [ad-scisco], 3. v. a., *attach (by formal decree), adopt*. — Less exactly, *attach to (one's self), unite with (one's self)*.

adscrībō (asc-), -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptus [ad-scribo], 3. v. a., *write down (somewhere), enroll, assign (by enrollment): civitatibus (enroll as citizens of)*.

adsēnsiō (ass-), -ōnis [ad-sensio; cf. *adsentior*], f., *assent*. — Concretely, *an expression of assent*.

adsentiō, -sentire, -sēnsi, -sēnsus, also dep., **adsentior** (ass-), -sentiri, -sēnsus [ad-sentio], 4. v. dep., *assent, give assent*: *voluntatibus (defer to)*.

adsequor (ass-), -sequi, -secutus [ad-sequor], 3. v. dep., *follow after, overtake*. — Fig., *attain, secure*,

gain, accomplish (as an end).— Also, comprehend, understand.

adservō (ass-), -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ad-servo], 1. v. a., guard, keep, keep under guard: hominem; tabulas.

adsidō (ass-), -sīdere, -sēdī, -sesūrus [ad-sido], 3. v. n. and a., sit down (near or by something).

adsiduē (ass-) [old abl. of **adsiduus**], adv., diligently, constantly.

adsiduitās (ass-), -ātis [adsiduō + tas], F., diligence, assiduity, constancy, unremitting effort: molestiarum (constant pressure).

adsiduus (ass-), -a, -um [ad- + siduus (SED + uus; cf. residuus)], adj., (sitting by), constant, continued, incessant, untiring, indefatigable: adversarius; adsiduus in praediis (constantly employed).

adsignō (ass-), -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ad-signo], 1. v. a., assign, attribute.

adspēctus (asp-), -ūs [ad- + spēc-; cf. adspicio], M., a looking at, a sight, a view.—Transf., an appearance, an aspect, a view (objectively).

adspērnor, see **aspērnor**.

adspiciō (asp-), -spicere, -spexī, -spēctus [ad- + spēc-], 3. v. a. and n., look upon, look at, look, see: altius (look, aim).

adspirō (asp-), -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ad-spiro], 1. v. n., (breathe upon).—Fig., strive to reach, aspire.

adstō (ast-), -stāre, -stitī, no p.p. [ad-sto], 1. v. n., stand by, stand near, stand (by or near).

adsuēfaciō (ass-), -facere, -fēcī, -factus [+ adsuē- (unc. case, akin to suesco) facio], 3. v. a., accustom, train.—Pass., be accustomed.

adsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus [ad-sum], irr. v. n., be near, be by, be present, be at hand, be there (here), appear, attend (at a place): propter (be near by); animis (be attentive).—Esp., be by to assist, assist, defend.—Also, be close by, impend.

adtenō, see **attendō**.

adtingō, see **attingō**.

adtribūō, see **attribūō**.

adulēscēns, -entis [p. of adolesco], adj., young.—As subst., a youth, young man.—With proper names, the younger (Jr., to distinguish one from his father).

adulēscēntia, -ae [adulēscēnt- + ia], F., youth.

adulēscēntulus, -ī [adulēscēnt- (as if adulēscēntō-) + lus], M. (often as adj.), a mere boy, very young.

adulter, -erī [ad- + ulter (cf. ulterior, ultra), one who roams abroad?], M., an adulterer, a paramour.

adulterium, -ī [adulter- + ium], N., adultery.

advena, -ae [ad- + vena (VEN + a)], M., a chance comer (as opposed to a native), a stranger, a visitor.

adveniō, -venīre, -vēmī, -ventūrus [ad-venio], 4. v. n., come to, come, arrive: Verri advenienti (on his arrival).

adventicius, -a, -um [+ adventicō- (adventu- or d- + cus) + ius], adj., coming by chance (cf. advena), foreign, external, additional (to one's own resources).

adventus, -ūs [ad- + ventus; cf.

and *eventus*], M., a *com-arrival*, an *advent*.

rsarius, -a, -um [*adversō*-d) + *arius*; cf. *onerarius*], *urned towards*, *opposed*. — n, an *opponent*, an *adversary*. *rsiō*, -ōnis [*ad-†versiō*-; cf.], F., a *turning*: *animi* *tion*, *employment*). See *versio*.

rsus, prep., see *adverto*.

rtō, -vertere, -verti, -versus to], 3. v. a., *turn towards*: (turn the attention, notice; *imadverto*), *turn against*, anything). — *adversus*, -a, p. as adj., *in front*, *opposed*, *in opposition*, *adverse*: a (*unsuccessful*); *res ad-* *versity*, *want of success*. — , *those in front*. — *adversus* ed as adv. and prep. with f. *versus*], *against*.

sperāscit, -ere, no perf., no l-*vesperascit*], 3. v. impers., *vrk*, *approach evening*.

cātiō, -ōnis [*advocā*- + *tio*], *mmoning* (for legal assist- a *legal consultation*: in *ionibus*, as an *advocate*.

cō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [*ad-voco*], *call* (to one), *summon*. — *tus*, -ī, p.p. as subst., a *wit-* *lled in to some transaction* *ness and adviser*), a *sup-* *a counsel* (assisting one *it but not a pleader*; cf. s).

lō, -āre, -āvī, -āturus [*ad-* v. n., *fly to*, *fly at*. — Also, *rush*.

aedēs, -is [IDH (cf. *aestas*) + *es* (cf. *honos*) and -is (cf. *orbis*)], F., (a *fireplace?*), a *temple* (a regular edifice; cf. *templum*, a *consecrated spot*, and *fanum*, a *shrine*, generally ancient). — Also (only in plur.), a *house*, a *dwelling*.

aedificātiō, -ōnis [*aedificā*- + *tio*], F., *building*: *portus in aedifi-* *catione aspectuque urbis inclusi* (the *plan*, the *site*).

aedificium, -ī [*†aedific-* (cf. *artifex*) + *ium*], N., a *building*.

aedificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [*†aedific-*; cf. *artifex*], 1. v. a., *build* (of houses), *erect*, *construct*. — Less exactly, of ships.

aedilis, -is [*aedi-* (as stem of *aedes*) + *lis*], M., (*belonging to a temple?*), an *edile*, an officer at Rome. There were two classes of these officers, — the *curule*, who had charge of the public games and were important civil magistrates, and the *plebeian*, who had the duties of police commis- sioners.

aedilitās, -ātis [*aedili-* + *tas*], F., *edileship* (the office of *edile*).

Aegaeus, -a, -um [*Αἰγαῖος*], adj., *Aegean* (of the *Aegean Sea*): *mare* (the *Aegean*).

aeger, -gra, -grum [unc. root (? IG, *shake*) + *rus*], adj., *sick*, *dis-* *abled*. — Also, fig., *suffering*, *afflicted*, *enfeebled*.

aegerrimē, superl. of *aegre*.

aegrē [old abl. of *aeger*], adv., *feebly*. — Hence, *with difficulty*, *hardly*, *scarcely*, *unwillingly* (suffer from doing something).

aegrōtus, -a, -um [aegrō- + tus], adj., *sick, diseased*.

Aegyptus, -ī [Αἴγυπτος], F., *Egypt*.

Aelius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name (strictly an adj.).—Esp., *Q. Aelius*, consul B.C. 148.—Plur., *the Aelii* (members of the gens).

Aelius, -a, -um [properly same word as last], adj., *Aelian* (belonging to the Aelian gens).—Esp., *Aelian* (belonging to *Q. Aelius*): *lex* (a law regulating the auspices of the comitia).

Aemilius, -ī [?], *aemulō*- (reduced) + *ius*], M., a Roman gentile name.—Esp., *Marcus Aemilius Scaurus*, consul B.C. 115.

aemulus, -a, -um [?, cf. *aequus*?], adj., *envious, rivalling, emulous*.—Masc. and fem. as subst., *a rival*.

aequābiliter [*aequabili*- + *ter*], adv., *uniformly, without distinction*.

aequālis, -e [*aequō*- + *alis*], adj., *equal, uniform*.

aequālītās, -ātis [*aequali*- + *tas*], F., *equality*.

aequālīter [*aequali*- + *ter*; cf. *acriter*], adv., *evenly, uniformly, equally, on an equality*.

aequē [old abl. of *aequus*], adv., *equally, evenly, in the same way, as much, just (as)*.

aequitās, -ātis [*aequō*- + *tas*], F., *evenness*.—Hence (cf. *aequus*), *fairness, justice*.—Esp., *aequitas animi*, *evenness of mind, contentment, resignation, equanimity*.

aequus, -a, -um [?, perh. akin to *unus* (†*oenos*)], adj., *even, level, equal*.—Hence, *fair, just, equitable*,

right: *civitas aequissimo iure* (as a perfect equality as to rights).—Esp., *aequus animus*, *equanimity, contentment, resignation*; *aequānimo*, *with composure*; with verb, *be resigned to, be satisfied to, be content to*; *aequus animus est*, *I am content, resigned*; *aequo animo paratoque*, *with resignation and composure*; *aequo animo esse*, *be undisturbed*.

aerārius, -a, -um [*aer-* (as stem of *aes*) + *arius*; cf. *onerarius*], adj., (*having to do with copper*).—tribuni (see that word).—Neut. as subst., *the treasury* (cf. *aes*).

aerumna, -ae [?], F., *hardship, trouble, toil, suffering*.

aerumnōsus, -a, -um [*aerumna*- + *osus*], adj., *toilsome, painful, full of suffering, wretched*.

aes, *aeris* [perh. akin to Eng. *iron*], N., *copper* (for the arts, or as money).—Hence, *money*.—Esp., *alienum* (*debt*, another man's money).—Also, *bronze* (of which copper is a chief ingredient), *a tablet* (of bronze, used for perpetuating official documents).

Aesculāpius, -ī [Ἀσκληπιός], M., the god of medicine among the ancients.

Aesernia, -ae [?], F., a town of Samnium on the river Volturnus, now *Isernia*.

Aesōpus, -ī [Ἀἰσωπος], M., a tragic actor, friend of Cicero.

aestās, -ātis [stem akin to *aedes* + *tas*, or perh. *aestā-* (cf. *iuventa*) + *tis* (cf. *virtus*)], F., (*heat*), *summer* (the season for military operations).

aestimō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [aestimō- (aes-tumus, tu- in tueor? + mus; cf. aeditumus)], 1. v. a., *value, estimate, assess* (of damages, by a process regular in Roman law).

aestus, -ūs [root of aedes + tus], M., *heat* (plur. in same sense): aestu febrigue, *by the burning heat of fever*. — Hence, *boiling, tide*.

aetās, -ātis [aevo- (stem of aevum) + tas], F., *age* (of old or young), *youth, old age, life*: aetate adfectus, *oppressed with years*; aetas atque robur, *youth and strength*; aetatem degere, *pass one's life*; nervos aetatis, *sineus of youth*; ab ineunte aetate, *from early manhood*; aetatis tempus, *time of life*. — Also, *age* (time, generation).

aetātula, -ae [aetat- + ula (as if aetatō- + la)], F., *youthful age, early years* (as a period of life).

aeternitās, -ātis [aeternō- + tas], F., *eternity, never-ending time, everlasting ages*.

aeternus, -a, -um [aevo- (stem of aevum) + ternus; cf. hesternus], adj., *eternal, lasting, never-ending, everlasting*.

Aetōlia, -ae [Aetolā- + ia (fem. of -ius)], F., a region of Greece north of the Gulf of Corinth, conquered by M. Fulvius Nobilior in B.C. 189.

Aetōlus, -a, -um [Aetwλός], adj., *Ætolian* (of Aetolia). — Plur., *the Ætolians* (the people of the country).

aff-, see **adf-**.

Āfricānus, -a, -um [Africa- + nus], adj., *of Africa, African*: bel-

lum (of various wars, esp. one fought by Pompey against Domitius, a partisan of Marius, in B.C. 81). — Esp., as surname of various Scipios, *'Africanus*. — So, 1. *P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus* the elder, proconsul B.C. 210, the conqueror of Hannibal; and 2. his adopted grandson (son of Æmilius Paullus) consul B.C. 147, the destroyer of Carthage and Numantia.

Āfricus, -a, -um [Afrō- (stem of Afer) + cus], adj., *of Africa*. — **Āfrica**, F. as subst., the country of Africa. — Esp., in a limited sense, the Roman province of that name, including the territory of Carthage and the regions to the west.

āfuisse, **āfutūrus**, see **absum**.

Agamemnōn, -onis [Ἀγαμέμνων], M., king of Mycenæ, and commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces at Troy.

Agathoclēs, -is [Ἀγαθοκλῆς], M., a tyrant of Syracuse (born B.C. 361) who long waged an active warfare against Carthage.

age, see **ago**.

ager, agrī [AG (*drive*?) + rus; cf. Gr. ἀγρός, Eng. *acre*], M., *land* (cultivated), *fields, country* (opposed to city), *territory* (country), *cultivated lands, fields* (as opposed to woods): fusi per agros (of rude men); ubertas agrorum (*of the land, of the soil*). — Esp., of the possession of a particular city, *land, territory, country*. A state in ancient times consisted of a fortified city or town (*urbs, oppidum*), the dwelling-place or refuge

of all the citizens, and the lands cultivated by them around. Farms in the modern fashion were not common. — Cf. *per agros atque oppida civium Romanorum*; *ager Tauromenitanus*; *ager Picens et Gallicus*.

agitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [*agitō* (as if stem of p.p. of *ago*)], 1. v. a., *drive, chase*. — Hence, *rouse, stir up, excite, vex, trouble*. — Fig., *turn over* (in mind), *propose, discuss, purpose*.

agnōscō, -nōscere, -nōvī, -nitus [*ad*-(g)*nosco*], 3. v. a., *recognize* (in some relation to one's self; cf. *cognosco*), *recognize as one's own, claim, acknowledge*.

agō, *agere*, *ēgī*, *āctus* [AG], 3. v. a. and n., *drive* (apparently from behind; cf. *duco, lead*). — With a wide range of meaning, *do* (esp. of official business; cf. *conduct* and *carry on*), *act, treat, discuss, plead, manage, conduct, carry on, take part* (in any business), *deal with, take up, handle, take action*. — In many phrases: *cum aliquo bene* [male] *agere, treat one well or ill*; *secum praeclare agi* (that he is lucky); *mecum male agitur, I fare hard*; *agam cum populo, lay before the people*, (of magistrates, who had this right); *agam in magistratu* (take up, deal with); *non agam obscure* (I will not treat the matter, etc.); *sic tecum agam* (address, deal with, plead with); *ita quidam agebat* (represent, urge, argue); *agere causam* (plead); *ad agendum, to plead the case*; *res agetur*

(be treated); *locus amplissimus ad agendum* (for public business); *aliquid agere, aim at something, work for something*; *id actum est, this is what was accomplished, this was the end and aim*; *quid agis? what are you doing? what are you about? what are you aiming at?* *quid gladius agebat?* (what was it doing?); *nihil agere, accomplish nothing, also, be idle, do nothing purposely*; *magnae res aguntur, great interests are at stake*; *quid agitur, what is the question?* *res agitur, the question is, also, the case is tried, the cause is heard*; *de quo nunc agimus* (is now in question); *si moribus ageret, if he should make it a question of morals*; *actum est, it is all over with us*; *de vectigalibus agitur, the revenues are at stake*; *quid potest agi severius?* (how can the case be conducted, etc.); *quae tum agerentur, which were then under discussion, going on*; *negotium meum ago, attend to my own interests*; *festos dies* (celebrate); *triumphum* (enjoy, celebrate); *fundamenta* (lay); *gratias* (render, pay, express; cf. *habeo* and *refero*); *in crucem* (drag, nail); *age, age vero, come, come now, see, well*.

agrārii, -ōrum [*agrō*], m. plur., *agrarian partisans*.

agrestis, -e [unc. stem (from *agrō*) + *tis*; cf. *caelestis*], adj., *of the fields, rustic*. — Plur., *rustics, farmers*. — Hence, *barbarous, rude, clownish, boorish*.

agricola, -ae [*agrō* + *cola*; cf. *incola*], m., *a farmer*.

agricultūra (often as separate words), -ae [agrō-cultura or agri cultura], F., *land tillage, farming*.

Ahāla, -ae [ʔ], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *C. Servilius Ahala*, who, in B.C. 439, killed Sp. Maelius on account of his popularity and his good will to the lower classes, shown by gifts of grain.

Āiāx, -ācis [Aías], M., *Ajax*, the name of two heroes of the Trojan war. — Esp., the more famous one, son of Oileus, who contended with Ulysses for the arms of Achilles, and was the subject of many literary and artistic works. — Hence, of a statue of him, as we say, "Powers' 'Eve.'"

āiō [ʔ], 3. def. v. n., *say, assert*: aiunt, *they say, they tell us*.

alacer, -cris, -cre [ʔ], adj., *active, eager, energetic, spirited*.

Alba, -ae [fem. of albus (*the white town*)], F., the name of several cities in Italy. — Esp.: 1. *Alba Fucensis*, a city of the Marsi; 2. *Alba Longa*, the supposed mother city of Rome.

Albānus, -a, -um [Alba- + nus], adj., *of Alba, Alban*. — Neut. sing., **Albānum**, -ī, *an estate near Alba* (in which region many Romans had country-seats), *an Alban villa*.

alea, -ae [ʔ], F., *a die* (for playing). — Also, *dice* (as a game).

aleātor, -ōris [alea- + tor; cf. viator], M., *a dicer, a gamester*.

Alexander, -drī [Ἀλέξανδρος], M., a common Greek name. — Esp., *Alexander the Great*, son of Philip of Macedon.

Alexandria (-ēa), -ae [Ἀλεξάνδρεια], F., any one of several towns named after Alexander the Great. — Esp., the famous city built by Alexander on the coast of Egypt.

aliēnigena, -ae [alienō- + gena (gen- + a; cf. incola)], M., *a foreigner, foreign-born*.

aliēnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [alienō-], 1. v. a., *make another's*. — Also, *make strange, estrange, alienate*.

aliēnus, -a, -um [unc. stem akin to alius (prob. imitated from verb-stems of second conjugation) + nus; cf. egenus], adj., *another's, of others, others', other people's*: pecuniae; misericordia; in alieno, *on another's land*. — Hence, *strange, foreign, estranged, unfavorable* (cf. suus), *foreign to the purpose*: tempus; electus ad alienos (*strangers*); iter (*out of one's way*). — Superl. as subst., *a perfect stranger*.

aliō [abl. of alius], adv., *elsewhither, elsewhere* (of end of motion).

aliquandō [unc. form; cf. quando and aliquis], adv., *at some time*. — Emphatically, *at last* (at some time, though not before).

aliquantō, see aliquantus.

aliquantus, -a, -um [ali- (reduced stem of alius) quantus (cf. aliquis)], adj., *considerable*. — Neut. as subst., *a good deal, a considerable part*. — **aliquantō** (as abl. of measure), *by considerable, considerably*.

aliquis (-quī), -qua, -quid (quod), [ali- (reduced stem of alius) quis], pron. (more forcible than quis; not

definite, like *quidam*; not universal, like *quisquam*), *some, some or other, any*. — Emphatic, *some* (considerable), *any* (important). — As subst., *some one, any one, something, anything*. — Also, rarely, almost if not quite equal to *quis alius* (cf. derivation), *some other*; *abire in aliquas terras*, *Cat. I. 8, 20*.

aliquō [abl. of *aliquis*], adv., *somewhither, somewhere* (in sense of whither).

aliquot [ali- (reduced stem of *alius*) quot], pron. indecl., *several, some* (more than one, but not conceived as many), *several persons*.

aliquotiēns [ali- (reduced stem of *alius*) quotiens], adv., *several times, a number of times*.

aliter [ali- (reduced stem of *alius*) + *ter*; cf. *acriter*], adv., *otherwise, differently*: *longe aliter est, the case is far otherwise*.

aliunde [ali-unde; cf. *aliquis*], adv., *from another quarter, from elsewhere, from some other quarter*.

alius, -a, -ud, gen. -ius [unc. root (cf. *else*) + *ius* (YA)], pron. adj., *another* (any one, not all), *other, different, else, another* (of the second of three or more). — Repeated (either in separate clauses or in same), *one . . . another, one another, one one (thing) . . . another another, some . . . others*: *alius alia causa inlata, alleging different reasons*; *alius ex alio, from different, etc., one from one, another from another*; *alius atque, see atque*.

allātus, see *adfero*.

allēgō, see *adlego*.

alliciō, see *adlicio*.

allinō, see *adlino*.

Allobrox, -ogis [Celtic], M., *one of the Allobroges*. — Plur., *the Allobroges*, the tribe of Gauls living in Dauphiny or Savoy, about the upper waters of the Rhone, subdued in B.C. 121 by *Fabius Maximus*.

alluō, see *adluo*.

alō, *alere*, *aluī*, *altus* [AL; cf. *adulesco*], 3. v. a., *cause to grow, feed, nurse, support* (supply with food), *foster, raise* (of animals). — Fig., *foster, foment, feed, increase*: *haec studia adulescentiam* (are the food of).

Alpēs, -ium [ALP (Celtic form of ALBH; cf. *albus*) + *is*], F. plur., *the Alps*, more or less loosely used of the whole mass of mountains between Italy (Cisalpine Gaul), Gaul, and Germany.

Alsiēnsis, -e [Alsio- + *ensis*], adj., *of Alsium*. — As subst., *a villa near Alsium*, a town on the coast of Etruria.

altāria, -ium [? *altō* + *aris*], N. plur., the temporary structure on the altar for burning the victim (?). — Less exactly, *an altar*.

altē [old abl. of *altus*], adv., *high, deeply, deep*: *altius adspicere, look higher, look farther*.

alter, -era, -erum, gen. -ius [AL- (in *alius*) + *ter* (for -*terus*, compar. suffix)], pron. adj., *the other* (of two), *one* (of two): *alter ambove, one or both*. — Plur., *the other party*. — Repeated (cf. *alius*), *one the other, one another* (of two), *one . . . the other*. — Plur., *one*

party . . . the other. — Also, *the second, another* (the second of three): *centesima et altera*, *hundred and second.* — Also (esp. with negatives), *another* (besides one's self, where all are conceived as two parties, one's self and all the rest).

alternus, -a, -um [alter- (as stem) + nus], adj., *alternate, reciprocal, mutual, alternating*: *versus* (*every second*).

alteruter [alter-uter; cf. *aliquis*], -tra, -trum, gen. -trius, pron. adj., *one of the two, one or the other.*

altus, -a, -um [p.p. of *alo* as adj.], *high.* — From another point of view, *deep.* — Neut. as subst., *the sea, the deep*: *in alto, in deep water, on the sea.*

alumnus, -ī [alō- (stem of *alō*) + mnus (cf. -*mevos*?), *the fostered*], M., *a foster child, a nursling.*

alveolus, -ī [alveō- + lus], M., *a little basin.* — Esp., *a dice box, the dice box* (as a symbol of gaming).

amābilis, -e [amā- + bilis], adj., *lovable, attractive.*

amāns, see *amo*.

amb- [akin to *ambo*, ἀμφί], prep. only in comp., *about.*

ambitiō, -ōnis [amb-titio; cf. *ambio*], F., (*a going round*). — Esp., to canvass for office, *a canvassing.* — Hence, *ambition.*

ambitus, -ūs [amb-itus; cf. *ambio*], M., (*a going round*). — Esp., to canvass (cf. *ambitio*), but only of illegal means of canvassing, *bribery* (at elections), *unlawful canvassing*: *de ambitu*, *on a charge of this crime.*

ambō, -ae, -o, -ōrum [akin to *amb-*], num. adj., *both* (together; cf. *uterque*, *both* separately).

ambūrō, -ūrere, -ussi, -ūstus [amb-uro], 3. v. a., *burn around, scorch, half burn.*

āmēns, -entis [ab-mens], adj., (*having the mind away*), *mad, crazy, insane*: *audacissimus atque amentissimus*, *of the greatest recklessness and madness.*

āmentia, -ae [ament- + ia], F., *madness, frenzy, (mad) folly, insanity.*

Ameria, -ae [?], F., an old city of Umbria, about fifty miles up the Tiber from Rome, now *Amelia*, but only a ruin.

Amerīnus, -a, -um [Ameria- (reduced) + inus], adj., *of Ameria.* — Masc. plur., *the people of Ameria.*

amicīō, -icīre, -icūi (-icī), -ictus [amb-iacio], 4. v. a., *throw round* (of clothing), *wrap about.* — Also, with object of the person, *wrap, throw around, clothe* (with outside garments): *velis amicti non togis.*

amicitia, -ae [amicō- + tia], F., *friendship, friendly relations, alliance* (opposed to *hospitium*, which see), *personal friendship.*

amicus, -a, -um [unc. stem from AM (in *amo*) + cus; cf. *pudicus, poticus*], adj., *friendly, well-disposed.* — Masc., as subst., *a friend, an ally.*

āmissus, see *amitto*.

Amisus, -ī [?], F., an important commercial city of Pontus, on the Sinus Amisenus, a bay of the Euxine.

āmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missus [ab-mitto], 3. v. a., *let go (away), let slip, let pass.* — Hence, *lose* (esp. of military losses): *classes amissae et perditae* (*lost*, by negligence, and *ruined*, by misdoing).

amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [?], 1. v. a. and n., *love.* — **amāns**, -antis, p. as adj., *fond*.

amoenitās, -ātis [amoenō- + tas], f., *beauty* (as of scenery and the like), *beautiful scenery, loveliness* (only of things pleasant to the eye).

amor, -ōris [AM (in amo) + or (for -os)], m., *love, affection.* — Also, toward things, *fondness for, delight in.*

amplē [old abl. of **amplus**], adv., *widely, largely.* — **amplius**, compar., *farther, more, longer*: *quid vis amplius* (in such cases it may be regarded either as adj. or adv., see **amplus**).

amplector, -plectī, -plexus [amplecto], 3. v. dep., (*twine around*). — Hence, *embrace, hold in one's arms.* — Fig., *include, contain.* — Also, *favor, court the favor of.*

amplexor, -ārī, -ātus [amplexō-, stem of p.p. of **amplector**], 1. v. dep., *embrace.*

amplificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [amplificō-], 1. v. a., *increase, enlarge, extend, heighten, magnify.*

amplitūdō, -inis [amplō- + tūdo], f., *size, extent, greatness.* — Esp., of station or fame, *greatness, dignity, position, prominence.*

amplus, -a, -um [?, perh. amb + stem akin to **plus**, **plenus**], adj.

Of size and extent, lit and fig., *large, wide, great, grand*: *curia.* — Esp., *prominent, of consequence, splendid, noble, distinguished, glorious*: *praemia* (*lavish, valuable*); *fortunae*; *patruī amplissimi* (*most distinguished*); *homo* (*great*); *amplum et praeclarum*, *a great and glorious thing*; *munus* (*noble*); *locus ad agendum* (*honorable*); *fructus* (*splendid, valuable*); *magnum aut amplum cogitare*, *have a great or noble thought*; *beneficia amplissima* (*highest*); *verba amplissima*, *strongest terms*; *laus amplior* (*higher*). — **amplius**, neut. compar. as subst. or adv. (see **ample**) (cf. **plus**), *more, a greater number, further, besides.*

an [?], conj. introducing the second member of a double question, *or, or rather*: *ab eone an ab eis qui*, etc.; *Gabinio anne Pompeio* (*or*). — Often with the first member only implied, *or, (is it not so?) or, (as an impossible alternative) or*: *utrum . . . an, whether . . . or.* — Esp., *haud scio an, nescio an, I know not but, I am inclined to think, it may be, probably, perhaps, very likely.* — **an vēro**, see **vero**.

anceps, -cipitis [amb-caput], adj., (*having a head on both sides*), *double-headed.* — Less exactly, *two-fold, double*: *contentio* (i.e. with two foes). — Hence, *doubtful*: *fortuna* (as looking both ways, and hence undecided).

Anchārius, -ī [?], m., a Roman family name. — Esp., *Q. Ancharius*, a friend of Cicero.

will, desires, affections, etc., the heart, the feelings, the disposition: animus et mens, heart and mind; ex animi mei sensu (the feelings of my heart). — Also, fig., of a person beloved, *dear one, darling: duabus animis suis.* For *animus aequus*, see *aequus*; for *animum advertere*, see *animadverto*.

annālis, -e [annō- + alis], adj., *yearly*. — As subst. (sc. libri), *annals* (books of history arranged in years), *history*.

Anniius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *T. Anniius Milo*, a supporter of Cicero, defended by him in the oration *pro Milone*; 2. *Q. Anniius Chilo*, a fellow-conspirator with Catiline.

anniversārius, -a, -um [anni-versō- + arius], adj., *yearly, returning every year*.

annōna, -ae [stem akin to *annus* + na; cf. *colonus*, *Pomona*], F., *grain crop* (of the year). — Hence, *grain market, price of grain: villitas annonae, cheapness of grain; annonam levare, relieve the market, lower the price of grain*.

annus, -ī [?], M., *a year* (as a point of time, or as the course of the year, or as a period).

ānsa, -ae [?], F., *a handle*. — Also, fig., *sermōnes ansas dabant* (*handles, to get hold of*).

ante [old *antid*, abl. of *†anti-* (cf. *post* and *postis*)], adv., *before* (of place and time), *in front, in advance, beforehand, first* (before something else): **ante quam**, *earlier*

than, before, until, etc.; **paulo ante**, *a little while ago*; **multis ante annis**, *many years ago*; **iam ante**, *already before, already*. — Prep. with acc., *before* (of place or time), *in advance of, in front of*. — In dates: **ante diem** (a. d.) (*on such a day before*); **ante diem xii Kal. Nov.**, *Oct. 21st*. — In comp., *before* (of place, time, and succession).

anteā [ante eā (prob. abl. or instr.; cf. eā, quā)], adv. (of time), *before, previously, once, formerly, hitherto, once*.

antecellō, -ere, no perf., no p.p. [ante-cello], 3. v. n., *surpass, excel*.

anteferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus [ante-fero], irr. v. a., *place in advance, prefer*. — Pass., *be preferred, be the first, have the superiority*.

antelūcānus, -a, -um [ante-luc + anus], adj., *before the light: cenae* (*late, prolonged till dawn*).

antepōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positus [ante-pono], 3. v. a., *place in advance* (cf. *antefero*), *think of more importance, prefer, place before, value more highly*.

antequam, see *ante*.

antestor, -ārī, -ātus [amb (?) -testor], 1. v. dep., *call to witness, appeal to*.

antevertō, -vertēre, -vertī, -versus [ante-vertō], 3. v. a., *turn in front* (cf. *antepono*), *prefer*. — Also, *anticipate, get in advance of*.

Antiochia (-ēa), -ae [Ἀντιόχεια], F., the name of several ancient cities of the East. — Esp., *Antioch*, a city of Syria founded by the son of Antiochus.

Antiochus, -ī [*Ἀντίοχος*], M., the name of several Eastern potentates. — Esp., *Antiochus the Great*, king of Syria, who had a long contest with the Romans and their allies for supremacy in the East, but was conquered in B.C. 190 by the Scipios.

antiquitās, -ātis [*antiquō* + *tas*], F., *antiquity, ancient times*.

antiquus, -a, -um [*†anti-* (cf. *ante*) + *cus* (cf. *posticus*)], adj., *old* (existing from early times, not so much in reference to present age as to former origin; cf. *vetus*), *ancient*. — Less exactly, *former*: **status** (of a state that had existed only three years before, but was of great antiquity previous to that); *illa antiqua*, *those ancient examples*; *antiqui*, *the ancients*. — Hence, *of the old stamp, old fashioned*: **homines** (of men still living).

Antium, -ī [*Ἀντίον*], N., an ancient town of Latium, not far from the coast, now *Porto d'Anzio*.

Antōnius, -ī [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. *Marcus* (Mark Antony), the famous triumvir; also, 2. his brother, *Lucius*, consul B.C. 41.

ānulus (*ann-*), -ī [*anō* + *lus*], M., *a ring*.

Ap., abbreviation for **Appius**.

Apellēs, -is [*Ἀπελλῆς*], M., a famous Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great.

Apenninus, -ī [Celtic], M., *the Apennines*, the great range of mountains which forms the backbone of Italy.

aperiō, -perire, -perui, -pertus [*ab-pario* (*get off*); cf. *operio*, *cover*], 4. v. a., *uncover, open*. — Fig., *disclose, open, lay bare, lay open*. — **apertus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *open, exposed, uncovered, unobstructed, unprotected, without concealment*.

apertē [old abl. of **apertus**], adv., *openly, unreservedly, without concealment, plainly, clearly*.

Apīnius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *P. Apinius*, a young man robbed by Claudius.

Apollō, -inis [?], M., the son of Jupiter and Latona and twin brother of Diana, god of the sun, of divination, of poetry and music, and president of the Muses. He was also god of archery, of pestilence, and, on the other hand, of healing. He is identified by Cæsar with some Celtic divinity.

apparātus, see **adparatus**.

appāreō, see **adpareo**.

apparō, see **adparo**.

appellō, see **adpello**.

appendō, see **adpendo**.

appetō, see **adpeto**.

Appius, -a -um [**Appius** decl. as adj.], adj., *Appian, of Appius*. — Esp., referring to **Appius Claudius Cæcus**: *via* (the road from Rome to Capua made by him); **Appia** (without *via*), in same sense. — **Appi Forum**, a small market-town in Latium on the Via Appia, now *Foro Appio*.

Appius, -ī [?], prop. adj., M., a Roman first name. — Esp.: 1. *Appius Claudius*, consul B.C. 54; 2. *Appius Claudius*, nephew of

P. Clodius, and one of Milo's accusers; 3. a brother of Clodius.

applicō, see **adplico**.

appōnō, see **adpono**.

apportō, see **adporto**.

approbō, see **adprobo**.

apprōmittō, see **adpromitto**.

approperō, see **adpropero**.

appropinquō, see **adpropinquo**.

aptus, -a, -um [AP (in **apiscor**) + **tus**], adj., (*fitted to*), *suited*, *adapted*, *fit*, *apt*.

apud [akin to **ab** and **ἀπό**], prep. with acc., *at*, *among*, *with*, *before*, *on one's part*, *in relation to* (a person), *in one's house* (*company*, *possession*), *among*: **apud Tenedum**; **adversarios** (i.e. *in their ranks*); **inlāstre apud omnis nomen** (*with*, *among*); **apud vos in honore** (*with*, *among*); **populum Romanum et exteras nationes**; **apud Laecam** (*at the house of*).

Apulēius, -ī [Apulō- + **eius**?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *P. Apuleius*, a tribune of the people who supported the cause of the senate against Antony.

Apūlia, -ae [Apulō- + **ia** (fem. of -ius)], F., that part of Italy east of Campania and Samnium and north of Lucania, famous chiefly for its pastures.

aqua, -ae [?], F., *water*, *a water-course*: **aqua atque igni interdicere** (a form of banishment among the Romans).

aquila, -ae [fem. of **aquilus**, *dark gray*, perh. remotely akin to **aqua**], F., *an eagle*. — Esp., the standard of the Roman legion, consisting of an eagle on a staff.

āra, -ae [?], F., *an altar*.

arātor, -ōris [arā- + **tor**], M., *a ploughman*. — Also, *a landholder* (a person who cultivated the public lands, paying tithes for the privilege).

arbiter, -trī [ad- + **biter** (BI, in **bito**, + **trus**; cf. -**trum**)], M., *a witness*. — Less exactly, *a referee*, *an arbitrator*.

arbitrātus, -ūs [arbitrā- + **tus**], M., *a decision*: **arbitratu eius**, *at his bidding*. — Also, *will*, *pleasure*, *choice*: **arbitratu meo**.

arbitrium, -ī [arbitrō- + **ium**; cf. **iudicium**], N., *judgment*, *will*, *bidding*, *pleasure* (what one sees fit to do or have done): **ad arbitrium**.

arbitror, -ārī, -ātus [arbitrō-], I. v. dep., *judge*, *think*, *suppose* (*judge*).

arbor, -oris [?], F., *a tree*.

arca, -ae [arc- (in **arceo**) + **a**], F., *a chest*, *a box*, *a cell*.

arceō, arcēre, arcuī, arcus [†arceō (stem akin to **arca**)], 2. v. a., *con-fine*. — Hence, by a change of the point of view, *keep off*, *prevent*, *drive away*: **a templis homines** (*defend from*).

arcessō, -ere, -ivī, -itus [akin to **accedo**, but the exact relation uncertain], 3. v. a., *summon*, *invite*, *send for* (persons), *call in*.

Archīās, -ae [†**Ἀρχίας**], M., a poet of Greek extraction, whose claim to citizenship Cicero defended in a famous oration.

Archilochius, -a, -um [Archilochō- + **ius**], adj., *of Archilochus*, *Archilochian*. — Fig., *severe*, *acrimonious*.

dēs, -is [Ἀρχιμήδης],
nouns mathematician of
y whose assistance that
ig defended against the

us, -ī [prob. corruption
-ών], M., *an architect, a*

s [?], M., *a bow.*

rdēre, ārsī, ārsus [prob.
ardifer], 2. v. n., *be hot,*
ze, be on fire. — Fig., *be*
in a blaze, burn, flash
eyes). — ardēns, -entis,
red hot, blazing, flash-

ris [ARD (in ardeo) + or],
heat, fire: caeli (a blaz-
- Fig., fire, fury: animo-
rum (fire of passion and
us); animi (excitement).

ā, -ae [Ἀπέθωρα], F., a
fountain near Syracuse.
ius, -a, -um [argentō-
dj. Fem. as subst. (sc.
business, banking busi-
sc. as subst., a banker, a
iger.

is, -a, -um [argentō- +
of silver, silver (as adj.).
n, -ī [akin to arguo], N.,
ng metal), silver (the
Also, of things made of
silverware, silver.

itor, -ārī, -ātus [argu-
v. dep., argue, reason.
itum, -ī [argu- (as if
guo) + mentum], N., *an*
i proof (drawn from rea-
pposed to witnesses),
ze, a subject (in art).

arguō, arguere, arguī, argūtus
[prob. †argu- (stem akin to Argus
and argentum) + io (?)], 3. v. a.,
make clear, prove. — Esp., *accuse*
(prove guilty), *charge.*

Arīcia, -ae [?], F., a town of
Latium on the Appian Way, at the
foot of the Alban Mount, now *Ric-*
cia. Near by was a famous temple
of Diana.

āridus, -a, -um [†arō- (cf. areo)
+ dus], adj., *dry.* — Less exactly,
meagre: victus.

Ariobarzānēs, -is [Persian], M.,
a name of several Persian mon-
archs. — Esp., a king of Cappa-
docia, established on his throne by
the Romans, several times driven
out by Mithridates and Tigranes,
and finally restored by Pompey,
B.C. 65.

Aristaeus, -ī [Ἀρισταῖος], M., an
old divinity of Greece, patron of
pasturage, bee-keeping, and oil-cul-
ture; cf. Virg. *Georg.* iv. 315 *et seq.*

arma, -ōrum [AR, fit (cf. armus,
the shoulder-joint) + mus], N. plur.,
tools, esp. arms, equipment. —
Fig., *arms (as symbol of war),*
war, conflict, forces: isdem in armis
fui (on the same side, in a civil war);
tua quid arma voluerunt (your
armed campaign).

armātūra, -ae [armā- (stem of
armo) + tura], F., *armor, equipment.*

armātus, -a, -um, see armo.

Armenius, -a, -um [Ἀρμενία
treated as adj.], adj., *of Armenia*
(the whole country south of Pon-
tus and Colchis, west of the river
Araxes and the Caspian mountains,

east of Cappadocia, north of the Niphates mountains). — Also, used of Lesser Armenia, the part west of the Euphrates. — Masc. plur. as subst., *the Armenians*, inhabitants of the country.

armō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [armō-, stem of arma], I. v. a., *equip, furnish with weapons, arm.* — Pass., in middle sense, *arm* (one's self). — **armātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *armed, in arms, equipped*; masc. plur. as subst., *armed men*.

arripiō, see **adripiō**.

Arrius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., Q. *Arrius*, a friend of Cicero.

arroganter, see **adroganter**.

arrogō, see **adrogō**.

ars, artis [AR + tis (reduced)], F., *skill, art.* — Also, *a quality* (especially a good one). — Plur., *the arts, the useful arts, branches of learning, branches* (of learning, implied).

artifex, -icis [arti-+fex (fac as stem)], M. and F., *an artist*.

artificium, -ī [artific- (stem of artifex) + ium], N., *workmanship, skill* (of an artist), *a skilful contrivance, an artifice, a trick.* — Also, *a trade* (opposed to *ars*, *a higher art*). — Concretely, *a work of art: opera atque artificia*.

arx, arcis [ARC (in arceo, arca) + is (reduced)], F., *a stronghold, a fortress, a citadel*.

ascendō, see **adscendo**.

ascēsus, see **adscensus**.

asciācō, see **adscisco**.

ascribō, see **adscribo**.

Asia, -ae [Ἀσία], F., the country now called *Asia Minor*. — Esp., the Roman province of *Asia*, embracing Phrygia, Caria, Mysia, and Lydia.

Asiaticus, -a, -um [Asia- + ti-cus], adj., *of Asia, Asiatic*: *pecuniae* (*in Asia*, i.e. invested there).

aspectus, see **adspicere**.

asperē [old abl. of asper], adv., *roughly*.

aspernor, -ārī, -ātus [†aspernō-, stem akin to ab-aspernō], I. v. dep., *spurn*.

aspiciō, see **adspicio**.

asportō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ab-+porto], I. v. a., *carry off, carry away*.

assiduē, see **adsidue**.

assiduitās, see **adsiduitas**.

assiduus, see **adsiduus**.

assuēfaciō, see **adsuefacio**.

astrum, -ī [ἄστρον], N., *a star, a constellation*. — Less exactly (in plur.), *heaven, the skies, on high*: *deciderat ex astris*.

astūtus, -a, -um [astu- + tus; cf. barbatus], adj., *cunning, crafty, astute*.

at [prob. form of ad], conj., *but, at least*. — See also **enim** and **vero**.

Athēnae, -ārum [Ἀθήναι], F. plur., *Athens*.

Athēniēnsis, -e [Athena- + en-sis], adj., *of Athens, Athenian*. — Plur., *the Athenians*.

āthlēta, -ae [ἀθλητής], M., *a wrestler, an athlete*.

Atilius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: I. *M. Atilius*, a Roman who, as *iudex*, was found guilty of receiving bribes;

2. *Atilius Gavianus*, a tribune of the people at the time of Cicero's recall.

atque (āc) [ad-que], conj., and (generally introducing some more important idea), *and even, and especially, and further, and moreover, and now*. — Also, *as, than*: **par atque**, *the same as*; **simul atque**, *as soon as*; **similis atque**, *just like*; **aliter ac**, *otherwise than, different from what, etc.*; **contra atque**, *different from, etc.*; **atque adeo**, *and even, and in fact, or rather*; **pro eo ac**, *according as*; **perinde ac**, *just as*.

atquī [at-qui (old abl. or instr.)], conj., (*but somehow?*), *but yet, but, still, now*.

ātrium, -ī [?, **atrō-** + **ium**], N., *the atrium (the hall of a Roman house)*. — Also, *a hall* (of a temple, prob. made in the fashion of a house).

atrōcītās, -ātis [atroci- (as if stem of *atrox*) + **tas**], F., *cruelty: animi (savage disposition)*. — Also, of things, *atrocidity, enormity*.

atrōciter [atroci- + **ter**], adv., *savagely, cruelly*: **aliquid atrociter fieri** (*some atrocious cruelty*); **nimis atrociter minitans** (*too violently*); **atrociter ferre** (*pass a cruel law*).

atrōx, -ōcis [stem akin to **ater** + **cus**; cf. **colonus**, **aegrotus**, and **verax**], adj., *savage, cruel*. — Also, of things, *atrocious, cruel, inhuman, monstrous*.

attendō (adt-), -tendere, -tendi, -tentus [ad-tendo], 3. v. a. and n., (*stretch towards*). — Esp., with ani-

mum, *turn the attention to, attend to, attend*. — Also, without **animum**, *attend, notice*: **ecquid attendis**, *are you paying any attention?* **me tam diligenter** (*listen to*); **parum attenditis**, *you are too careless*. — **attentus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *attentive*.

attenuō (adt-), -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ad-tenuo], 1. v. a., *thin out*. — Fig., *lessen, diminish, reduce*.

attineō (adt-), -tinēre, -tinui, -tentus [ad-teneo], 2. v. a. and n., *hold out towards*. — Esp., *reach, touch, have to do with, make a difference, be of importance*: **nihil attinet**, *it is useless, unnecessary*.

attigō [adt-], -tingere, -tigi, -tāctus [ad-tango], 3. v. a. and n., *touch, reach, affect, set foot on, have to do with, come in contact with*: **auctoritatem** (*aspire to*); **Cimbricas res** (*touch upon* in literary composition).

Attius, -ī [Attō- + **ius**], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *P. Attius Varus*, praetor in Africa in the war between Cæsar and Pompey.

attrahō (adt-), -trahere, -trāxi, -trāctus [ad-traho], 3. v. a., *draw to, attract*. — Fig., *draw, allure*: **te Romam**.

attribuō (adt-), -tribuere, -tribui, -tributus [ad-tribuo], 3. v. a., *assign, appropriate*.

attulī, see **adfero**.

auctiō, -ōnis [aug (as root) + **tio**], F., *an increase*. — Hence, (*a raising of bids*), *an auction*.

auctiōnārius, -a, -um [auctiō- + **arius**], adj., *of an auction, by*

auction: *tabulae novae* (liquidation by forced sale).

auctor, -ōris [AUG (in *augeo*) + *tor*], M., a voucher (for any act or statement), an authority, an adviser: *sceleris* (leader); *auctor esse*, approve, advise; *auctore populo* (with the approval of, supported by); *pacis* (counsellors).

auctōritās, -ātis [auctor- (as if i-stem) + *tas*], F., influence, prestige, authority (not political nor military, cf. *imperium* and *potestas*, but proceeding from official character). — Concretely, an expression of opinion (as an authority): *cum publicis auctoritatibus*, with official expressions of opinion, on the authority of the state or city; *summa cum auctoritate*, with the greatest effect; *circumstant te summae auctoritates* (the strongest influences); *auctoritates contrarias* (weighty opinions, etc.); *auctoritas et gratia*, prestige from official character, and influence from private friendship and the like. — In technical phrase, *senatus* (the expressed opinion, having no legal binding force, but carrying weight from its official character).

aucupor, -ārī, -ātus [aucup-], I. v. dep., hunt birds. — Fig., search out, hunt for, watch for.

audācia, -ae [audac- + *ia*], F., daring, boldness, effrontery, recklessness, reckless daring, deeds of daring, desperate undertaking.

audāx, -ācis [audā- (as if stem of *audeo*) + *cus* (reduced)], adj.,

daring (in a bad sense), reckless, bold, desperate.

audeō, audēre, ausus sum [prob. *avido-*, stem of *avidus*], 2. v. a. and n., dare, venture, risk, dare to try (or do). — **ausus**, -a, -um, p.p. in pres. sense, daring.

audiō, -īre, -ivī, -itus [prob. akin to *auris*], 4. v. a., hear, hear of, listen to: *audita dico* (what I have heard); *multis audientibus* (in the hearing of, etc.).

auferō, auferre, abstulī, ablātus [ab-fero], irr. v. a., carry off, carry away, remove, take away.

augeō, augēre, auxī, auctus [AUG (causative or fr. unc. noun-stem)], 2. v. a., increase, magnify, enhance, add to (something). — Pass., be increased, increase.

augur, -uris [?, *avi-* + unc. term.], M., an augur (one of the official soothsayers of the Roman state. They formed a college which decided all matters connected with the public auspices, and these auspices were very closely connected with the Roman polity; in fact, no important matter was ever begun without first consulting them).

augustus, -a, -um [?, perh. *taugor-* (AUG + *or*) + *tus*, but the meaning is somewhat inconsistent with this etym.], adj., consecrated (either by augury or perhaps with the same sense that lies in *auctor*, *auctoritas*), venerable, august.

Aulus, -ī [?], M., a Roman praenomen.

Aurélius, -ī [for *Auselius*, akin to *aurum*, *Aurora*, and *uro*], M.,

a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Lucius* and *Caius*, friends of Cicero.

Aurēlius, -a, -um [same word as preceding, declined as adj.], adj., of *Aurelius*, *Aurelian*: **Forum Aurelium**, a market town on the *Aurelian Way* in Etruria, about 50 miles from Rome; **via** (the old *Aurelian Way*, the great military road leading from Rome along the coast of Etruria); **tribunal** (a raised judgment-seat near the east end of the Forum).

aureus, -a, -um [aurō- + eus], adj., of gold, golden, gold: **nomen** (gilded, the name Chrysogonus, gold-born).

auris, -is [akin to Eng. *ear*, stem *†auri-*; cf. *audio*], F., an ear: **adhibere**, dare (*listening ears, attention*).

aurum, -ī [akin to *uro*], N., gold.

auspiciū, -ī [auspic- + ium (neut. of -ius)], N., an augury (an observation of the omens), *auspices* (in the plural).

aut [?, but cf. *autem*], conj., or (regularly exclusive; cf. *vel*). — Repeated, *either . . . or*.

autem [?, akin to *aut*], conj., but (the weakest degree of opposition; cf. *sed*), *on the other hand, however, then again, now* (explanatory), *again, whereas* (in slight opposition to something preceding), *and even* (where *not only* has been implied before).

auxiliū, -ī [†auxili- (akin to *augeo*; cf. *fusilis*) + ium], N., *assistance, aid, remedy, relief, help*: **ferre** (*to assist, to aid, to render assistance*); **adventicia auxilia** (*reinforce-*

ments, etc.); **omnium auxilia**, *the aid of all*; **summum omnium gentium** (*source of help*); **auxilia sociorum**, *auxiliaries, reinforcements*, as opposed to the regular troops of the Romans.

avāritia, -ae [avarō- + tia], F., *greed, avarice, love of money, greed of gain*.

avārus, -a, -um [†avā- (stem akin to *aveo*) + rus; cf. *gnarus*], adj., *greedy of gain, miserly, avaricious*: **homo avarissimus**, *a man of the greatest greed, of the greatest avarice*.

aveō, -ēre, no perf., no p.p. [prob. †avō- (AV + us)], 2. v. a., *desire, be eager*.

āversus, -a, -um, see *averto*.

āvertō, -vertere, -verti, -versus [ab-vertō], 3. v. a., *turn aside, divert, turn away, avert*: **mentem alicuius** (*deter*). — **aversus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *averse to, indisposed to*.

avidē [old abl. of *avidus*], adv., *greedily, eagerly, with eagerness, with avidity*.

avidus, -a, -um [†avō- (cf. *aveo* and *avarus*) + dus], adj., *eager, desirous*.

avītus, -a, -um [avō- (as if *avi-*) + tus], adj., *of one's grandfather, of one's ancestors, ancestral*.

āvocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ab-voco], 1. v. a., *call away, call off*.

avunculus, -ī [avō- (as if *avon-*, or perh. through it as intermediate stem) + culus], M., *an uncle* (on the mother's side; cf. *patruus*).

avus, -ī [perh. akin to *aveo*], M., *a grandfather*.

B

bacchor, -ārī, -ātus [Bacchā-], I. v. dep., *join in a bacchanal orgy*. — Less exactly, *rave, run riot, revel*.

Baliāricus (Bale-), -a, -um [Bale-ari- + cus], adj., *of the Balearic isles*. — Esp., *Baliaricus*, as a Roman surname applied to Cæcilius Metellus, who conquered these islands; cf. **Africanus**.

balneum, -ī (plur., -ae or -a) [corruption of Βαλανεῖον], N. and F., *a bath*. — Plur., *public baths*.

barbaria, -ae [barbarō- + ia], F., *savageness*. — Also, *a barbarous nation*; cf. *heathendom*.

barbarus, -a, -um [prob. from the inarticulate sound of foreign speech], adj., *strange, foreign, outlandish*. — Also, *savage, uncivilized, rude, barbarous, cruel*. — Plur. as subst., *barbarians, barbarous people*.

barbātus, -a, -um [barba- + tus, as if p.p. of denom. verb †barbo; cf. *bearded*], adj., *bearded*. — Esp. of the old Romans, *bearded ancients, unshaven old worthies*.

bāsis, -is (-eos) [βᾱσις], F., *a pedestal*.

beātus, -a, -um [p.p. of beo], adj., *blessed, happy, fortunate*. — Esp. (in wealth), *rich, well-to-do*.

bellē [old abl. of bellus], adv., *prettily, neatly, finely, well, well off*.

bellicōsus, -a, -um [bellicō- + osus], adj., *warlike*.

bellicus, -a, -um [bellō- + cus], adj., *of war, in war*.

bellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [bellō-],

I. v. n., *fight, make war*: **bellandi virtus**, *excellence in war*.

bellum, -ī [old duellum, from duo; *a strife between two*], N., *war* (as declared and regular; cf. **latrocinium**), *a war*: **bellum inferre**, *make war* (offensive); **parare bellum**, *make warlike preparations*.

bēlua, -ae [?], F., *a wild beast*. — Fig., *a brute, a monster, a wild beast*.

bene [old abl. of bonus], adv., *well*: **bene gerere rem** (*be successful in, etc.*; see **gero**); **ad res bene gerendas**, *for success in great exploits*; **bene sanum**, *thoroughly sound*; **bene sperare**, *have good hope*.

beneficium, -ī [beneficō- (reduced) + ium (but perh. beneficium; cf. officium)], N., *well-doing, a service, a favor*, often rendered by Eng. plur., *services, favors shown, services rendered*: **meo beneficio**, *thanks to me*; **in beneficiis**, *among the beneficiaries*. — Esp., of the favors of the people as shown by election to office: **vestrum ius beneficiumque**, *your rights and favors conferred*; **hoc beneficium populi Romani**, *this favor shown me by the Roman people*.

beneficus, -a, -um [bene- + ficus (FAC + us)], adj., *beneficent*.

benevolentia, -ae [benevolent- + ia], F., *good-will, kindness*.

benevolus, -a, -um [bene- + volus (VOL + us)], adj., *well-wishing, kindly*.

benignitās, -ātis [benignō- + tas], F., *kindness, favor*.

bēstia, -ae [?], F., a *brute* (as opposed to man; cf. *belua*, a *monster* or *ferocious beast*), a *beast*.

bibō, *bibere*, *bibī*, *bibitus* [?, PA reduplicated], 3. v. a. and n., *drink*.

Bibulus, -ī [†*bibō*- + *lus*], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *Marcus Calpurnius Bibulus*, consul with Cæsar B.C. 59.

biduum, -ī [†*dvi-duum* (akin to *dies*)], N., *two days' time*, *two days*.

bīnī, -ae, -a [†*dvi* + *nus*], adj. plur., *two each*, *two sets of*, *two* (of things in pairs or sets).

bipartītō [abl. of *bipartitus*], adv., *in two divisions*.

bis [for *dvis*, unc. case-form of *duo*; cf. *cis*, *uls*], adv., *twice*.

Bithŷnia, -ae [*Bithvŷla*], F., *Bithynia*, part of Asia Minor on the Propontis.

blandus, -a, -um [?], adj., *coaxing*, *persuasive*, *fascinating*.

bonitās, -ātis [†*bonō*- + *tas*], F., *goodness*, *kindness*: *praediorum* (*fertility*).

bonus, -a, -um [?], adj., *good*: *bona ratio cum perdita*, *sound reason with desperate counsels*; *bono animo esse*, *to be well disposed*; *optimum est*, *it is best*; *optimum iudicium facere*, *express so high an opinion*; *Bona Dea* (a goddess of Rome worshipped by women in secret); **Optimus Maximus**, official title of Jupiter. — Neut. as subst., *good*, *advantage*: *tantum boni*, *such an advantage*. — Plur., *goods*, *property*, *estate*. — Masc. plur., *good men* (esp. of the better class of citizens), *honest men*, *good citizens*.

Bosporānus, -a, -um [*Bosporō*- + *anus*], adj., of *Bosporus*. — Plur., *the people of Bosporus*.

brevis, -e [for †*bregus*, BRAGH + *us*], adj., *short* (of space or time), *brief*.

brevitās, -ātis [†*brevi*- + *tas*], F., *shortness*.

breviter [†*brevi*- + *ter*], adv., *briefly*.

Broccus, -ī [?], M., Roman name. — Esp., *Titus Broccus*, an uncle of Ligarius.

Brundusinus, -a, -um [*Brundusio*- + *inus*], adj., of *Brundisium*. — Plur., *the people of Brundisium*.

Brundisium (**Brundis-**), -ī [?], N., a port of Apulia, now *Brindisi*.

Brūtus, -ī [*brutus*, *heavy*], M., a family name at Rome. — Esp.: 1. *Marcus Junius Brutus*, one of Cæsar's assassins; see below. 2. *Decimus Junius Brutus Albinus*, a *legatus* of Cæsar. He distinguished himself in command of Cæsar's fleet off the coast of Gaul, and afterwards in the civil war on the side of Cæsar. But he joined the conspiracy against Cæsar with Marcus Brutus, and was one of Cæsar's assassins. He was afterwards killed in Gaul by order of Antony. 3. *Decimus Junius Brutus*, consul B.C. 138, conqueror of Lusitania.

būcula, -ae [*bovi*- + *cula*], F., a *heifer*.

bullā, -ae [?], F., a *bubble*. — Also, a *knob*, a *boss*.

bustum, -ī [?, perh. neut. p.p. of *buro* (cf. *comburo*)], N., a *tomb*.

C

C, numeral for 100.

C., abbreviation for **Gaius**, usually called in Eng. *Caius*.

cadāver, -eris [?, unc. form., akin to **cado**], **N.**, a corpse, a body (dead).

cadō, cadere, cecidī, cāsūrus [CAD], 3. v. n., fall, be killed. — Fig., happen, turn out, come to be. — Also, fail, cease, come to nought.

Caecilia, -ae [fem. of following word], **F.**, the name of several women of the gens *Caecilia* (see following word). — Esp.: 1. *Caecilia Metella*, a daughter of Q. *Caecilius Metellus Balaricus*, and wife of *Appius Claudius Pulcher*.

Caecilius, -ī [?, *caeculō* + *ius*], **M.**, a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *L. Caecilius Rufus*, praetor B.C. 57, who was instrumental in procuring the return of *Cicero*.

Caecina, -ae [Etruscan], **M.**, a family name. — Esp., *A. Licinius Caecina*, an intimate friend of *Cicero*.

caecus, -a, -um [?], adj., blind (also fig.). — Also, dark. — Esp., *Cæcus* as a Roman name; see **Claudius**.

caedēs, -is [†*caed* (as root of *caedo*) + *is*], **F.**, murder, massacre, slaughter, assassination, butchery, a deadly affray: *maximam facere* (commit wholesale murder).

caedō, cadere, cecidī, *caesus* [prob. causative of *cado*; cf. *fall*, *fell*], 3. v. a., strike, strike down, beat (as with rods), beat (as of an

army), fell (of trees), cut down, slay.

Caelius, -ī [?], **M.**, a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *M. Caelius*, a tribune of the people B.C. 52, and a protégé of *Cicero*, who exerted himself in behalf of *Milo*; 2. *Q. Caelius Latinensis*, a tribune of the people; 3. *T. Caelius*, a gentleman of *Terracina*, mysteriously assassinated.

caelum, -ī [?], **N.**, the sky, the atmosphere, the air, the heavens, heaven (as the abode of the gods): in *caelum tollere*, extol to the skies.

caementum, -ī [*caed*- (as root of *caedo*) + *mentum*], **N.**, loose stones, rubble.

caenum, -ī [?], **N.**, mud. — Applied to persons, man of filth.

caerimōnia, -ae [?], **F.**, a ceremony, a rite.

Caesar, -aris [?], **M.**, a family name in the gens *Julia*. — Esp.: 1. *C. Julius Caesar*, the conqueror of Gaul; 2. *L. Julius Caesar*, a kinsman of the former, acting as his *legatus* in Gaul; 3. *C. Caesar*, a name given to *Octavius (Augustus)* as adopted son of No. 1.

Caesetius, -ī [?], **M.**, a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *C. Caesetius*, a friend of *Ligarius*.

Caesius, -ī [akin to *caeruleus*], **M.**, a Roman family name. — Esp., *P. Caesius*.

Caesonius, -ī [?, cf. *Caesar*], **M.**, a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *M. Caesonius*, a colleague of *Cicero* in

the ædileship, and one of the *iudices* in the case of Verres.

Caiēta, -ae [?], F., a port on the coast of Italy, now *Gaëta*.

Cāius, see *Gaius*.

Cal., see *Calendae*.

calamistrātus, -a, -um [calamis-trō- (as if verb-stem in ā-; cf. *barbatus*) + tus], adj., with curled hair, *crimped*.

calamitās, -ātis [?], F., *disaster* (orig. to crops?), *defeat*, *misfortune* (also euphemistically for death), *ruin*.

calamitōsus, -a, -um [calamitā-(ti?) + osus], adj., *unfortunate*: *res calamitosa est* (a matter of misfortune).

calceus, -ī [calc- + eus], M., a shoe.

Calendae, see *Kalendae*.

caleō, -ēre, -uī, no p.p. [† calō-, cf. *calidus*], 2. v. n., *be warm* or *hot*, *glow*.

Calēs, -ium [καλησία], F. plur., a town in Campania, now *Calvi*.

Calidius, -ī [?, calidō- + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Q. Calidius*, a Roman ex-prætor, condemned for extortion.

callidus, -a, -um [† callō- (cf. *calum*) + dus], adj., (tough?), *shrewd*, *cunning*, *skilful*.

calor, -ōris [cal- (as root of *caleo*) + or], M., *heat*.

calumnia, -ae [?, † calumnō- (cf. *alumnus*) + ia], F., *trickery* (orig. in an accusation), *falsity*.

calx, -cis [?, cf. *calculus*], F., (M.?), a stone. — Esp., *lime*.

Camillus, -ī [camillus, a young

religious servant, prob. akin to *canno*, *carmen*, *Camēna*], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *Camillus*, a friend of Cicero.

camīnus, -ī [κάμνος], M., a *furnace* (for forging or for warming). — Fig., a *fire* (for warming).

campus, -ī [?], M., a *plain*. — Esp., the *Campus Martius* (the meeting-place of the Roman comitia, just outside the city proper, in the region now occupied by modern Rome). — Fig., a *field* (of activity).

candidātus, -a, -um [candidō- (as if verb-stem in -ā) + tus; cf. *barbatus*], adj., *clad in white*. — Hence, a *candidate* (because these appeared in newly whitened togas).

Canīnius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *L. Caninius Gallus*, tribune of the plebs, B.C. 56.

canis, canis [?], M. and F., a dog, a hound.

canō, canere, cecinī, cantus [CAN], 3. v. a. and n., *sing*, *sound* (with voice or instrument). — Hence (because oracles and most prophecies were in verse), *prophecy*, *foretell*, *predict*, *give warning beforehand*.

cantō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [cantō-], 1. v. a. and n., *sing*, *play* (on an instrument).

cantus, -ūs [CAN + tus], M., a *song*, a *tune*, *singing*, *playing*, *music*.

Canusium, -ī [?], N., an ancient town of Apulia, now *Canosa*.

capessō, -ere, -ivī, -itus [akin to *capio* with unc. form.], 3. v. a.,

seize, take hold of: rem publicam (engage in politics).

capillus, -ī [adj. form, akin to **caput**], M., *the hair* (collective).

capīō, *capere*, cēpī, captus [CAP], 3. v. a., *take, capture, take possession of, get, acquire, seize: arma (take up); urbes, legatos (take captive); consilium (adopt); magistratum (enter upon); vim (take up, adopt); fructus (reap); somnum (take, enjoy); dolorem (feel); mens aliquid (conceive); carcer aliquos (hold, contain); amentiam civitas (endure); vos oblivio (possess); captus equester ordo (taken captive); mente captus, stricken in mind, insane.*

capitālis, -e [capit- + alis], adj., (*relating to the head*), *chief, principal: hostis (deadly; cf. arch enemy).*

Capitō, -ōnis [capit- + o], M., a Roman family name; cf. *Naso, Cicero*. — Esp., *T. Roscius Capito*, an enemy of Sex. Roscius.

Capitōlinus, -a, -um [Capitolīō- + inus], adj., *of the Capitol: clivus (the hill of the Capitol, the road leading up from the Forum to the top of the Capitoline Hill): cohortes (the guards of the Capitol).*

Capitōlium, -ī [capit- (with unc. terminations and connection)], N., *the Capitoline Hill*. — Also, *the Capitol*, the temple of Jupiter on this hill.

Cappadocia, -ae [Καππαδοκία], F., one of the districts of Asia Minor, south of Pontus, west of the Euphrates, north of the Taurus range, and east of Phrygia.

Capua, -ae [?], F., the chief city of Campania, famed for its wealth and luxury.

caput, capitis [?], N., *the head*. — Hence, *life, existence* (as a citizen), *civil rights: iudicium de capite, capital trial*. — Also, *chief point, source, fountain-head, highest point, climax: caput urbis (centre, the senate-house).*

Carbō, -ōnis [?], M., (*coal*). — Also, as a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. *C. Papirius Carbo*, consul B.C. 82, the last leader of the Marian faction; 2. *C. Papirius Carbo*, tribune of the people B.C. 89, one of the proposers of the *Lex Plautia Papiria* in regard to Roman citizenship; 3. *C. Papirius Carbo*, tribune B.C. 128, father of 2. and uncle of 1., a demagogue attached to the party of the Gracchi, but afterwards opposed to them.

carcer, -eris [prob. borrowed fr. Gr. κάραρον], M., *a prison, a gaol*.

careō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus [?], 2. v. n., *be without, go without, be deprived of, lose, deprive one's self of: aegrius (suffer from the want of); foro (stay away from).*

cārītās, -ātis [carō- + tas], F., *dearness, preciousness, high price*. — Also, with change of point of view, *affection, fondness*.

carmen, -inis [?, akin to *cano*], N., *a song, a verse (of poetry), poetry*.

cārus, -a, -um [?], adj., *dear, precious, valuable*.

Cassiānus, -a, -um [†Cassiō- (reduced) + anus; cf. *Romanus*],

adj., of *Cassius*: *illud Cassianum*, that saying of *Cassius*.

Cassius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *L. Cassius Longinus Ravilla*, consul B.C. 127 (see *Cassianus*); 2. *L. Cassius Longinus*, one of the jurors in the case of Verres; 3. *C. Cassius Longinus*, another of the same family, who voted in favor of the Manilian law; 4. *L. Cassius*, one of the associates of Catiline; 5. *C. Cassius Longinus*, one of the assassins of Cæsar, to whom Cicero wrote several letters.

castē [old abl. of *castus*], adv., with purity, purely, virtuously.

Castor, -oris [Káστwp], M., the brother of Pollux, son of Jupiter and Leda, worshipped by the Greeks and Romans, with his brother, as a divinity. Their temple was in the forum: *ad Castoris*, to the temple of *Castor*.

castrēnsis, -e [castrō + ensis], adj., of the camp: *latrocinium* (armed, open, as by a pitched camp instead of hidden crime).

castrum, -ī [SKAD? (cover) + trum], N., a fortress. — Plur., a camp (fortified, as was the manner of the Romans): *armis et castris dissidebamus*, we were at variance in arms and in pitched battle.

cāsus, -ūs [CAD + tus], M., (what befalls), an accident, a chance (good or bad), a mischance, a misfortune: *casus temporum*, the exigencies of the times; *casus humani*, vicissitudes; *casu*, by chance, by accident, accidentally, as it happened.

Catilīna, -ae [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *L. Sergius Catilīna*, who was charged by Cicero with an attempt to burn the city and overthrow the government (see *Orations against Catiline*).

Catilinārius, -a, -um [Catilīna + arius], adj., of *Catiline*.

Catō, -ōnis [prob. catō- (stem of *catus*; cf. *Catulus*) + o], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. *M. Porcius Cato*, called the *Censor* (also *Sapiens*, *Major*, and *Orator*), of plebeian origin and a *novus homo*, but a violent supporter of the old Roman aristocracy. He began his military service as early as B.C. 217, and only ended his political career at his death in B.C. 149, having been one of the most prominent men in the state during the whole of that interval. 2. *M. Porcius Cato*, grandson of the preceding, a friend of Sulla, and father of *Cato Uticensis*. 3. *M. Porcius Cato Uticensis*, son of the preceding, and nephew of M. Livius Drusus, famous for the constancy (perhaps obstinacy) of his character and for his death at Utica, which he sought with his own hands rather than submit to Cæsar. He was one of the *iudices* in the case of Milo.

Catulus, -ī [catō- + lus; cf. *Cato*], M., (little hound?), a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. *Q. Lutatius Catulus*, consul B.C. 78, one of the best and most eminent men of the aristocracy in the times

following the retirement of Sulla. He was one of the opposers of the Manilian law. 2. *Q. Lutatius Catulus*, father of the preceding, consul B.C. 102 with Marius.

causa, -ae [prob. akin to *caveo*], *F.*, a case (at law), a cause. — Hence, a side (in a dispute), a party, a case, a situation, a claim, a reason, a motive, a purpose. — *Esp.*, abl. *causā*, following a noun, for the sake of, for: *sua causa*, for his sake; *monumenti causa*, for a monument.

Causinius, -ī [?], *M.*, a Roman name. — *Esp.*, *C. Causinius Schola*, a man of Interamna, a witness in the case of Milo.

cautē [old abl. of *cautus*], *adv.*, cautiously, with caution, carefully.

cautiō, -ōnis [cavi- (as if stem of *caveo*) + tio], *F.*, taking care, caution, a security (a means of taking care).

cautor, -ōris [cavi- + tor], *M.*, one who takes care, one who guards against, a security (a person acting as such).

caveō, cavēre, cāvī, *cautus* [?], 2. *v. a.* and *n.*, take security (perh. orig. a legal word), be on one's guard, guard against, take care, beware, look out for (something so as to prevent it). — *Esp.*, cave with subj. in prohibitions with or without *ne*, do not, take care not to, see that you do not. — *cautus*, -a, -um, *p.p.* as *adj.*, cautious, on one's guard.

cēdō, cēdere, cessī, cessūrus [?], 3. *v. n.*, make way (giving place). — *Esp.*, give way, retreat, retire:

possessione (yield the possession). — *Fig.*, yield, give way, retire, allow, permit: *temporibus rei publicae*.

celeber, -bris, -bre [?], *adj.*, crowded, frequent, much frequented: *locus* (public); *urbs* (populous); *gratulatio* (very general). — Hence, famous.

celebritās, -ātis [celebri- + tas], *F.*, numbers, frequency, a crowd, populousness, publicity. — Hence (cf. *celeber*), *celebrity*: *famae* (widely extended fame); *supremi diei* (public ceremonies, etc.).

celebrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [celebri-], 1. *v. a.*, crowd, throng, frequent. — Hence, *celebrate*, talk of, spread abroad, noise abroad, extol, praise: *festos dies*; *adventus*; *gloriam*.

celer, -eris, -ere [CEL (in *cello*) + ris], *adj.*, swift, quick, speedy, fast.

celeritās, -ātis [celeri- + tas], *F.*, swiftness, activity, speed, promptness: *quae celeritas reditus*, how speedy a return.

celeriter [celeri- + ter], *adv.*, quickly, speedily, rapidly, in haste, very soon, soon.

cēlō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [?, akin to *clam* and *caligo*], 1. *v. a.*, conceal, hide. — *Pass.*, pass unnoticed.

cēna (coe-), -ae [?], *F.*, a dinner (the principal meal of the day, eaten at various times in the afternoon).

cēnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [cena-], 1. *v. n.*, dine. — **cēnātus**, -a, -um, *p.p.* in active sense, having dined, after dinner.

ieō, cēnsēre, cēnsuī, cēnsus v. a., (perh. *fine*), *review* (of censor), *assess*, *enroll* (as a), *reckon*, *estimate*. — Less 1, *give one's opinion*, *advise*, (of the Senate), *determine*, *censendi causa*, *for the* (to be reviewed by the).

or, -ōris [cen- or cent- (as : censeo) + tor], M., *the censor* (ficer at Rome who enrolled the citizens): *proximis bus*, *at the last census*.

us, -ūs [akin to cēnsēō], M., *bearing a census*, *an enrol* of citizens by the censor).

ēsīmus, -a, -um [centō- +], num. adj., *the hundredth*. um [?], indecl. num. adj., *hundred*.

uria, -ae [centō- (or centu-) term.], F., *a hundred*. — Esp., *try* (a division of the Roman in their elective capacity as ally organized in an army, in a century was half of a e).

uriātus, -ūs [centuriā- +], *office of centurion*, *a centu* ip.

uriō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [cen-, I. v. a., *divide into centuries*. uriātus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *into centuries*. — Esp., of ple: *comitia centuriata* (the ection of the Roman people), *itia*.

uriō, -ōnis [centuria- (or d stem) + o], M., *a centu* commander of one-half a

maniple, answering nearly to a modern sergeant).

Cēpārius (Cae-), -ī [cepa- + arius, *onion-seller*], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *M. Ceparius*, one of the Catilinarian conspirators.

Cerēs, -eris [?, unc. root + es, *the beneficent*?], F., the goddess of grain among the Romans.

cernō, cernere, crēvī, crētus [CER], 3. v. a., *separate*. — Hence, *distinguish*, *see*, *behold*, *descry*, *perceive*, *discern*: *hereditatem* (accept).

certāmen, -inis [certā- (in certo) + men], N., *a struggle*, *a contest*, *rivalry*.

certātim [certā- + tim (as if acc. of tcertatis; cf. partim)], adv., (*in a rivalry*), *eagerly*.

certē [old abl. of certus], adv., *certainly*, *surely*, *no doubt*, *at least* (surely what is mentioned, if nothing more).

certō [abl. of certus], adv., *with certainty*: *certo scio*, *I am perfectly sure*, *I am convinced*, *I am certain*, *I am well aware*.

certō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [certō-], I. v. n. (and a.), *contend*, *struggle*, *vie* (with one in doing anything).

certus, -a, -um, p.p. of cerno as adj., *determined*, *fixed*, *certain* (of the thing as well as the person), *sure*, *established*, *tried*, *trustworthy*, *trusty*, *certain* (in its indefinite use as a pronoun), *some*, *a particular*, *a special*, *a certain*: *ratio* (sound); *mihi certum est*, *I am determined*.

cervīx, -icis [prob. akin to cerebrum, cornu, cervus], F., *the back of the neck*, *the neck*, *the shoulders*

(the back just below the neck, esp. in plur.): **molem a cervicibus depellere**, *throw off a weight from the shoulders*; **cervices dare**, *offer one's throat to be cut* (properly, lean forward to have one's head struck off, esp. in fig. sense); **furores a cervicibus repellere**, *repel a mad attack from one's throat*.

(cēterus), -a, -um [CE (in ecce, hic) + terus (cf. alter)], adj., *the other, the rest of* (cf. *alius, other*, not including all).—Plur., *the rest, the remaining, the others, every one else, everything else, others* (meaning all others): **ad ceteras res**, *in every other respect*; **ceteris (the rest) opitulari et alios (others, not all) servare**; **cetera tua**, *your other deeds*.

Cethēgus, -ī [?], M., a Roman family name.—Esp., *C. Cethegus*, one of the Catilinarian conspirators.

Chilō, -ōnis [?], M., a Roman family name.—Esp., *Q. Annius Chilo*, one of the Catilinarian conspirators.

Chius, -a, -um [Xîos], adj., *of Chios* (an island in the Ægean).—Masc. plur. as subst., *the Chians*.

Chrysogonus, -ī [Χρυσόγονος], M., (*gold-born*), a favorite of Sulla, who enriched himself from the property of the proscribed.

cibus, -ī [?], M., *food*.

Cicerō, -ōnis [cicer- + o (orig. a nickname, possibly from excrescences on the nose)], M., a name of a Roman family from Arpinum.—Esp.: 1. *Marcus Tullius Cicero*,

the great orator; 2. *Quintus (Tullius)*, his brother; 3. *Marcus (Tullius)*, his son.

Cilices, -um [Κίλικες], M. plur., *Cilicians*, the people of Cilicia.

Cilicia, -ae [Κιλικία], F., the country of Asia Minor south of the Taurus, a favorite place of refuge for pirates.

Cimber, -brī [?], M., used in the plur. of the *Cimbri*, a German tribe of Jutland, conquered at Vercellæ by Marius and Catulus.—Also used as a Roman name; esp., *Gabinus Cimber*, one of the conspirators with Catiline.

Cimbricus, -a, -um [Cimbrō- + cus], adj., *of the Cimbri*: **res (the story of the Cimbri)**, the history of their invasion and defeat).

cingō, *cingere*, cīnxī, cīncus [?], 3. v. a., *surround, encircle*.

cinis, cineris [?], M. and F., *ashes*.

Cinna, -ae [?], M., a Roman family name.—Esp., *L. Cornelius Cinna*, a colleague of Marius, and one of his adherents in the civil war with Sulla.

Cinnānus, -a, -um [Cinna- + anus], adj., *of Cinna*: **dies** (the day when Cinna slaughtered the adherents of the consul Octavius and re-established the party of Marius).

circum [acc. of *circus*; cf. *circa*], adv. and prep., *around, about*: **tribus** (*around, among*).

circumclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsi, -clūsus [*circum-claudō*], 3. v. a., *enclose around, encircle, place a band around, shut in, hem in*.

circumdō, -dare, -dedī, -datus [circum-²do], 1. v. a., *put around: ignes (set around); custodias (set)*. — By a confusion of ideas, *surround, encircle*.

circumfluō, -fluere, -flūxī, no p.p. [circum-fluo], 3. v. n. and a., *flow round, overflow*. — Fig., *overflow with, have in abundance, be rich in: gloria*.

circumfundō, -fundere, -fūdī, -fūsus [circum-fundo], 3. v. a., *pour around*. — Pass. (as reflexive), *pour in, rush around, rush in on all sides*. — Also (cf. **circumdō**), *surround: copiis circumfusus*.

circumscribō, -scribere, -scripsī, -scriptus [circum-scribo], 3. v. a., *write around, draw around*. — Hence, *hold in check, limit, confine, cheat, defraud*.

circumscriptor, -ōris [circum-scriptor], M., *a cheat*.

circumsedeō, -sedere, -sēdī, -sesus [circum-sedeo], 2. v. a., *sit around, surround*. — Hence, *blockade, besiege*.

circumspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectus [circum-specio], 3. v. a., *look about for*. — Fig., *think over, consider, cast about for, survey*.

circumstō, -stāre, -stetī, no p.p. [circum-sto], 1. v. a., *surround*.

circus, -ī [prob. for †cicrus (unc. root + rus); cf. κύκλος], M., (round?), *a circus* (a building orig. oval, for races, etc.): **Flaminus** (*the Flaminian circus*, one of the most famous of these buildings, situated by the Campus Martius, near the Capitoline and the river; used for meet-

ings of the people); **maximus** (*the Circus Maximus*, the largest and most important of these buildings, between the Palatine and the river).

cisium, -ī [?, prob. a foreign word], N., *a chaise* (a light two-wheeled vehicle, something like a chaise without a top).

Cispius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *M. Cispius*, a tribune of the people at the time of Cicero's return from exile.

cito [abl. of citus, p.p. of cieo], adv., *quickly*. — **citius**, compar., *sooner, rather*.

citō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [citō-], 1. v. a., *urge on, hurry, set in motion*. — Also, *summon, cite*.

citrō [dat. of citer (ci- + ter)], adv., (*to this side*): *ultra citroque, this way and that, back and forth*.

cīvilis, -e [civi- + lis], adj., *of a citizen (or citizens), civil, internal* (in reference to the state), *intestine: bellum (civil); causa (political); odium (partisan, political); ius (civil, as opposed to natural)*.

cīvis, -is [CI (in quies) + vis (weakening of -vus)], C., *a citizen, a fellow-citizen*.

cīvitās, -ātis [civi- + tas], F., *the state of being a citizen, citizenship*. — Esp., *Roman citizenship, the Roman franchise*. — Less exactly, *a body of fellow-citizens, the citizens (as a body), one's fellow-citizens, a state* (composed of citizens) *a city* (abstractly; cf. **urbs**, *a city, locally*), *a nation, a tribe* (politically); **nomen civitatis**, *the*

name of citizen; fortunam huius civitatis (of citizenship in this city).

clādēs, -is [?, perh. akin to κλάω], *F., a damage, a disaster, loss, destruction, ruin.* — *Esp., in war, defeat, disaster.*

clam [case of stem akin to *caligo*, etc.], *adv. and prep., secretly.*

clāmitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [freq. of *clamo*, perh. †*clamita-* (cf. *nauta*)], *I. v. a., keep crying out, vociferate, cry out.*

clāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [stem akin to κἀλέω, perh. †*clama-* (cf. *fama*)], *I. v. a. and n., cry out, exclaim.*

clāmor, -ōris [*clam* (as if root of *clamo*) + *or*], *M., a shouting, a shout, a cry, an outcry, clamor, shouts* (as if plur.).

clārus, -a, -um [*CLA* (in *clamo*) + *rus*], *adj., loud, distinct, bright, clear.* — *Fig., famous, distinguished, eminent, glorious.*

classis, -is [*CLA* (in *clamo*) + *tis*], *F., (a summoning).* — *Less exactly, the army* (called out; cf. *legio, a levy*). — *Esp., an army* (called out for duty at sea), *a fleet* (the most common later meaning), *naval forces.*

Claudius, -ī [*claudio-* + *ius* (prop. *adj.*)], *M., a Roman gentile name.* — *Esp.: 1. Appius Claudius Cæcus, consul in B.C. 54; 2. C. Claudius, ædile B.C. 99.*

claudō, *claudere*, *clausī*, *clausus* [of unc. formation, akin to *clavis*], *3. v. a., close, shut, fasten, shut up* (of a prisoner), *confine.*

clāvus, -ī [prob. *KLU* (in *claudio*, *increased*) + *us*], *M., a nail.* —

Also (cf. *clava*), *a tiller, a rudder, the helm.*

clēmēns, -entis [perh. *CLA* (in *clarus*) + *mens*; cf. *vehemens*], *adj., (bright?), gentle* (of weather). — *Fig., gentle, kind, merciful, humane, gracious, kindly, clement.*

clēmēnter [*clement-* + *ter*], *adv., mercifully, graciously.*

clēmēntia, -ae [*clement-* + *ia*], *F., kindness, gentleness, humanity, clemency.*

cliēns, -entis [pres. p. of *clueo*], *C., (a hearer), a dependent, a vassal, a retainer.* It was the custom at Rome for persons of humble origin to attach themselves to some prominent Roman in a kind of vassalage.

clientēla, -ae [*client-* + *ela* (imitating *suadela*, etc.)], *F., vassalage* (as condition of a *cliens*). — *Also, a relation of clientage, a connection with a client: pro clientelis, in place of clients.*

clivus, -ī [*CLI* (in *clino*) + *vus*], *M., a slope, a declivity, an acclivity: Capitolinus* (the road to the Capitol, the street in Rome which ascended from the Forum to the Capitol).

cloāca, -ae [akin to *cluo*, *cleanse*], *F., a sewer.*

Clōdiānus, -a, -um [*Clodiō-* + *anus*], *adj., of Clodius: crimen* (made by him); *leges* (passed by him).

Clōdius, -ī [the popular form of *Claudius*], *M., a Roman gentile name, belonging to the plebeian branch of the gens Claudia.* — *Esp.: 1. P. Clodius, a most bitter*

enemy of Cicero. He was killed in a fray by T. Annius Milo.
2. *C. Clodius*, another of the same family.

Clytaemnestra, -ae [Κλυταιμνήστρα], *F.*, *Clytemnestra*, wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra.—Also, a tragedy of that name by Accius.

Cn., abbreviation for **Gnaeus**; cf. **C.** and **Caius**.

Cnaeus, see **Gnaeus**.

Cnidius (**Gn**-), -a, -um [Κνίδιος], adj., of *Cnidus*.—Masc. plur. as subst., *the people of Cnidus*.

Cnidus (**Gni**-), -ī [Κνίδος], *F.*, a city of Caria, famous for a statue of Venus.

coāctus, -a, -um, see **cogo**.

coaedificō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [coaedifico], *I. v. a.*, *build together, join* (in building), *build and join*.

coarguō, -arguere, -argui, -argūtus [con-arguo], *3. v. a.*, *prove, prove guilty, accuse*.

coemō, -emere, -ēmī, -ēemptus [con-emo], *3. v. a.*, *buy up*.

coeō, -īre, -īvī, no p.p. [con-eo], *irr. v. n.*, *come together, unite, form* (by uniting).

coepī, -isse [con-†api (perf. of †apo, cf. apiscor)], *def. v. a.*, (*have taken hold of*), *began, undertook, started*: *perge quo coepisti* (*have started*).—**coeptus**, -a, -um, p.p., used in the same sense as active with passive infinitives.

coerceō, -ercēre, -ercuī, -ercitus [con-arceo], *2. v. a.*, *confine, keep in check, put down, crush, coerce, repress*.

coetus, -ūs [con-itus], *M.*, *a meeting, an assembly* (not regularly convened; cf. **contio**), *an assemblage, a concourse*.

cōgitātē [old abl. of **cogitatus**], *adv.*, *thoughtfully, purposely, designedly*.

cōgitātiō, -ōnis [cogitā- + tio], *F.*, *thought, a design, a plan, an expectation, imagination, an idea*.

cōgitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [con-agito] (in sense of *revolve, discuss*), *I. v. a.*, *consider, think over, think of*.—Esp. (as to some plan of action), *think about, discuss* (what to do), *have an idea of, intend, consider* (that something may happen), *expect* (contemplate the possibility): **cogitare ne**, *see that not, think how not, plan to prevent*; **nihil cogitare**, *have no thought, think of nothing*; **nihil cogitasse**, *never had a thought*; **hoc cogitat**, *has this idea*; **magnum aut amplum cogitare**, *have any great or noble idea*; **nihil cogitas**, *meditate nothing*; **cogitare de**, *think of, meditate, plan*; **ut exsiliū cogites**, *dream of any exile*; **nihil esse a me nisi optime cogitatum**, *that I had had none but the best designs*; **cogitati furores** (*meditated, intended*); **cogitatum facinus** (*premeditated*).

cōgnātiō, -ōnis [con-(g)natio], *F.*, *connection by birth, kinship, kindred, relationship*: **non gratia non cognatione**, *not by influence of personal friends or powerful relations*.

cōgnitiō, -ōnis [con-(g)notio; cf. **cognosco**], *F.*, *learning, study, becoming acquainted with, examination, acquaintance*.

cōgnitor, -ōris [con-†(g)notor; cf. *cognosco*], M., (*one who investigates?*), *an attorney*.—Less exactly, *a defender, a supporter, an advocate*.—Also, *one who is acquainted with* (a person), *a voucher, sponsor*.

cōgnōmen, -inis [con-(g)nomen], N., *a name*.—Esp., the personal or family last name, *a sobriquet, a nickname*.

cōgnōscō, -gnōscere, -gnōvī, -gnītus [con-(g)nosco], 3. v. a., *learn, find out, find, become aware, become acquainted with, recognize, hear* (a thing read).—Esp., *investigate, inquire into, learn about, study, consider*.—In perfect tenses (cf. *nosco*), *know, be aware, be acquainted with*: *cognitum est* (*was known*); *causa cognita*, *upon a full investigation, after trial*; *spectatus et cognitus*, *tried and proved*; *cognoscendi consuetudo* (*of investigation*).

cōgō, cōgere, coēgī, coāctus [con-ago], 3. v. a., *bring together, collect, assemble, get together*.—Esp., of money, *collect, exact*.—Hence, *force, compel, oblige*: *senatum* (*assemble, of the consul, who could enforce attendance*).

cohaereō, -haerēre, -haesī, -haesūrus [con-haereo], 2. v. n., *cling together, cohere, be closely connected*.

cohibeō, -hibēre, -hibuī, -hibitus [con-habeo], 2. v. a., *hold together, hold in check, restrain, keep* (from anything), *control*.

cohors, -hortis [con-†hortis (reduced), akin to *hortus*], F., *an enclosure*.—Hence, *a body of*

troops, a cohort (the tenth part of a legion, corresponding as a unit of formation to the company of modern tactics, and containing from 300 to 600 men).—Loosely, *soldiers, infantry, armed men*.—Also, any body of infantry or persons conceived as such, *a troop, a company, a band*: *praetoria* (*a body-guard, attending the commander, originally praetor*).

cohortātiō, -ōnis [con-hortatio; cf. *cohortor*], F., *an exhortation, an encouraging, encouragement*.—Esp. (to soldiers), *an address* (almost invariably a preliminary to an engagement).

cohortor, -ārī, -ātus [con-hortor], 1. v. dep., *encourage, rally, exhort, address* (esp. of a commander).

collaudō, see *conlaudo*.

collēctiō, see *conlectio*.

collēga, see *conlega*.

collēgium, see *conlegium*.

colligō, see *conligo*.

collīnus, -a, -um [colli- + nus], adj., *of the hill*.—Esp., of the tribe of that name, *the Collina* (a name of great antiquity and uncertain meaning).

collocō, see *conloco*.

colloquor, see *conloquor*.

colluviō, see *conludio*.

colō, colere, coluī, cultus [COL; cf. *inquinus*], 3. v. a., *till, cultivate*: *agrum*; *studia*.—Also, *worship, reverence, court, show respect to, observe*: *delubra* (*worship at*).

colōnia, -ae [colonō- + ia], F., (*state of a colonist*).—Concretely, *a colony* (both of the establishment

and the persons sent). The Roman colonists were and continued to be Roman citizens, and served as armed occupants of the soil where they were sent in the interests of the mother country; cf. **municipium**, a conquered city, partially incorporated into the Roman state.

colōnus, -ī [verb-stem akin to **colo-** + **nus**; cf. **patronus**, **aegrotus**], M., a farmer.—Esp., a colonist (a Roman citizen to whom lands were granted away from the city), a citizen of a colony.

Colophōn, -ōnis [Κολοφών], M., a town of Lydia, one of the seven that claimed Homer as their citizen.

Colophōnius, -a, -um [**Colophon-** + **ius**], adj., of Colophon.—Plur., the people of Colophon.

color, -ōris [prob. akin to **caligo**, as opposed to *white*], M., color, complexion.

column, -inis [stem akin to **columna**, **incolumis** (?), **cello** (?), cf. **excelsus**) + **men** (cf. **crimen**)], N., a pillar, a prop, a stay: *rei publicae* (as in Eng.).

columna, -ae [stem akin to **column** + **mna**; cf. **alumnus**], F., a column, a pillar.—Esp., the Column (moenia, a pillar in the Forum on which notices of insolvency were posted).

com- (**con-**, **co-**) [the same as **cum**], adv. in comp., with, together, up. Often intensifying the meaning without definite translation.

coma, -ae [κόμη], F., hair (on the head), locks (hair arranged or ornamented).

combūrō, -ūrere, -ussī, -ustus [**con-** + **burno** (?), relation to **uro** very uncertain; cf. **bustum**], 3. v. a., burn up, consume.

comes, -itis [**con-** + **imitis** (MA (in meo) + **tis**; cf. **semita**)], C., a companion (esp., an inferior as attendant or follower), a follower, an adherent, an associate, an attendant.

cōmissatiō, -ōnis [**comissā-** + **tiō**], F., a revel (in the streets after a debauch).

comitātus, -ūs [**comitā-** + **tus**], M., an accompanying, a company, a train, a following, followers, an escort.

comitium, -ī [?, perh. **comit-** (see **comes**) + **ium**, the assemblage of followers; cf. **servitium**], N., a part of the Forum at Rome.—Plur., the assembly (of the people for voting), an election.

comitor, -ārī, -ātus [**comit-**], I. v. dep., accompany.—**comitātus**, -a, -um, p.p. in pres. sense, accompanying; pass. sense, accompanied.

commeātus, -ūs [**con-** + **meatus**; cf. **commeo**], M., a going to and fro, an expedition (back and forth), a trip.—Hence, communications (of an army), communication (generally).—So also, supplies (of an army), provisions.

commemorābilis, -e [**con-** + **memorabilis**; cf. **commemoro**], adj., noteworthy, notable, praiseworthy, remarkable.

commemoratīō, -ōnis [**con-** + **memoratio**; cf. **commemoro**], F., a calling to mind, mention, commemoration (calling to mind with respect), a

reminder, remembrance (putting in Eng. the result for the process).

commemorō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [con-memorō], I. v. a., *remind one of*.—Hence, *speak of, mention, state* (in a narrative): iudicia commemoranda (*noteworthy*).

commendātiō, -ōnis [con-†mandatio; cf. commendo], F., a *recommendation*.

commendō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [con-mando], I. v. a., *intrust, recommend, surrender, commend* (for help or protection).

commentārius, -ī [commentō- + arius; orig. adj., sc. liber], M., a *notebook, a commentary*.

commentātiō, -ōnis [commentā- + tiō], F., a *diligent meditation* (upon something), a *careful preparation*.

commentor, -ārī, -ātus [commentō-; cf. comminiscor], I. v. dep., *consider thoroughly, meditate, study, make careful preparation*.

commēō, -āre, -āvi, -ātūrus [con-meo], I. v. n., *go back and forth*.—With ad, *visit, resort to*.

commercium, -ī [†commerc- + ium; cf. commercor], N., *commercial intercourse, trade, commerce, dealings* (in the way of trade).

commisceō, -miscēre, -miscuī, -mixtus (-stus) [con-misceo], 2. v. a., *mingle, mix*.

committō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missus [con-mitto], 3. v. a., (*let go* (send) together or altogether).—Hence, *join, unite, attach*: proelium (engage, begin the engagement).—Also, *entrust, trust*: tabulas committere

(*put into the hands of*, etc.); nihil his committere (*place no confidence in*, etc.).—Also, *admit, allow* (to happen), *commit* (suffer to be done; cf. admitto), *perpetrate, do*: committere ut posset, *leave it possible*; nihil committere, *do nothing wrong*.

commodē [old abl. of commodus], adv., *conveniently, fitly, duly, completely*.

commodō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [con-modō], I. v. a., *adapt*.—Also (cf. commodus), *loan, lend*.

commodum, see commodus.

commodus, -a, -um [con-modus, see A. & G., 168 d], adj., (*having the same measure with*), *fitting, suitable, convenient, advantageous*: commodissimum est, *it is the best thing, most advantageous*.—Neut. as subst., *convenience, comfort, advantage, interest*: comodo nostro, *at our convenience*; commoda quibus utimur (*blessings*).

commoneō, -monēre, -monuī, -monitus [con-moneo], 2. v. a., *remind*.

commoror, -ārī, -ātus [con-moror], I. v. dep., *delay, stay, wait*.

commoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtus [con-moveo], 2. v. a., *move, stir, agitate*.—With reflex. or in pass., *be moved, move* (intrans.), *stir*.—Fig., *disturb, agitate, affect, alarm, influence* (with idea of violent feeling), *move, trouble*.

communicō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [†communicō- (commun- + eo)], I. v. a., (*make com-* *municate, consult*

thing, and so make it com-
 lid (a thing to another), *put*
 with (something else):
 (confound with that of an-
 ratio cum illo communi-
 ared by him).

ūniō, -ōnis [communi- + o;
], F., *participation* (in
), *sharing*: sanguinis (*the*
ood).

ūnis, -e [con-munis (cf.
 uties)], adj., (*having shares*
 , *common, general, in com-*
 x communi consensu, *by*
agreement; consilium (*gen-*
n, concerted action); iura
al, natural); quid tam
 : (*universal*). — Neut. as
 community, an association:
 isium communi, *from the*
in common.

ūniter [communi- + ter],
 common, in general.

ūtābilis, -e [commutā- +
 l], changeable.

ūtātiō, -ōnis [con-muta +
 commuto], F., *change*.

ūtō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [con-
 . v. a., *change, exchange*.

irātiō, -ōnis [con-paratio;
 iaro], F., *a comparison, a*
tion.

irō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [con-
 . v. a., *get ready, prepare,*
ure, procure, gain, get to-
prepare for (with a different
 the object in Eng.), *ar-*
stablish, ordain (of institu-
 insidias (*lay*); uxor se (*get*
 — Also (cf. confero), *com-*
 ssibly a different word).

compellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsus
 [con-pello], 3. v. a., *drive together*
 (or *altogether*), *drive in, force,*
drive.

comperendinō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus
 [conperendinō-], 1. v. a. and n., *ad-*
jour (of a court). — Also, of one
 of the parties, *close the case* (so as
 to be ready for adjournment).

comperiō, -perire, -peri, -pertus
 [con-pario], 4. v. a., (*get together*),
find out (by inquiry), *discover*.

competitor, -ōris [con-petitor],
 M., *a competitor, a rival*.

complector, -plecti, -plexus [con-
 plector], 3. v. dep., *embrace, in-*
clude, enclose. — Less exactly, *love,*
cherish: sententia (*express con-*
cisely).

compleō, -plēre, -plēvi, -plētus
 [con-pleo], 2. v. a., *fill up, fill*. —
 With a different conception of the
 action from Eng., *cover, man* (of
 walls).

complexus, -ūs [con-+plexus; cf.
 complector], M., *an embrace*.

complūrēs, -plūra (-ia) [con-plus],
 adj. plur., *very many, a great many,*
a great number of.

compōnō, -pōnere, -posui, -positus
 [con-pono], 3. v. a., *put together*.
 — Also, *settle, make a settlement*.
 — compositus, -a, -um, p.p. as
 adj., *settled, composed, arranged*.

comportō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [con-
 porto], 1. v. a., *bring together*.

compos, -otis [con-potis], adj.,
in possession of, participating in:
 huius urbis (*a citizen*).

comprehendō, -hendere, -hendī,
 -hēnsus [con-prehendo], 3. v. a.,

seize, catch, take into custody, arrest, capture, grasp (one by the hand or clothing). — Fig., *take, catch* (of fire), *firmly grasp* (of facts).

comprimō, -primere, -pressi, -pressus [con-premo], 3. v. a., *press closely, crush, repress, foil, put down*.

comprobō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [con-probo], 1. v. a., *approve, sanction, prove*.

cōnātus, -ūs [conā- (stem of conor) + tus], M., *an attempt, an effort, an undertaking*.

concedō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessus [con-cedo], 3. v. a. and n., *retire, go out of the way*. — Also, *give up* (a thing to one), *allow, grant, assign* (leave, where the rest is taken away), *permit, yield the palm* (to a superior), *yield, admit, concede*.

concelebrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [con-celebro], 1. v. a., *celebrate, attend in throngs*.

concertātiō, -ōnis [con-certā- + tio], F., *rivalry, contention*.

concertō, -āre, -āvī, -āturus [con-certo], 1. v. n., *contend*.

concessus, -ūs [con-+cessus; cf. concedo], M., *a concession, a permission*.

concidō, -cidere, -cidī, -cāsūrus [con-cado], 3. v. n., *fall down, fall*. — Fig., *fail, be impaired, collapse*.

concidō, -cidere, -cidī, -cīsus [con-caedo], 3. v. a., *cut to pieces, cut down* (kill), *cut up, mangle*.

conciliātrīcula, -ae [conciliatric- + ula], F., *a little conciliator* (female or conceived as such), *an*

insinuating charmer, a flattering commendation.

conciliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [conciliō- (stem of concilium)], 1. v. a., *bring together* (cf. concilium). — Hence, *win over* (originally by persuasion in council?), *secure* (even by force), *win, gain*: *feras intersese* (*attach to each other*).

concilium, -ī [con-+cilium (CAL + ium; cf. Calendae)], N., *a meeting*. — Esp., *an assembly* (of war or state), *a council, a conference, a united body* (of merchants, farmers, or the like), *the people* (assembled in the comitia tributa). — Cf. **consilium**, which is often equivalent, but refers rather to the action or function than the body.

concipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptus [con-capio], 3. v. a., *take up, take on, take in, get* (*maculam*), *incur* (*infamiam*). — Of the mind, *conceive, plan, devise*.

concitātiō, -ōnis [con-citatio; cf. concito], F., *excitement*.

concitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [con-cito (freq. of cieo)], 1. v. a., *arouse, stir up, call out* (and so set in motion), *excite, agitate*: *mala* (*set in motion*).

conclāve, -is [con-clavis], N., *a chamber* (originally locked).

conclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsus [con-claudio], 3. v. a., *shut up, enclose*. — Also, *conclude, finish*.

concordia, -ae [concord- + ia], F., *harmony, concord, unanimity*. — Esp., *Concord* (worshipped as a goddess by the Romans, like many other qualities, and in a famous temple on the

the Capitoline looking towards the Forum).

concors, -ordis [con-cor], adj., *harmonious*: *fratres* (*mutually affectionate*).

concupiscō, -cupiscere, -cupivī (-iī), -cupitus [con-†cupisco], 3. v. a., *covet, desire earnestly, long for*.

concurrō, -currere, -currī (-currī), -cursus [con-curro], 3. v. n., *run together, rush up, rush in, rush (advance), flock to, hasten in*: *concursum est, there was a rush*.

concurso, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus [con-curso], 1. v. n., *rush to and fro, run about*.

concursum, -ūs [con-cursum; cf. *concurro*], M., *a rushing to and fro, a dashing together* (collision). — Esp., *a charge, onset, a crowd running, a crowd, a crowding together, a concourse, an assembling* (in a tumultuous manner), *an assembly*.

condemnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [con-damno], 1. v. a., *condemn, find guilty*. — Less exactly, *condemn* (not in a court).

condiciō, -ōnis [con-dicio; cf. *condico*], F., *terms, condition, terms of agreement, terms* (of fighting), *state* (of slavery), *lot, situation, a bargain, position*.

conditiō, see *condicio*.

condō, -dere, -didī, -ditus [con-²do], 3. v. a., *put together, found, build*. — Also, *lay up, preserve* (cf. *condio*).

condōnātiō, -ōnis [con-donatio; cf. *condono*], F., *a giving up, a donation*.

condōnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [con-dono], 1. v. a., *give up, pardon for the sake of*.

condūcō, -ducere, -dūxī, -ductus [con-duco], 3. v. a., *bring together, bring up* (soldiers). — Also, *hire*.

cōnfectiō, -ōnis [con-factio; cf. *conficio*], F., *a finishing*.

cōnferciō, -fercīre, -fersī, -fertus [con-farcio], 4. v. a., *crowd together*. — **cōnfertus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., (both of the thing crowded and the place), *close, crowded, dense, closely crowded, in close order, in a solid body*: *confertus cibo, crammed with food*.

cōnferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus [con-fero], irr. v. a., *bring together, get together, bring in, gather, collect*. — With or without *culpam*, *lay the blame on, charge, ascribe*. — With reflex., *betake one's self, remove, take refuge, devote*. — So with other words, *remove, establish*. — Also, *postpone, delay, devote, confer, contribute, set, appoint, compare*. — Esp.: *signa* (*join battle in a regular engagement*); *pestem* (*bring upon, visit upon*); *spem* (*set upon something*); *orationem* (*direct towards*).

cōnfertus, -a, -um, see *confercio*.

cōnfessiō, -ōnis [con-†fassio; cf. *confiteor*], F., *a confession*.

cōnfestim [acc. of †con-festis (cf. *festino*)], adv., *in haste, immediately, at once*.

cōnficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus [con-facio], 3. v. a., (*do up*), *accomplish, complete, finish up, carry out, finish, perform*. — Also, *make*

up, get together, write up (of a document), *work up* (of skins tanned). — Also (cf. Eng. "done up"), *finish up, exhaust, wear out, kill*.

cōnfictiō, -ōnis [con-fictio; cf. confingo], F., a *making up, an invention*.

cōnfidō, -fidere, -fīsus sum [confido], 3. v. n., *be confident, trust, trust to, have confidence in, rely on, feel assured*. — cōnfisus, -a, -um, p.p. in active sense, *trusting in*.

cōnfingō, -fingere, -fīxī, -fictus [con-fingo], 3. v. a., *make up, manufacture, invent, imagine*.

cōnfirmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [con-firmo], 1. v. a., *strengthen*. — Fig., *strengthen, establish, encourage, confirm, re-establish, reassure*. — Hence (of things and statements), *confirm, declare, assert, assure* (one of a thing), *prove, support* (a statement): Galliam praesidiis; causam auctoritatibus; audaciam; coniunctionem; imbecillitatem (*give strength to*).

cōnfisus, -a, -um, see confido.

cōnfiteor, -fitērī, -fessus [confiteor], 2. v. dep., *confess, acknowledge, admit, make confession*.

cōnflagrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [con-flagro], 1. v. n., *be on fire, burn, be burned*. — Fig.: *invidia* (*be consumed by a fire of indignation*).

cōnfligō, -fligere, -fīxī, -flictus [con-fligo], 3. v. a. and n., *dash against, contend, fight*.

cōnflō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [con-flō], 1. v. a., *blow up* (of a fire). — Fig., *excite, kindle*. — Also, *fuse, melt*. —

Hence (fig.), *get together, gather, fuse*: iniuria novo scelere cōnflata (*got up, devised*).

cōnfluō, -ere, -flūxī, no p.p. [con-fluo], 3. v. n., *flow together*. — Less exactly (of persons), *flock together*: portus (*unite their waters*).

cōnformātiō, -ōnis [con-formatio; cf. conformo], F., (concretely), *form, conformation, structure, forming, training*.

cōnformō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [con-formo], 1. v. a., *form, mould, train*.

cōnfringō, -fringere, -frēgī, -fractus [con-frango], 3. v. a., *break up, shatter*.

cōn fugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, no p.p. [con-fugio], 3. v. n., *flee, take refuge*.

congerō, -gerere, -gessī, -gestus [con-gero], 3. v. a., *bring together, heap together, mass together, heap upon*.

congradior, -gredī, -gressus [con-gradior], 3. v. dep., *come together*. — In peace, *unite with*. — Esp., in war, *come in contact with, engage, fight*.

cōngregō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [con-tregro; cf. aggrego], 1. v. a., *bring together, gather together, collect*. — With reflex. or in pass., *assemble, gather*.

congressiō, -ōnis [con-gressio; cf. congregior], F., a *meeting, an interview, a conference*.

congruō, -gruere, -gruī, no p.p. [?, congruō- (con-grua; cf. flock together, herd together, dog one's footsteps, crane the neck)], 3. v. n., *flock together* (cf. example below). — Hence, *harmonise, agree*: multae

causae convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere (*combine*).

coniciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus [**con-iacio**], 3. v. a., *throw together, hurl, cast, discharge, aim*: **se conicere**, *rush*; **sortem** (*cast, draw*). — Less exactly (esp. in a military sense), *throw* (into prison), *put, place, station* (cf. military throw troops into, etc.), *force*. — Fig., *put together* (of ideas), *conjecture, guess*: **in noctem se conicere**, *rush out into the darkness, rush out at night*.

coniectūra, -ae [**con-iactura**; cf. **conicio**], F., *a guess* ("putting two and two together"), *a conjecture, an inference*.

coniunctē [old abl. of **coniunctus**], adv., *intimately, on familiar terms*.

coniunctiō, -ōnis [**con-iunctio**]; cf. **coniungo**], F., *a uniting, a union, a connection*.

coniungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, -iūnc-tus [**con-iungo**], 3. v. a., *unite, connect, fasten together*. — In pass. or with reflex., *unite* (neut.), *connect one's self, join*. — **coniūctus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *united, closely connected, in conjunction with*: **cum his** (ludis) **plebeios esse coniunctos** (*follow immediately*); **quod** (bel-lum) **reges** (*unite to wage*).

coniūnx, -iugis [**con-tiux** (JUG, as stem, with intrusive n from iungo)], C., *a spouse*. — Esp., fem., *a wife*.

coniūratiō, -ōnis [**con-iuratio**]; cf. **coniuro**], F., *a conspiracy, a confederacy*.

coniūrātus, see **coniuro**.

coniūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**con-iuro**], 1. v. n., *swear together, take an oath* (together), *swear mutual oaths*. — Hence, *conspire*. — **coniūrātus**, -ī, masc. p.p. as subst., *a conspirator*.

cōnīvēō (conn-), -nīvēre, -nīvī (-nīxī), no p.p. [**con-niveo**], 2. v. n., *wink* (also fig. as in Eng.), *shut the eyes, connive*.

conlātus (coll-), -a, -um, see **confero**.

conlaudō (coll-), -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**con-laudo**], 1. v. a., *praise* (in set terms).

conlēc-tiō (coll-), -ōnis [**con-lec-tio**], F., *a collecting, a gathering*.

conlēga (coll-), -ae [**con-†lega** (LEG + a)], M., *a colleague* (one of two or more persons holding an office with equal powers).

conlēgium (coll-), -ī [**con-legium** (?) or **conlega- + ium**], N., *a body of colleagues, a body* (composed of such persons). — Also, *a corporation, an organized body, a club, a guild*.

conligō (coll-), -ligere, -lēgī, -lēc-tus [**con-lego**], 3. v. a., *gather, collect, acquire* (by accumulation). — With reflex., *collect one's self, recover, gather*: **naufrazi conlecti** (*picked up*).

conlocō (coll-), -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**con-loco**], 1. v. a., *place, set, station* (of troops, etc.), *set up, lay*: **insidias**. — Esp. (with or without **nup-tum**), *give in marriage, marry* (of a father or guardian). — Fig., *settle, place* (spem), *invest* (pecunias), *locate* (sedem).

conloquor (coll-), -loquī, -locūtus [con-loquor], 3. v. dep., *confer, hold an interview (or parley), parley, converse.*

conluviō, -ōnis [con-†luvio (akin to luo)], F., *wash, dregs.*

connīvēō, see *coniveo*.

cōnor, -ārī, -ātus [?, con- + stem akin to onus], 1. v. dep., *attempt, try, endeavor.* — **cōnātum**, -ī, neut. p.p. as subst., *an attempt.*

conqueror, -querī, -questus [con-queror], 3. v. dep., *complain, make complaint.*

conquiēscō, -quiēscere, -quiēvī, -quiētūrus [con-quiesco], 3. v. n., *rest, repose, find rest, be quiet, be idle.*

conquīsitor, -ōris [con-quaesitor], M., *an investigator, a searcher, a detective.*

Cōnsānus (Comps-), -a, -um [Consa- + anus], adj., *of Consa (a city of the Hirpini).* — Masc. plur. as subst., *the people of Consa.*

cōnscelerātus, -a, -um [con-sceleratus], adj., *accused, criminal.*

cōnscientia, -ae [con-scientia; cf. consciens], F., *consciousness, privacy, conscience, consciousness of guilt.*

cōnscius, -a, -um [con-†scius (SCI, in scio, + us)], adj., *knowing (with one's self or another), conscious, privy, a witness, a confidant.*

cōnscrībō, -scribere, -scripsī, -scriptus [con-scribo], 3. v. a., *write down.* — Esp., *enroll, con-scribe, levy.* — Esp.: **patres con-scripti**, *Senators, the Senate.*

cōnsecrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [con-sacro], 1. v. a., *hallow, consecrate.* — **cōnsecrātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *consecrated, sacred, hallowed: Aristaeus in templo (worshipped); viri ad immortalitatis et religionem et memoriam consecrantur (are held in reverence).*

cōnsēnsiō, -ōnis [con-†sensio; cf. consensio], F., *agreement, unanimity, conspiracy.*

cōnsēnsus, -ūs [con-sensus; cf. consensio], M., *agreement, consent, harmonious (or concerted) action, unanimous action.*

consentiō, -sentire, -sēnsī, -sēnsūrus [con-sentio], 4. v. n., *agree, conspire, make common cause, act with (some one).*

cōnsequor, -sequī, -secūtus [con-sequor], 3. v. dep., *follow up, follow, overtake.* — Hence, *obtain, secure, attain, succeed in (some purpose), arrive at.* — Also, *follow close upon, succeed, ensue, result:* **quaes-tum** (*get*); **fructum** (*reap*).

cōnscrivatiō, -ōnis [con-serva- + tio; cf. conservo], F., *preservation.*

cōnscrivator, -ōris [con-serva- + tor; cf. conservo], M., *a preserver, a saviour.*

cōnscrivō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [con-servo], 1. v. a., *save, preserve, spare, keep.* — Also, *observe (law, right), regard.*

cōnssessus, -ūs [con-sessus; cf. consedeo], M., *a sitting together, a session, a body (sitting together), a bench (of judges).*

cōnsiderō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [?, poss. †considerō- (from adj. stem of

which *sidus* is neut.; cf. *desiderium*), 1. v. a., *dwell upon, consider, contemplate.*

Cōnsidius, -ī [con-†*sidius* (akin to *sedeo*)], M., a Roman name. — Esp., *C. Considius Longus*, in Africa as proprætor B.C. 50.

cōnsidō, -sidere, -sēdī, -sessūrus [con-*sido*], 3. v. n., *sit down* (in a place). — Less exactly, *take a position, halt, encamp, settle.*

cōnsilium, -ī [con-†*silium*; cf. *consul* (akin to *salio*, in some earlier unc. meaning)], N., *deliberation.* — Esp., *wise counsel, advice, wisdom, prudence, discretion.* — Hence, *a plan, a counsel, design, purpose, course* (as design carried out), *measure, conduct, a policy, a stratagem.* — Esp., *a deliberative body* (more abstract and with more reference to the act or function of deliberating than *concilium*, which see), *a council, a body of counselors, a bench* (of judges), *a panel* (of a jury), *a court* (consisting of a body of *iudices*): *casus ad consilium admittitur*, *chance is not admitted to council*; *privato consilio non publico*, *as a private not a public measure, by private and not by official action*; *partim consiliis partim studiis*, *partly with policy, partly with political feeling*; *publico consilio factum* (*as a state measure*); *uno consilio*, *with one continuous purpose or policy*; *consilium publicum*, *council of state* (of the Senate); *ad consilium publicum rem deferre* (*the established council of state*); *non deest rei publicae*

consilium (*a plan of action settled by the council of state*); *erat ei consilium ad facinus aptum* (*power of planning*); *consilio malitiae occurrere* (*with wise measures*); *aliquod commune consilium*, *any consulting body.*

cōnsistō, -sistere, -stitī, no p.p. [con-*sisto*], 3. v. n., *take a stand, take a position, stand, keep one's position, form* (of troops). — In perf. tenses, *have a position, stand.* — Hence, *stand still, stop, halt, make a stand, hold one's ground, run aground* (of ships), *remain, stay.* — With *in*, *occupy, rest on.* — Fig., *depend on, rest on.*

cōnsobrinus, -ī [con-*sobrinus*], M., *first cousin* (on the mother's side). — Less exactly, (any) *cousin german.*

cōnsolātiō, -ōnis [con-*solatio*; cf. *consolor*], F., *consolation, solace.* — Also, as in Eng., *a means of consolation.*

cōnsolor, -ārī, -ātus [con-*solor*], 1. v. dep., *console.* — **cōnsolātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as pres., *consoling.*

cōsors, -sortis [con-*sors*], adj., *associating, sharing, a sharer.*

cōnspectus, -ūs [con-*spectus*; cf. *conspectio*], M., *sight, a view.*

cōnspicīō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectus [con-†*spectio*], 3. v. a., *look upon, see.*

cōnspirātiō, -ōnis [con-*spiratio*; cf. *conspiro*], F., *a conspiracy, a combination* (not in a bad sense).

cōnspirō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [con-*spiro*], 1. v. n., *sound together.* — Fig., *harmonize.* — Also, *conspire,*

league together: **consensus conspirans**, a blended harmony.

cōnstāns, -antis, see **consto**.

cōstanter [constant- + ter], adv., consistently, uniformly, steadily, with constancy, firmly.

cōstantia, -ae [constant- + ia], F., firmness, constancy, undaunted courage, strength of character.

cōstituō, -stituere, -stitui, -stitūtus [con-statuo], 3. v. a. and n., erect, set up, raise, put together, make up. — Hence, establish, station, arrange, form, draw up. — Fig., determine, appoint, agree upon, determine upon, ordain, fix, decide upon, establish a principle that, etc.: **Iupiter constitutus** (consecrated); **colonias** (plant); **rationem salutis** (base, found); **spem** (repose); **suspicionem** (make out); **supplicium** (decide upon, inflict); **imperatorem** (create, appoint); **exercitum** (set on foot); **consulares ad caedem** (destine, mark out).

cōnstō, -stāre, -stitī, -stātūrus [con-sto], 1. v. n., stand together. — Fig., agree, be consistent (esp. of accounts). — Hence, be established, appear, be agreed upon, be evident: **modo ut tibi constiterit fructus**, provided you have derived some real advantage. — Also (from accounts), cost. — Also, depend upon, consist, be composed. — **cōnstāns**, -antis, p. as adj., consistent, steady, firm, steadfast.

cōnstringō, -stringere, -strīnxī, -strictus [con-stringo], 3. v. a., bind fast, hold fast bound, bind hand and foot, hold in check, restrain. —

In many fig. uses, the figure is retained in Latin where it can hardly be kept in Eng.

cōnsuēscō, -suēscere, -suēvī, -suētus [con-suesco], 3. v. n., become accustomed. — In perf. tenses, be accustomed, be wont. — **cōnsuētus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., accustomed, wont, used.

cōnsuētūdō, -inis [con-†suetudo (prob. †suetu + do, as in **gravēdo**, **libido**); cf. **consuesco**], F., habit, custom, habits (collectively), manners, customs, precedent, ordinary method, *habitual intercourse*, *intercourse*: **victus** (customary mode of living); **incommodorum** (the habit of enduring, etc.).

cōnsul, -ulis [con-sul (cf. **præsul**, **exsul**), root of **salio** in some earlier unc. meaning], M., a consul (the title of the chief magistrate of Rome; cf. **consilium**). — With proper names in abl., the usual way of indicating dates: **M. Mesala et M. Pisone consulibus** (in the consulship of, etc.); **se consule**, in his consulship (as a date or occasion); **pro consule**, see **proconsul**.

cōnsulāris, -e [consul- + aris], adj., of a consul, of the consuls, consular. — Esp. with **homo**, etc., or as subst., an *ex-consul*.

cōnsulātus, -ūs [†consulā- (cf. **exsulo**) + tus], M., consulship (cf. **consul**), the office of consul.

cōnsulō, -sulere, -sului, -sultus [prob. **consul**, though poss. a kindred or independent verb], 3. v. a. and n., deliberate, consult, take counsel, decide. — With acc., *consult*,

ne's advice, ask the advice
With dat., take counsel for,
' the interests of, consult for
fare of, look out for, do a
to. — See also *consulto* and
participial forms.

ultō [prob. like abl. absolute
ed impersonally; cf. *auspi-*
adv., with deliberation, pur-
designedly.

ultum, -ī [N. p.p. of *consulo*],
ecision, an order, a decree. —
enatus consultum, an order
senate.

ultus, -a, -um [p.p. of *con-*
adj., skilful, well-practised,
t (esp. in the law). — *iure con-*

masc. as adj. or subst., (one)
t in the law, a lawyer, a jurist.
ūmō, -sūmere, -sūmpsī,
us [con-sumo], 3. v. a., (take
the general store). — Hence,
consume, destroy, spend, ex-
use up.

āminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [con-
(stem of *con-†tāmen*, i.e.
men)], 1. v. a., bring into
unite. — Esp. with notion
agion (cf. *contagio*), contami-
— Hence, defile, dishonor, dis-

egō, -tegere, -tēxī, -tēctus
go], 3. v. a., cover up, cover,

emnō, -temnere, -tempsī,
is [con-temno], 3. v. a., de-
disregard, hold in contempt.
emptus, -a, -um, p.p. as
spicable, contemptible.

endō, -tendere, -tendī, -ten-
in-tendo], 3. v. n., strain,

struggle, strive, try, endeavor, exert
one's self, attempt, be zealous. —
Esp., with verbs of motion, press on,
hasten. — Also, fight, contend, wage
war. — With *ad* and in like con-
structions, press towards, hasten,
march, start to go (in haste). —
With *ab*, urge upon one, persuade,
induce. — Also, compare, contrast.
— Absolutely, maintain (that, etc.),
contend (in same sense).

contentiō, -ōnis [con-†tentio-; cf.
contendō], F., a strain, struggle,
efforts. — Esp., contest, fighting. —
Also, comparison (cf. *contendo*).

contentus, -a, -um, see *contendo*
and *contineo*.

conticēscō, -ticēscere, -ticuī, no
p.p. [con-†tacesco], 3. v. n., be-
come silent, cease to speak, be
hushed.

continēns, -entis, see *contineo*.

continenter [continent- + *ter*],
adv., continually, without stopping,
continuously.

continentia, -ae [continent- +
ia], F., self-restraint.

contineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentus
[con-teneo], 2. v. a., hold together,
connect, contain, hold in. — Hence,
in many fig. meanings, restrain,
hold in check, keep (within bounds),
hem in, retain (in something). —
Pass. or with reflex., keep within,
remain, be included in, be bounded,
consist in (be contained in), depend
upon. — *continēns*, -entis, p. as adj.,
(holding together), continual, con-
tiguous, continuous. — As subst.,
the continuous land, the continent.
— Also, restraining one's self,

continent. — **contentus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *contented, content, satisfied.*

contingō, -tingere, -tigī, -tāctus [**con-tango**], 3. v. a. and n., *touch, reach, join.* — With dat. (expressed or implied), *happen, have the good fortune* (of the person). — Rarely in a general sense, *occur, be the case.*

continuō [abl. of **continuus**], adv., *immediately, straightway, forthwith.*

continuus, -a, -um [**con-†tenuus** (TEN, in *teneo*, + *uus*)], adj., *continuous, successive, in succession.*

cōntiō, -ōnis [prob. for **convento**], F., *an assembly.* — Esp., *the assembly* of the people convened by a magistrate for discussing any public matter, but not for voting (cf. *comitia*), or a like assembly of soldiers before their commander. — Less exactly, *a harangue* (on such an occasion), *an address*: comes ad *contionem*, *an associate to address the people*; in *contione*, *in harangues.*

cōntiōnātor, -ōris [**contionā- + tor**], M., *a haranguer, a demagogue.*

cōntiōnor, -ārī, -ātus [**contion-**], 1. v. dep., *harangue, address* (an assembly or an army).

contrā [unc. case-form (instr.?) of **†conterus** (con + *terus*) ; cf. *superus, supra*], adv. and prep., *opposite, contrary to, against, in opposition, on the other hand, on the other side, to the contrary*: *contra atque, different from what, etc., contrary to what, etc.*

contrāctiō, -ōnis [**con-tractio** ; cf. *contraho*], F., *a drawing together, a contraction*: *frontis* (a *frown*).

contrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -trāctus [**con-traho**], 3. v. a., *draw together, draw in, bring together, gather together, contract, narrow, make smaller, bring into smaller compass*: *aes alienum* (*contract*); *amplius negoti* (*get one's self into*).

contrārius, -a, -um [**†conterō** (see *contra*) + *arius*], adj., *opposite* (lit. and fig.), *contrary, contradictory.*

contremīscō, -tremīscere, -tremuī, no p.p. [**con-tremisco**], 3. v. n., *begin to tremble*: *fides virtusque* (*waver*).

contrōversia, -ae [**contro-versō + ia**], F., *a turning against.* — Hence, *a controversy, a dispute*: *sine controversia, without question.*

contrūcidō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**con-truċido**], 1. v. a., *cut to pieces, slaughter, massacre.* — Less exactly, *tear in pieces* (*rem publicam*).

contubernālis, -is [**con-taberna + alis**], M. and F., (prop. adj.), *a tent companion, a messmate.*

contumēlia, -ae [?, cf. *tumeo*], F., *an insult, an affront, an outrage.*

convalescō, -ere, -uī, no p.p. [**con-valesco**], 3. v. n., *get better.*

convehō, -vehere, -vēxī, -vēctus [**con-veho**], 3. v. a., *bring together.*

conveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventus [**con-venio**],

together,

arrive,

acc.,

be agreed upon, be fitting, ssary (in a loose sense in — Esp. *impers., it is fitting, qui convenit, how is it likely? n it be? tibi cum sceleratis re, you be on good terms tc.; in aliquem suspicio* (*can*

enticulum, -ī [conventō- + , N., *a little group.*

entus, -ūs [con-ventus; cf. o and adventus], M., *an ly, a meeting.* — Esp., *an* (the regular assembly of i citizens in a provincial n stated occasions, at which was dispensed), *an associat-merchants* (in a province, ere united into a sort of

ersus, -a, -um, see con-

ertō, -vertere, -verti, -versus rto], 3. v. a., turn about, -Fig., divert, change, conppropriate: se convertere,

icium (convit-), -ī [tconon-vox) + ium], N., *a wrangling.*

incō, -vincere, -vici, -victus nco], 3. v. a., prove, make (a charge, etc.): *avaritiā ā, found guilty of avarice ing the point of view for ng. idiom.* — Also (as in of the person, *convict, prove*

ivium, -ī [conviva- + ium; egium], N., *a living together, uet, a carousal.*

convocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [convoco], 1. v. a., *call together, summon, call* (a council or the like).

cōpia, -ae [tcopi- (con-ops) + ia; cf. inopia, inops], F., *abundance, plenty, supply* (both great and small), *quantity, number.* — Esp., *luxury* (abundance of everything). — Plur. (esp. of forces), *forces, resources, supplies, armed forces, capital: dicendi* (*fluency*); *in dicendo* (*fulness of matter*).

cōpiōsē [old abl. of copiosus], adv., *fully.*

cōpiōsus, -a, -um [copia (reduced) + osus], adj., *well supplied, wealthy, full of resources, well to do.*

cōram [unc. case, formed from con and os], adv. and prep., *face to face (with), personally, present, in person, in the presence of.*

Corduba, -ae [?], F., *a city in Spain, now Cordova.*

Cōrfidius, -ī [?], M., *a Roman gentile name.* — Esp., *L. Corfidius*, a friend of Ligarius.

Corfinium, -ī [Κορφίνιον], N., *a strongly fortified town in central Italy, now Pelino.*

Corinthius, -a, -um [Κορινθιος], adj., *of Corinth, Corinthian.* — Masc. plur., *the Corinthians.*

Corinthus, -ī [Κόρινθος], F., *Corinth, the famous city on the isthmus between Greece and the Peloponnesus, destroyed by Mummius, B.C. 146.*

Cornēlius, -ī [?], M., *a famous Roman gentile name.* — Esp.: 1. *Cornelius Cinna* (see Cinna);

2. *L. Cornelius Sulla* (see *Sulla*);
 3. *L. Cornelius Lentulus* (see *Lentulus*).

Cornēlius, -a, -um [same word as preceding], adj., of *Cornelius*. — Esp., *Cornelian* (of the laws passed by Sulla).

Cornificius, -ī [†*cornifico* + *ius*], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Q. Cornificius*, one of the *iudices* in the case against Verres.

Cornūtus, -ī [*cornu* + *tus*; cf. *barbatus*], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *M. Cornutus*, prætor in B.C. 43.

corōna, -ae [?], F., a *garland*. — Fig., a *circle* (*line*, of soldiers), a *circle of spectators*.

corpus, -oris [unc. root + *us*], N., the *body*, the *person*, the *frame*: *petitionis corpore effugere* (by *dodging*, a gladiator's term).

corrigō (con-), -rigere, -rēxī, -rēc-tus [con-*rego*], 3. v. a., (*straighten*), *correct*, *reform*, *amend*: *te corrigas*, *amend* (as if intrans.).

corripio, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptus [con-*rapio*], 3. v. a., *seize*, *seize upon*, *plunder*.

corrōborō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [con-†*roboro* (*robur*)], 1. v. a., *strengthen*, *confirm*.

corruptō, -rumpere, -rūpī, -ruptus [con-*rumpo*], 3. v. a., *spoil*, *ruin*, *tamper with* (of documents or of a court), *bribe* (of a court, etc.). — **corruptus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *corrupt*, *profligate*.

corruō, -ruere, -ruī, no p.p. [con-*ruo*], 3. v. a. and n., *fall in ruins*, *fall*. — Also, *overthrow*.

corruptēla, -ae [prob. *corruptō* + *ela*; cf. *querela*], F., *means of seduction*, *an enticement*, *an allurement*.

corruptor, -ōris [con-*ruptor*; cf. *corrumpto*], M., a *corruptor*, a *seducer*.

cotidiānus (quot-), -a, -um [coti-die- + *anus*], adj., *daily*.

cotidiē (quot-) [quot-*die* (loc. of dies)], adv., *daily*, *every day*.

Cotta, -ae [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *L. Aurelius Cotta*, consul B.C. 65, and later "Princeps Senatus."

Cottius, -ī [?], M., the name of two Romans from *Tauromenium*, who were witnesses against Verres.

Coūs, -a, -um [Κῶος], adj., of *Cos* (an island in the *Ægean*). — Masc. plur. as subst., the *Coans*.

crās [?], adv., *to-morrow*.

Crassus, -ī [crassus, *fat*], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. *Marcus (Licinius) Crassus*, consul with Pompey B.C. 55; one (with Cæsar and Pompey) of the combination called the First Triumvirate. 2. *L. Licinius Crassus*, the great orator, censor B.C. 103. 3. *P. Licinius Crassus*, censor B.C. 89.

crātēra, -ae [prob. from acc. of κρατήρ], F., a *vase* (for mixing wine, corresponding to "punch-bowl"), a *jar*.

crēber, -bra, -brum [crē (in *creo*) + *ber*; cf. *saluber*], adj., *thick*, *close*, *numerous*, *frequent*: *sermo* (*general*).

crēbrō [prob. abl. of *creber*], adv., *frequently, constantly, in rapid succession, at short intervals.*

crēdibilis, -e [*credi-* (as stem of *credo*) + *bilis*], adj., *to be believed, credible*: *non credibilis, impossible to believe.*

crēdō, *crēdere*, *crēdidī*, *crēditus* [*†cred* (*faith*, of unc. formation) + ²*do*], 3. v. a. and n., *trust, entrust, believe, suppose, believe in.* — Esp., parenthetically, *credo, I suppose* (ironical): *mihi crede, take my word for it, take my advice.*

cremō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [?], 1. v. a., *burn, consume* (esp. of the dead, perh. orig. only of flesh; cf. *cremor*).

creō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [unc. form akin to *cresco*], 1. v. a., (*cause to grow*), *create, generate.* — Esp., *elect, choose.*

Creperēius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *M. Crepereius*, a Roman knight, a *iudex* in the case of Verres.

crepitus, -ūs [*crepi-* (as stem of *crepo*) + *tus*], M., *a noise, a rattling, a sound.*

Crēs, *Crētis* [Κρηῖς], M., *a Cretan.*

crēscō, *crēscere*, *crēvi*, *crētus* [stem *crē-* (also in *creo*) with *-sco*], 3. v. n., *grow, increase, swell* (of a river), *be swelled, increase in influence* (of a man), *be increased.*

Crētēnsis, -e [*Creta-* + *ensis*], adj., *of Crete, Cretan.* — Masc. plur. as subst., *the Cretans.*

crēterra, -ae [κρητήρ], F., *a mixing vessel, a bowl.*

crīmen, -minis [*crī-* (stem akin to *cerno*) + *men*], N., (*a decision*).

— Less exactly, *a charge, a fault, a crime.*

crīminor, -ārī, -ātus [*crimin-*], 1. v. dep., *accuse, bring an accusation, charge, find fault with.*

crīminōsē [old abl. of *criminosus*], adv., *in the spirit of an accuser.*

crīminōsus, -a, -um [*crimin-* + *osus*], adj., *criminal, ground for an accusation.*

cruciātus, -ūs [*cruciā-* (stem of *crucio*) + *tus*], M., *crucifying.* — Hence, *torture.* — With a change of relation, *suffering* (of the person tortured).

cruciō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [*cruc-* (as if *cruciō-*)], 1. v. a., *crucify, torture.*

crūdēlis, -e [*†crudē-* (in *crudescō*, akin to *crudus*) + *lis*; cf. *Aprilis*, *edūlis*, *animālis*], adj., (*bloody?*), *cruel* (also of the things suffered, as in Eng.).

crūdēlitās, -ātis [*crudeli-* + *tas*], F., *cruelty.*

crūdēliter [*rudeli-* + *ter*], adv., *cruelly, with cruelty, harshly.*

cruentō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [*cruentō-*], 1. v. a., *stain with blood.*

cruentus, -a, -um [*cru-* (in *cruor*, *crudus*) + *entus*; cf. *tantus*], adj., *bloody, blood-stained.*

cruor, -ōris [*cru-* (in *crudus*) + *or*], M., *blood* (out of the body), *gore.*

crux, *crucis* [?], F., *a cross* (the usual instrument for the punishment of slaves), *death on the cross.*

cubiculum, -ī [*cubo-* + *culum*], N., (*a place for reclining*), *a sleeping-room.*

cubile, -is [†cubi- (stem akin to *cumbo*) + *lis* (cf. *crudelis*), neut. of adj.], N., *a couch, a resting-place, a bed, a lair*.

cubō, -āre, -uī, -itum [CUB], I. V. N., *lie down, lie, lie asleep: cubitum ire, go to bed*.

cūleus (cull-), -ī [κόλεος], M., *a sack*.

culpa, -ae [?], F., *a fault, blame, guilt*.

cultūra, -ae [cultu- + *ra* (fem. of -rus; cf. *figura*)], F., *cultivation, culture: agri cultura or agricultura, the cultivation of the soil*.

cum [?], another form of *con-*, prep. w. abl., *with, along with, in company with, armed with*.

cum (quom) [case-form (prob. acc.) of *qui*], conj., *when, while, whenever*. — Often rendered by a different construction in Eng.: *cum mulier esset, being a woman*. — Of logical relations (usually with subjv.), *when, while, since, inasmuch as, though, although*. — *cum . . . tum, while . . . so also, not only . . . but especially, while . . . besides, not only . . . but also, not only . . . but as well, while . . . as well, while . . . so (in particular), both . . . and, as well . . . as; cum primum, as soon as, the first time*.

cumulātē [old abl. of *cumula-*], adv., *in full measure, fully*.

cumulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [cumulō-], I. V. A., *heap up, fill full, add to: alio scelere hoc scelus (add to this, etc., another, etc.); ea quae promissimus studiose cumulata redemus (in the fullest measure)*.

cumulus, -ī [†cumō- (akin to *κῦμα*) + *lus*], M., *(the swelling heap), a heap*. — Hence, *the last stroke, the last touch* (added to something already complete), *an extra weight, an increase*.

cūnctus, -a, -um [for *coniunctus*?], adj., *all (together, in a mass): Italia (the whole of, etc.); urbs (the entire)*.

cupidē [old abl. of *cupidus*], adv., *eagerly, zealously, earnestly*.

cupiditās, -ātis [cupidō- + *tas*], F., *desire, eagerness, greed, cupidity, greed of gain, selfish desire*.

cupidō, -inis [unc. form akin to *cupio*], F., *desire*. — Masc. (personified), *Cupid (the god of desire)*.

cupidus, -a, -um [noun stem akin to *cupio* + *du-*], adj., *eager, desirous, longing (for), fond of, ambitious (for), with a passion (for), overzealous, greedy*.

cupiō, -ere, -īvī (-iī), -itus [partly root verb, partly from †cupi-; cf. *cupidus*], 3. (and 4) V. A. and N., *be eager (for), be anxious, desire (stronger than volo)*. — With dat., *wish well to, be zealous for: quid cupiebas, quid optabas (desire, as a passive longing, wish for, as an active prayer or wish)*.

cūr (quōr) [perh. for *qua re*], adv., rel. and interr., *why*.

cūra, -ae [for †cavira, akin to *caveo*], F., *care, anxiety, attention*.

cūria, -ae [prob. akin to *Quiris*], F., *the meeting-place of the old aristocracy of Rome*. — Hence, *a senate-house*. — Esp., *the Curia Hostilia on the Forum*.

Cūriō, -ōnis [curia- + o (*priest of a curia*)], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *C. Scribonius Curio*, a friend of Cicero.

cūriōsus, -a, -um [†curia (cf. *incuria*) + osus], adj., *curious, prying*.

Curius, -ī [cf. *curis, spear*], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *M'. Curius*, a banker of Patrae.

cūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [cura], I. v. a. and n., *take care (of), treat (medically)*. — With gerundive, *cause (to be done), have (done)*.

curriculum, -ī [from unc. stem akin to *curro* and *currus*; cf. *vehiculum*], N., *a course, a running*.

currō, currere, cucurrī, cursūrus [? for †curso], 3. v. n., *run*.

currus, -ūs [CUR (?) + us; cf. *curro*], M., *a chariot*. — Esp., *a triumphal chariot*.

cursō, -āre, -āvī, no p.p. [cursō-], I. v. n., *run, rush, hurry*.

cursus, -ūs [CUR (?) + tus; cf. *curro*], M., *a running, running, speed, a run, a course, a voyage, a career*; *celeritas et cursus*

(*activity, as a quality, speedy passage, as the result accomplished*); *cursus sceleris* (fig., as in Eng.); *quemcunque fortuna dederit* (*whatever wanderings*); *orationis* (*flow*).

curūlis, -e [prob. *curru-* + *lis*], adj., (*of a chariot?*). — Esp., *sella curulis*, *the curule chair* (the ivory chair of magistrates at Rome).

custōdia, -ae [custod- + ia], F., *custody, guard* (state of being guarded). — Plur. (concretely), *guards, keepers*.

custōdiō, -īre, -ivī (-iī), -itus [custod-, as if *custodi-*], 4. v. a. and abs. (as if n.), *guard, do guard duty*.

custōs, -ōdis [unc. stem + *dis* (cf. *merces, palus*)], C., *a guard, a watchman, a keeper, a guardian*.

Cŷrus, -ī [Κŷρος], M., a common name among the Greeks. — Esp., an architect or builder employed by Clodius.

Cŷzicēnus, -a, -um [Κŷζικῆνος], adj., *of Cyzicum*, a city of Mysia, on the Propontis. — Plur., the people of the city, *Cyzicenes*.

D

d., see a. d.

D [half of Φ, CIO = M], 500.

D., abbrev. for *Decimus*.

damnātiō, -ōnis [damna- + tio], F., *a finding guilty, a conviction*.

damnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [damnō-], I. v. a., (*fine*), *find guilty, condemn, convict*.

dē [unc. case-form of pron. stem DA (in *idem, dum*)], prep. with abl., (*down, only in comp. as adv.*),

down from, off from, from, away from. — Hence, *qua de causa*, *for which reason*; *de aliquo mereor* (*deserve well or ill of, properly win from*); *de consilio* (*by, cf. ex*); *multa de nocte*, *late at night*. — Esp. in partitive sense, *out of, of: pauci de nostris*. — Also (cf. Eng. *of*), *about, of (about), in regard to, concerning, for: de regno desperare; nihil de bello timere, have*

no fear of war; *contendere*, *dimicare* (*about, for*); *triumphare* (*triumph over, triumph for a victory over*); *quid de te futurum est*, *what will become of you*; *de maiestate* (*for*); *de improvviso*, *of a sudden*; *de industria*, *on purpose*. — In comp., *down, off, away, through* (and be done with).

dea, -ae [fem. of *deus*], F., *a goddess*. — Esp., *Bona Dea*, see *bona*.

dēbeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus [de-habeo], 2. v. a., (*have off from one's possessions*), *owe, be bound, ought, cannot help, should, be under obligation*. — Pass., *be due, be owing*: *non debeo*, *have no right*; *omnia debere*, *be bound to do everything*. — *dēbitus*, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *due, deserved*.

dēbilis, -e [de-habilis], adj., *weak, feeble, helpless, enfeebled*.

dēbilitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [debili- (through intermediate stem)], 1. v. a., *cripple, weaken, enfeeble, break down* (in health, etc.). — Fig., *overcome, paralyze*.

dēcēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessūrus [de-cedo], 3. v. n., (*make way off*; cf. *cedo*), *retire, withdraw* (*de scaena*), *withdraw from, shun*. — Esp. (from life), *die*: *de officio* (*sacrifice, abandon*); *de iure* (*yield, give up*).

decem [?], indecl. num. adj., *ten*.

December, -bris, -bre [decem + unc. term.; cf. *saluber*], adj., (*tenth* ?). — Esp., *of December*.

decempeda, -ae [decem-†peda (fem. of †pedus ?)], F., *a ten-foot pole, a measure* (of ten feet).

dēcernō, -cernere, -crēvī, -crētus [de-cerno], 3. v. a. and n., (*decide off, so as to clear away*), *decide, determine, decree, order* (as a result of determination), *vote* (of a consulting body, or of a single member of it).

dēcerpō, -cerpere, -cerpsī, -cēptus [de-carpo], 3. v. a., *pluck off*. — Fig., *detract, take away*.

dēcērtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [de-certo], 1. v. a. and n., *contend* (so as to close the contest), *decide the issue, try the issue* (of war), *carry on war, fight* (a general engagement): *de fortunis decertari*, *one's fortunes are at stake*.

dēcēssus, -ūs [de-†cessus; cf. *decedo* and *incessus*], M., *withdrawal, departure*.

decet, -ēre, -uit, no p.p. [?, cf. *decus*], 2. v. impers., *it is fitting, it is becoming, it becomes*.

dēcīdō, -cidere, -cidī, no p.p. [de-cado], 3. v. n., *fall down, fall*.

decimus (decu-), -a, -um [stem of *decem* + *mus*], adj., *the tenth*. — Esp., *Decimus*, as a Roman praenomen. — *decuma*, -ae (sc. *pars*), F., *a tithe* (of the produce of land let by the state on shares).

dēclārō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [de-claro], 1. v. a., (*clear off*), *make plain, declare, show*.

dēclīnātiō, -ōnis [declinā- + tio], F., *a leaning, a side movement*.

dēclīnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [de-clino], 1. v. a. and n., *move aside, avoid* (as if by a deviation of the body), *elude, flinch*.

dēcoctor, -ōris [de-coctor; cf. decoquo], M., (*one who boils down*), a spendthrift.

decorō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [decor-], I. v. a., adorn, embellish. — Fig., honor, praise.

dēcrētum, -ī [prop. neut. of decretus], N., a decree, a decision, resolution.

decuma, see decimus.

decuria, -ae [decem + unc. term.; cf. centuria], F., a decury (a division of ten men of the original Roman heads of families, also more generally of cavalry and other bodies).

decuriō, -ōnis [decuria- + o], M., a president of a decury, a decurion. — Also, a member of the senate in a provincial town, a provincial senator.

decuriō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [decuria-], I. v. a., divide into decuries.

decus, -oris [dec- (as root of decet) + us], N., an ornament, an embellishment. — Fig., an honor.

dēdecus, -oris [de-decus], N., a disgrace, dishonor, a stain.

dēdicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [de-dīco], I. v. a., dedicate, devote.

dēditiō, -ōnis [de-datio; cf. dedo], F., surrender: spes deditiōnis, hope that one's surrender would be received.

dēdō, -dere, -didī, -ditus [de-do], 3. v. a., give over, surrender, give up. — In pass. or with reflex., surrender one's self, submit: aures (listen to).

dēdūcō, -ducere, -dūxī, -ductus

[de-duco], 3. v. a., lead down or off, lead away, withdraw, draw off (praesidia), take away (of men), bring away, lead (from one place to another), bring (into a situation). — Fig., induce, bring, lead. — Esp. of ships, launch (draw down); of women, marry (used of the man); of things, bring, draw, turn. So, raise (a man to fortune): rem huc (bring); de fide (seduce); de sententia (dissuade); de lenitate (drive); coloniam (plant); servos ex Apennino (bring down).

dēfatigātiō, see defetigatio.

dēfatigō, see defetigo.

dēfendō, -fendere, -fendī, -fēnsus [de-fendo], 3. v. a., ward off, defend one's self against. — Also, with changed relation, defend, protect, maintain (a cause), fight for.

dēfēnsiō, -ōnis [de-†fensio; cf. defendo], F., a defence.

dēfēnsor, -ōris [de-†fensor; cf. defendo], M., a defender: necis (a preventer).

dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus [de-fero], irr. v. a., carry down, carry away, bring, land (of ships). — Pass., be borne down or on, drift (of ships), turn aside: delati in scrobes (falling). — Fig., confer upon, put in one's hands, report, lay before, devote: nomen alicuius (accuse one); studium (tender).

dēfessus, -a, -um, see defetiscor.

dēfetiġātiō (dēfat-), -ōnis [defatigatio], F., exhaustion.

dēfetiġō (dēfat-), -āre, -āvī, -ātus [de-fatigo], I. v. a., wear out, exhaust, worry, tire out.

dēfetiscor, -fetiscī, -fessus [de-fatiscor], 3. v. dep., *crack open*. — Fig., *become exhausted*. — **dēfessus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *exhausted, worn out, wearied*: *accusatio* (*grown stale*).

dēficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus [de-facio], 3. v. a. and n., *fail, fall away, revolt, fall off, abandon* (with ab).

dēfigō, -figere, -fixī, -fixus [de-figo], 3. v. a., *fix (in or down), plant, set, fasten, drive down*: *in oculis flagitia* (*set before*); *curas* (*devote*).

dēfiniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus [de-finio], 4. v. a., *set limits to, fix, appoint, limit, bring to a close, mark out*.

dēflagrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [de-flagro], 1. v. n., *burn up, be consumed*: *imperium deflagratum* (*burned to the ground*).

dēfluō, -fluere, -flūxī, -fluxūrus [de-fluo], 3. v. n., *flow down, flow apart, divide* (of a river), *fall away*.

dēfore, see *desum*.

dēformō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [de-formo], 1. v. a., *deform, disfigure*.

dēfraudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [de-fraud-], 1. v. a., *defraud, overreach, cheat*.

dēfungor, -fungī, -fūctus [de-fungor], 3. v. dep., *perform, finish, be done with, get rid of*.

dēgō, dēgere, dēgi, no p.p. [de-ago], 3. v. a., *pass, spend*.

dēiciō (dēiciō), -icere, -iēcī, -iectus [de-iacio], 3. v. a., *throw down, keep off, ward off, deprive, keep out* (one from a thing), *repel, eject, oust*.

dein [de-in; cf. *deinde*], adv., *then, next*.

deinde [de-inde], adv., *from thence, then, after that, then again*.

dēlābor, -lābī, -lāpsus [de-labor], 3. v. dep., *slip down, slip away*: *de caelo* (*full, descend, come down*).

dēlectātiō, -ōnis [delectā- + tio], F., *delight, pleasure, enjoyment*.

dēlectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [de-+lecto; cf. *delicio* and *allecto*], 1. v. a. and n., (*allure*), *delight, please, give pleasure to*. — Pass., *take delight, delight* (in a thing): *Graecos delectat*, *the Greeks take pleasure*.

dēlēctus (dē-), -ūs [de-lectus; cf. *deligo*], M., *a choosing, an enrolment, a levy, a conscription*.

dēlēniō, -īre, -īvī (-īī), -ītus [de-lenio], 4. v. a., *soothe, soften, pacify*.

dēleo, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētus [de-+leo (akin to *lino*)], 2. v. a., (*smear out*), *blot out, wipe out* (of a disgrace). — Fig., *annihilate, destroy*.

dēlīberātiō, -ōnis [deliberā- + tio], F., *a deliberation, a discussion, a decision* (through deliberation).

dēlīberātor, -ōris [deliberā- + tor], M., *a deliberator*. — Used sarcastically of one who reserves his decision in order to be bribed.

dēlīberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [de-libero], 1. v. a. and n., (*disentangle?*), *decide*. — Also, *discuss, deliberate, weigh*.

dēlicātē [old abl. of *delicatus*], adv., *delicately, luxuriously*. — Also, *at one's ease, slowly*.

dēlicātus, -a, -um [?, perh. p.p. of *†delico*, *wean* (or *abandon*); cf.

deliculus], adj., ("cos-
) , pampered, luxurious.

iae, -ārum [delicō- (cf. de-
+ ia], F. plur., (cosset-
delights, allurements, luxu-
reasures; also, in sing. sense,
; pet, favorite.

tum, -i [N. p.p. of delinquo],
ething left undone), a fail-
fault, a wrong-doing, an

ō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [de-ligo],
, bind down, fasten, bind,
to a stake).

ō, -ligere, -lēgi, -lēctus [de-
. v. a., select, pick out, choose.

quō, -linquere, -līquī, -lictus
uo], 3. v. n., fail (in one's
to wrong: quid deliqui, what
have I done (cognate acc.).

ī, -ī [Δῆλος], F., an island
Egean.

hicus, -a, -um [Δελφικός],
Delphi (the seat of the
amous worship of Apollo),
: mensa (a table made in
n of a tripod).

rum, -ī [de-†lubrum (LU +
N., an expiatory shrine, a
(cf. aedes, a temple gener-
mplum, a place consecrated
ry; fanum, an oracular (?)

lō, -lūdere, -lūsī, -lūsus
], 3. v. a. and n., deceive,
icate.

ins, -entis [de-mens; cf.
; adj., mad, crazy, insane:
demens (maddened, etc.).

nter [dement- + ter], adv.,
crazily, senselessly.

dēmentia, -ae [dement- + ia], F.,
madness, idiocy, utter folly.

dēmergō, -mergere, -mersī, -mer-
sus [de-mergo], 3. v. a., sink, drown,
submerge, plunge.

dēmigrō, -āre, -āvi, -āturus [de-
migrō], I. v. n., move away (change
residence), move one's effects, move
over.

dēminuō, -uere, -uī, -ūtus [de-
minuo], 3. v. a. and n., diminish,
curtail, lessen, detract from: ne
quid de summa re publica deminue-
retur, that the supreme power in
the state should suffer no diminution.

dēminūtiō, -ōnis [de-†minutio;
cf. deminuo], F., a diminution, a
loss, a sacrifice (of lives, etc.).

dēmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missus
[de-mitto], 3. v. a., let go down (cf.
mitto), let down, stick down. — In
pass. or with reflex., let one's self
down, descend, set one's self down.
— Fig., despond (se animo), be dis-
couraged. — dēmissus, -a, -um, p.p.
as adj., low-hanging (bowed, of the
head), downcast (of a person).

dēmōnstrātiō, -ōnis [demonstrā-
+ tio], F., a pointing out, a show-
ing, a manner of showing.

dēmōnstrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [de-
monstro], I. v. a., point out, show,
state, indicate, mention.

dēmoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtus
[de-moveo], 2. v. a., remove, dis-
lodge: de sententia (shake one in,
etc.).

dēmum [acc. of †demus (superl.
of de), nethermost, last], adv., at
last, at length (not before). —

Hence, *only* (not till a certain point is reached), *not until*.

dēnegō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [de-nego], I. v. a. and n., *deny, refuse, say not*.

dēnī, -ae, -a [for decnī, decem reduced + nus], num. adj. plur., *ten each, ten* (on each side), *ten* (in sets of ten).

dēnique [†denō- (de + nus, cf. demum) que], adv., *at last*. — Of order, *finally*. — Of preference, *at any rate* (if no better, etc.): *tum denique, not till then, then and then only; hora decima denique* (not until, etc.).

dēnotō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [de-noto], I. v. a., *mark out, mark, appoint*.

dēnūtiō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [denuntio], I. v. a., *announce* (with notion of threat), *declare, warn, order, command, give to understand, threaten one with*.

dēpeculātor, -ōris [depeculā + tor; cf. depēculor], M., *an embezzler, a plunderer*.

dēpeculor, -ārī, -ātus [de-peculor], I. v. dep., *embezzle, plunder, pillage, rifle*.

dēpellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsus [de-pello], 3. v. a., *drive off, drive out, drive (away), dislodge, avert, repel, remove, ward off, save one's self from: molem (throw off); aliquem de spe (force); simulacra (throw down)*.

dēpendō, -pendere, -pendī, -pēnsus [de-pendo], 3. v. a. and n., *weigh out*. — Hence, *pay*.

dēpingō, -pingere, -pīnxī, -pictus [de-pingo], 3. v. a., *paint* (so as to make something), *depict, represent*.

dēplōrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [de-ploro], I. v. a., *lament, bewail the loss of, mourn for*.

dēpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positus [de-pono], 3. v. a., *lay down, lay aside, deposit*. — Fig., *lose, abandon* (hope), *blot out* (memory), *resign*.

dēpopulātiō, -ōnis [de-populatio; cf. depopulor], F., *a ravaging, a plundering*.

dēpopulor, -ārī, -ātus [de-populor], I. v. dep., *ravage, lay waste, plunder*.

dēportō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [de-porto], I. v. a., *carry off, carry away, remove, bring off, bring home*.

dēposcō, -poscere, -poposcī, no p.p. [de-posco], 3. v. a., *demand, call for, claim, ask for*.

dēprāvō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [de-pravo], I. v. a., *distort*. — Fig., *corrupt, lead astray, pervert, tamper with*.

dēprecātor, -ōris [de-precator; cf. deprecor], M., *a mediator* (to beg off something for somebody).

dēprecōr, -ārī, -ātus [de-precor], I. v. dep., *pray to avert something, pray* (with accessory notion of relief), *beg, beg off, pray for pardon, pray to be spared, resort to prayers, save one's self from by prayers, remove by prayers: quo deprecante, by whose mediation; ad deprecandum valebat, had the force of entreaties*.

dēprehendō, -hendere, -hendi, -hēnsus [de-prehendo], 3. v. a., *capture, catch, seize, take possession of*. — As in Eng., *catch* (come upon),

surprise, find, detect, discover: fac-tum (*find*, in the sense of catch one at something). — *Fig., grasp, comprehend, understand.*

dēprimō, -primere, -pressī, -pres-sus [**dē-premo**], 3. v. a., *press down, sink.*

dēprōmō, -prōmere, -prōmpsī, -prōmptus [**dē-promo**], 3. v. a., *draw out, appropriate.*

dēpūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**dē-pugno**], 1. v. n., *fight out* (decisively), *resist with arms* (so as to decide the issue).

dērelinquō, -linquere, -liquī, -lic-tus [**dē-relinquo**], 3. v. a., *leave behind, abandon.*

dērīvō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [perh. immediately fr. **dē-rivus**, prob. through adj.-stem], 1. v. a., *draw off* (water), *divert: crimen* (shift upon another).

dērogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**dē-rogo**, in its political sense], 1. v. a., *take away, withdraw.*

dēscendō, -scendere, -scendī, -scēnsūrus [**dē-scando**], 3. v. n., *climb down, descend.* — *Fig., resort to, have recourse to, adopt: ad accusandum* (resort to a prosecution). — *Esp., come down to the Forum* (from the hills on which the Romans lived; cf. "go down town").

dēscribō, -scribere, -scripsī, -scrip-tus [**dē-scribo**], 3. v. a., *write down, set down* (in writing), *mark out, map out, describe, draw up* (ius), *reduce to a system.*

dēserō, -serere, -seruī, -sertus [**dē-sero**], 3. v. a., *disunitē.* — *Esp.,*

abandon, forsake, desert, give up, leave in the lurch. — **dēsertus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *deserted, solitary: vadimonia* (*forfeit*).

dēserviō, -servire, no. perf., no p.p. [**dē-servio**], 1. v. n., *serve zealously, be devoted to.*

dēsiderium, ī- [?, perh. †**dēsiderō** + ium; cf. **desidero**], n., *longing for, desire* (of something lost), *grief for loss* (of anything).

dēsiderō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [?, †**dēsiderō**, out of place; cf. **considero**], 1. v. a., *feel the want of, desire, miss, need, regret the loss of, lose* (of soldiers). — *Pass., be missing* (be lost): **desiderat neminem**, *has not lost a man.*

dēsidia, -ae [**dēsīd-** (stem of **deses**, **dē-sed**) + **ia**], f., *idleness, sloth.*

dēsīgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**dē-signo**], 1. v. a., *mark out, indicate, mean, designate.* — **dēsīgnātus**, p.p. as adj., *elected, elect* (of officers not yet in office).

dēsiliō, -silire, -siluī, -sultus [**dē-salio**], 4. v. n., *leap down, leap* (down), *jump overboard: de rheda* (*jump out, spring out*).

dēsīnō, -sinere, -sīvī (-sīi), -situs [**dē-sino**], 3. v. a. and n., *leave off, desist, cease.*

dēsistō, -sistere, -stitī, -stitūrus [**dē-sisto**], 3. v. n., *stand off, cease, stop, desist from, abandon.*

dēspērātiō, -ōnis [**dē-†speratio**; cf. **despero**], f., *despair, desperation.*

dēspērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**dē-spero**], 1. v. a. and n., *cease to hope, despair, despair of.* — **dēspērātus**,

-a, -um, as pass., *despaired of*. — Also as adj., (*hopeless?*, perh. orig. *despaired of*), hence *desperate*.

— dēspērāndus, -a, -um, gerundive, *to be despaired of*.

dēspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectus [de-specio], 3. v. a. and n., *look down, look down upon, look away*. — Fig. (cf. Eng. equivalent), *look down upon, despise, express one's contempt for*.

dēspicor, -ārī, -ātus [despicō], 1. v. dep., *despise*. — dēspicātus, -a, -um, p.p. as pass., *despised, despicable*.

dēstringō, -stringere, -strinxī, -strictus [de-stringo], 3. v. a., *strip off*. — Also (cf. despolio), *strip, draw* (of swords, stripping them of their scabbards).

dēsum, -esse, -fui, -futurus [desum], irr. v. n., (*be away*), *be wanting, be lacking, fail*. — Esp., *fail to do one's duty by*, etc. — Often, *lack* (changing relation of subj., and following dat.), *be without, not have*.

dēterreō, -terrere, -terruī, -territus [de-terreo], 2. v. a., *frighten off, deter, prevent* (esp. by threats, but also generally).

dētestor, -ārī, -ātus [de-testor], 1. v. a., (*call the gods to witness to prevent something*), *entreat* (from a thing), *remove by protest* (call the gods to witness to avoid).

dētractō (-trectō), -āre, -āvī, -ātus [de-tracto], 1. v. a., (*hold off from one's self*), *avoid, shun*.

dētrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -trāctus [de-traho], 3. v. a., *drag off, tear off, snatch* (away). — With less

violence, *take away, take off, withdraw* (with no violence at all).

dētrectō, see detracto.

dētrimentum, -ī [de-†trimentum (tri- in tero + mentum)]; cf. detero], N., (*a rubbing off*), *loss, harm, injury*. — Esp., *defeat, disaster*.

deus, -ī [akin to divus, Iovis, dies], M., *a god*. — Also, in accordance with ancient ideas, of a statue, in adjurations: *di boni, good heavens! per deos immortalis, for heaven's sake! heaven help us!*

dēvehō, -vehere, -vexī, -vectus [de-veho], 3. v. a., *carry away, bring* (away, e.g. on horseback), *bring down* (esp. by vessel).

dēvertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versus [de-vertō], 3. v. a. and n., *turn away, turn aside, turn off* (the road to stop by the way), *stop* (turning aside from the way).

dēvinciō, -vincire, -vinxī, -vinctus [de-vincio], 4. v. a., *bind down, bind, attach, firmly attach*.

dēvincō, -vincere, -vici, -victus [de-vinco], 3. v. a., *conquer* (so as to prostrate), *subdue* (entirely).

dēvitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [de-vito], 1. v. a., *avoid, shun, escape*.

dēvocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [de-voco], 1. v. a., *call down* (or away). — Esp., fig., *invite, bring*.

dēvorō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [de-voro], 1. v. a., *swallow up, devour, gulp down*: *verbum* (*eagerly devour*).

dēvoveō, -vovēre, -vovī, -vōtus [de-voveo], 2. v. a., *vow* (away). — Less exactly, *devote, consecrate*.

dexter, -tera (-tra), -terum (-trum) [unc. stem (perh. akin to digitus?)]

+ *terus*], adj., *right* (on the right hand). — *dextra*, -ae, F., (sc. *manus*), *the right hand* (esp. used as a pledge of faith, as with us).

Dīāna, -ae [prob. fem. of *Ianus*; cf. Διώνη], F., a divinity of the Romans entirely identified with the Greek Artemis, the goddess of the chase and patroness of celibacy.

dīcō, *dicere*, *dixī*, *dictus* [DIC, in *dīco* and *-dīcus*], 3. v. a. and n., (*point out* ?; cf. δεικνύμι), *say, tell, speak, name, speak of, mention*. — Esp., with authority, *name, appoint, fix*: *ius* (*administer*; cf. *dīco*); *sententiam* (*give, express*). — Special uses: *dicunt*, *they say*; *causam dicere*, *plead one's cause*, hence *be tried, be brought to trial*; *facultas dicendi*, *power of oratory*; *dixi*, *I have done*; *incredibile dictu*, *incredible*; *quid dicam* ? *what shall I call it ? why should I speak ? what shall I say ?* *ad dicendum*, *for addressing the people*; *diem dicere*, *bring a charge* (before the people); *salutem dic*, *greet, remember me to, give my regards to*.

dictātor, -ōris [*dictā* + *tor*], M., a *dictator* (a Roman magistrate appointed in times of danger by the highest existing officer, and possessing absolute power). — Also, a similar officer in a municipal town.

dictātūra, -ae [*dictā* + *tura* (i.e. *dictatu* + *ra*; cf. *figura*)], F., *the office of dictator, a dictatorship*.

dictiō, -ōnis [*dic* (as root of *dico*) + *tio*], F., *a speaking, a plead-*

ing (cf. *dico*): *causae* (*pleading one's cause, trial*); *iuris* (*administration*).

dictitō, -āre, -āvī, no p.p. [akin to *dicto*, form unc., perh. *†dictita-* (*dictō* + *ta*)], 1. v. a., *repeat, keep saying*.

dictum, -ī [N. p.p. of *dico* as subst.], N., *a saying, an expression, words*.

diēs, -ēī [prob. for *dives*, DYU + *as*], M. (rarely F. in some uses), *a day* (in all Eng. senses). — Also, *time*: in *dies*, *from day to day* (with idea of increase or diminution); *illis ipsis diebus*, *at that very time*; *noctes diesque*, *night and day*; *diem dicere* (see *dico*).

differō, *differre*, *distulī*, *dīlātus* [*dis-fero*], irr. v. a. and n., *bear apart, spread*. — Also, *postpone, defer, put off, differ*.

difficilis, -e [*dis-facilis*], adj., *not easy, difficult*.

difficultās, -ātis [*difficili-* (weakened) + *tas*], F., *difficulty, trouble, difficult circumstances*.

diffidō, -fidere, -fīsus sum [*dis-fido*], 3. v. n., *distrust, not have confidence in*.

diffuō, -fluere, -flūxī, no p.p. [*dis-fluo*], 3. v. n., *flow apart, become loose, become lax, run wild*.

digitus, -ī [?], M., *a finger*.

dignitās, -ātis [*dignō* + *tas*], F., *worthiness, worth, dignity, prestige, position* (superior), *claims* (founded on worth), *advancement* (as the consequence of worthiness), *self-respect, the dignity of one's position*.

dignus, -a, -um [², perh. root of dico + nus], adj., *worthy, deserving*.

dīiudicō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [dis-iudico], 1. v. a. and n., *decide* (between two).

dīiūnctiō, -ōnis [dis-iunctio; cf. diiungo], F., *a separation*.

dīiungō (dis-), -iungere, -iūnxī, -iūnctus [dis-iungo], 3. v. a., *disjoin, separate, divide*.

dīlābor, -lābī, -lāpsus [dis-labor], 3. v. dep., *glide apart, slip away, fall away*.

dīlacerō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [dis-lacero], 1. v. a., *tear asunder, tear in pieces*.

dīlaniō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [dis-lanio], 1. v. a., *tear in pieces*.

dīlātiō, -ōnis [dis-latio], F., *a postponement, an adjournment*.

dīlēctus (dē-), -ūs [dis-†lectus; cf. diligo], M., *a choosing, a levy, a conscription*.

diligēns, -entis, p. of diligo, as adj., *diligent, painstaking, careful*.

diligenter [diligent- + ter], adv., *carefully, with care, with exactness, exactly, with pains, scrupulously*.

diligentia, -ae [diligent- + ia], F., *care, pains, painstaking, diligence*: remittere (*cease to take pains, take less care*).

diligō, -ligere, -lēxī, -lēctus [dis-lego], 3. v. a., (*choose out*), *love, be fond of*. — See also diligens.

dīlūcēscō, -lūcēscere, -lūxī, no p.p. [dis-lucesco], 3. v. n., *grow light, dawn*. — Usually impersonal.

dīlūculum, -ī [dis-†luculum (luc- + lus)], N., *daybreak, dawn*.

dīluō, -luere, -luī, -lūtus [dis-luo], 3. v. a. and n., *dissolve away, dissolve*. — Fig., *refute* (tech. term).

dīmicātiō, -ōnis [dimicā- + tio], F., *fighting, a contest, a struggle*.

dīmicō, -āre, -āvi, -ātūrus [dis-mico], 1. v. n., (*brandish swords to decide a contest?*), *fight* (a decisive battle), *risk an engagement, contend*.

dīminuō, see deminuo.

dīmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missus [dis-mitto], 3. v. a., *let go away, let slip, let pass, let go, give up, relinquish, abandon*: oppugnationem (*raise*); victoriam (*let go, on purpose*). — Also, *send in different directions, send about, despatch, detail, disband, dismiss, adjourn, discharge*.

dīreptiō, -ōnis [dis-†raptio; cf. diripio], F., *plundering, plunder*.

dīreptor, -ōris [dis-raptor; cf. diripio], M., *a robber, a plunderer*.

dīripiō, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptus [dis-rapio], 3. v. a., *seize* (in different directions), *plunder, pillage*.

dīrumpō, -rumpere, -rūpī, -ruptus [dis-rumpo], 3. v. a., *break to pieces, break, shatter, burst*: dirupi me paene, *I came near bursting*.

dis, **dī** (dir-) [akin to duo?], inseparable prep. (adv.), in comp., *asunder, in different directions*. Cf. discedo, discerno, dirimo, diffundo.

Dīs, **Dītis** [akin to dīves, as the earth is the source of riches], M., *Pluto* (the god of the underworld, and so of death).

discēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessūrus [dis-cedo], 3. v. n., *withdraw*.

depart, retire, leave (with ab), go away.

disceptātiō, -ōnis [disceptā- + tio], F., a contest, a contention, a discussion.

disceptātor, -ōris [disceptā- (stem of discepto) + tor], M., a judge, an arbiter.

disceptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [dis-capto], I. v. a., discuss, consider and decide, decide.

discernō, -cernere, -crēvī, -crētus [dis-cerno], 3. v. a., separate, distinguish.

discessiō, -ōnis [dis-cessio; cf. discedo], F., a departure, a withdrawal, a division (as in Parliament), a vote: *contionis* (a division of opinion in, etc.); *discessionem facere*, take a vote.

discessus, -ūs [dis-+cessus; cf. discedo], M., a departure, a withdrawal, absence.

discidium, -ī [dis-+scidium (SCID + ium)], N., a separation, a dissension.

disciplīna, -ae [discipulō- (reduced) + ina; cf. rapina], F., (*pupilage?*), discipline, instruction, training, a system (of doctrine, etc.), a course of instruction, education, a school (fig. as in Eng.): *pueritiae disciplinae*, the studies of childhood; *navalis* (skill, as the result of discipline); *maiorum* (strict conduct).

discipulus, -ī [?, akin to disco], M., a pupil.

disclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsus [dis-claudo], 3. v. a., shut apart, keep apart, separate, divide.

discō, discere, didicī, discitūrus [for †disco (DIC + sco)], 3. v. a. and n., learn.

discolor, -ōris [dis-color], adj., parti-colored, different-colored.

discordia, -ae [discord- + ia; cf. concors], F., dissension, discord, disagreement.

discrībō, -scribere, -scripsī, -scriptus [dis-scribo], 3. v. a., distribute, apportion, assign.

discrīmen, -inis [dis-crimen; cf. discerno], N., a separation, a decision. Hence, a moment of decision, a crisis, critical condition, danger, peril, a critical moment, a turning-point of one's fortunes.

disiungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, -iūnc-tus [dis-iungo], 3. v. a., disunite, separate: *disiunctissimus*, -a, -um, very far distant, very widely separated.

dispergō, -spargere, -spersī, -persus [dis-spargo], 3. v. a., scatter, disperse, separate.

dispersē [old abl. of dispersus], adv., in different places, separately.

dispartīō, -īre, -īvī (-īi), -ītus, also **dispertior**, as dep. [dis-partio], 4. v. a. and dep., divide, distribute.

displīceō, -ēre, -uī, -itus [dis-placeo], 2. v. n., displease, be unsatisfactory, be disliked by.

disputō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [dis-puto], I. v. n. and a., discuss (cf. puto), argue.

dissēminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [dis-semino], I. v. a., scatter, sow widely, spread, disseminate.

dissēnsiō, -ōnis [dis-+sēnsio; cf. dissēntio], F., difference of opinion, disagreement, dissension.

dissentiō, -sentīre, -sēnsī, -sēnsūrus [dis-sentio], 4. v. n., *differ in opinion, dissent, differ, be at variance*.

dissideō, -sidēre, -sēdī, no p.p. [dis-sedeo], 2. v. n., *sit apart*. — Hence, *disagree, have a dissension*.

dissimilis, -e [dis-similis], adj., *unlike, different, various*.

dissimilitūdō, -inis [dissimili- + tudo], F., *unlikeness, unlike nature, different nature*.

dissimulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [dis-simulo], 1. v. a. and n., (*pretend something is not*), *conceal (what is), dissemble, conceal the fact that, pretend not to*.

dissipō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [dis- + supo, throw], 1. v. a., *scatter, disperse, strew, spread abroad*: *dissipatos congregarunt (the scattered people)*.

dissolūtiō, -ōnis [dis-solutio; cf. dissolvo], F., *a dissolving, abolition*.

dissolvō, -solvere, -solvi, -solūtus [dis-solvo], 3. v. a., *unloose, relax, separate*. — **dissolūtus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *lax, unrestrained, arbitrary* (as unrestrained by considerations of policy or mercy).

distineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentus [dis-teneo], 2. v. a., *keep apart, hold asunder, keep from uniting, cut off (in military sense), isolate, distract*.

distrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -trāctus [dis-traho], 3. v. a., *drag asunder, tear asunder, separate*. — Hence, *distract, divide*: *distractae sententiae (widely divergent)*.

distribuō, -tribuere, -tribuī, -tri-

-būtus [dis-tribuo], 3. v. a., *assign (to several), distribute, divide*.

distringō, -stringere, -strinxī, -strictus [dis-stringo], 3. v. a., *stretch apart, distract, engage, occupy*.

disturbō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [dis-turbo], 1. v. a., *drive away in confusion: contionem (break up)*.

dītissimus, -a, -um, superl. of dives.

diū [prob. acc. of stem akin to dies], adv., *for a time, a long time, for some time, long*: *tam diu, so long; quam diu, how long, as long; diutius, any longer*.

diurnus, -a, -um [†dius- (akin to diu and dies) + nus], adj., *of the day, daily* (as opposed to nightly): *fur (by night)*.

dīus [akin to divus], M., only in nom., in phrase *me dius fidius, heaven help me, as sure as I live, good heavens!*

diūturnitās, -ātis [diuturno- + tas], F., *length of time, long continuance, length (in time)*.

diūturnus, -a, -um [diu + turnus; cf. hesternus], adj., *long continued, long (in time); minus diuturna vita (shorter)*.

dīvellō, -vellere, -velli, -volvus [dis-vello], 3. v. a., *tear apart, rend asunder, tear (from)*.

diversus, -a, -um, see *diverto*.

divertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versus [dis-vertō], 3. v. a. and n., *turn aside (or apart), separate*. — **diversus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *separate, distant, diverse, different, various*.

dīves, -itis [?], adj., *rich*.

dividō, -videre, -visi, -vīsus [dis- + vido, VIDH (?), cf. viduus], 3. v. a., *divide, separate, distribute*. — **divīsus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *divided*.

divīnitus [divinō- + tus; cf. caelitus], adv., *from heaven, divinely, providentially, by the gods*. — Less exactly, *admirably, excellently*.

divīnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [divinō-], 1. v. a., *prophesy, conjecture, foresee, imagine* (as likely to happen).

divīnus, -a, -um [divō- (as if divi) + nus], adj., *of the gods, divine, providential, superhuman, more than human, transcendent, godlike*: *res divinae, religious institutions*.

divisor, -ōris [dis- + visor; cf. divido], M., *a distributor, a distributing agent, an agent* (for bribery).

divitiae, -arum [divit- + ia], F. plur., *wealth, riches*.

¹**dō**, dare, dedī, datus [DA; cf. δίδωμι], 1. v. a., *give, bestow, grant, furnish, vouchsafe, present, offer*: *excusationem* (afford); *cognitorem* (furnish, bring forward); *litteras, epistulam* (write). — See also opera.

²**dō** [DHA, place; cf. τίθημι], confounded with ¹dō, but appearing in comp., *place, put*.

doceō, docēre, docuī, doctus [unc. formation akin to dico and disco], 2. v. a., *teach, show, inform, represent, state*. — **doctus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *learned, educated, cultivated, skilful*.

docilitās, -ātis [docili- + tas], F., *teachableness, aptness, capability* (of learning).

doctrīna, -ae [doctor- + ina; cf. medicina], F., *teaching, systematic instruction, education, training, study, learning*.

documentum, -ī [docu- (?) (as stem of doceo) + mentum], N., *a means of teaching, a proof, a warning, an example*.

Dolābella, -ae [dolabra- + ia, "little hatchet"], M. (orig. F.), a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. *Cn. Dolabella*, in command of Cilicia in B.C. 80, under whom Verres was legatus; 2. *P. Cornelius Dolabella*, Cicero's son-in-law, who was Antony's colleague in the consulship, B.C. 44.

doleō, dolēre, doluī, dolitūrus [perh. dolō- (stem of dolus)], 2. v. n., *feel pain, suffer*. — Esp. mentally, *be pained, grieved*.

dolor, -ōris [dol- (as root of doleo) + or], M., *pain* (physical or mental), *suffering, distress, indignation, chagrin, vexation, sense of injury*: *magno dolore ferre*, *be very indignant, feel much chagrin*; *magno esse dolori*, *to be a great annoyance or sorrow*; *dolor et crepitus plagarum* (*cries of pain, etc.*).

domesticus, -a, -um [domō- (as if domes-; cf. modestus) + ticus], adj., *(of the house), of one's home, one's own, at home*. — Hence, *domestic, internal, intestine, within the state or city, private*: *dolor* (*personal*); *usus* (*at one's house*).

domicilium, -ī [perh. domō- + tīcilium (fr. root of colo)], N., *an abode, a house, a dwelling-place, a*

house (as a permanent home), *a residence* (in a legal sense): *imperi* (seat).

domina, -ae [F. of **dominus**], F., *a mistress*.

dominātiō, -ōnis [dominā- + tio], F., *mastery, control, tyranny, power* (illegal or abnormal).

dominor, -āri, -ātus [dominō-], I. v. dep., *be master, rule, lord it over, tyrannize, dominate*.

dominus, -ī [†domō- (ruling; cf. *-δαμος*) + nus], M., *a master, an owner*: *esse* (have control).

Domitius, -ī [domitō- (reduced) + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus*, consul in B.C. 54.

domitor, -ōris [domi- (as stem of domo) + tor], M., *a tamer, a queller*.

domō, -āre, -uī, -itus [†domō-, cf. *dominus*], I. v. a., *tame, quell, subdue, master*.

domus, -ūs (-ī) [DOM (*build*?) + us (-os and -us)], F., *a house, a home, a house (a family)*: *domi*, *at home*; *domum*, *home, to one's home*; *domo*, *from home*; *domo exire*, *go away, emigrate*.

dōnātiō, -ōnis [donā- + tio], F., *a gift, a donation, a giving away*.

dōnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [donō-], I. v. a., *present, give* (as a gift). — Also, *honor with a gift, present* (one with a thing); *civitate aliquem donare*, *honor one with*, etc., *give one the rights of citizenship*.

dōnum, -ī [DA + nus], N., *a gift*.
dormiō, -īre, -ivī (-iī), -itum

(supine) [prob. from noun-stem], 4. v. n., *sleep*.

Drusus, -ī [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *M. Livius Drusus*, tribune B.C. 91, who attempted some reform in favor of the Italians. He was assassinated by his opponents.

dubitātiō, -ōnis [dubitā- (stem of dubito) + tio], F., *doubt, hesitation, question*.

dubitō, -āre, -āvī, -āturus [†dubitō- (p. of lost verb dubo? cf. *dubius*)], I. v. n., *doubt, have doubt, be in doubt, feel doubtful*. — Also (absolutely, or with inf., rarely quin), *hesitate, feel hesitation, vacillate*.

dubius, -a, -um [†dubō- (duō + bus; cf. *superbus* and *dubito*) + ius], adj., *doubtful*: *est dubium*, *there is doubt, it is doubtful*.

ducentī, -ae, -a [duō-centi (plur. of *centum*)], num. adj., *two hundred*.

dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus [DUC (in *dux*)], 3. v. a., *lead, draw, bring* (of living things), *conduct, drag*. — Esp. of a general, *lead, march*. — With (or without) in *matrimonium*, *marry* (of the man). — Fig., *prolong, drag out, attract*. — As mercantile word, and so fig., *reckon, consider, regard*: *rationem* (*take account*, also in fig. sense); *spiritum* (*draw breath*); *causa ducitur* (*springs*); *pueros* (*have with one*); *parietem* (*make, carry, run*).

ductus, -ūs [DUC + tus], M., *lead, command*: *suo ductu*, *in actual command* (opposed to acting by a subordinate).

dūdum, see *iamdudum*.

duint, archaic for **dent**: see **do**.
dulcēdō, -dinis [dulci- + edo], F.,
sweetness, charm.

dulcis, -e [?], adj., *sweet* (also
 fig.): **aqua** (*fresh*).

dum [pron. DA, prob. acc.; cf.
tum], conj. (orig. adv.), *at that time*.
 —Also, *while, so long as*.—Hence,
till, until: **dummodo** (or *separate*),
only so long, provided.—With
 negatives, *yet, as yet*: **tam diu**
dum, *so long as*.

dummodō, see **dum**.

dumtaxat [dum taxat], adv.,
only, merely, at any rate.

duo, -ae, -o [dual, of stem $\dagger d\bar{u}o-$;
 cf. **bis**], num. adj., *two*.

duodecim [duo-decem], indecl.
 num. adj., *twelve*.

duodecimus, -a, -um [duo-de-
 cimus], num. adj., *twelfth*.

duplicō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [duplic-],
 I. v. a., *double, increase twofold*.

dūrē [old abl. of **durus**], adv.,
hardly, harshly.

dūrus, -a, -um [?], adj., *hard*.—
 Fig., *hard, severe, difficult, harsh,*
rough.

duumvirātus, -ūs [duumvir- +
 atus; cf. **senatus**], M., *the office of*
duumvir (a magistrate of provin-
 cial towns, corresponding to the
 consuls).

dux, ducis [DUC as stem],
 M. and F., *a leader, a guide, a*
commander: **Pompeio duce**, *un-*
der the command of Pompey;
ducibus dis, *under the guidance*
of the gods.

Dyrrachium (Dyrrha-), -ī [Δυρ-
 ράχιον], N., a town in Illyria nearly
 opposite Brundisium in Italy.

E

ē, see **ex**.

eā [instr. or abl. of **is**], adv., *this*
way, that way, thus, there.

ēbriōsus, -a, -um [ebriō- + osus],
 adj., *given to drinking, a toper*.

ēbrius, -a, -um [?], adj., *drunk*.

ebur, -oris [prob. Phœnician?],
 N., *ivory*.

ecce [en-ce; cf. **hic**], interj., *lo!*
behold!

ecf-, see **eff-**.

ecquis (-quī), -qua, -quid (-quod)
 [en-quis], interrog. pron., *is (does,*
etc.) any one? any (in an interrog.
 sentence).—Esp., **ecquid**, neut.
 acc. as adv., *at all*.

eculeus (equus-), -ī [equo- + leus],

M., *a little horse*.—Esp., as an in-
 strument of torture, *the horse*.

ēdicō, -dicere, -dixī, -dictus [ex-
 dico], 3. v. a., *issue an edict, pro-*
claim, order.

ēdictum, -ī [neut. p.p. of **edico**],
 N., *edict, an order, a proclamation*:
edictum praetoris, *an order of court,*
an execution.

ēdō, -dere, -didī, -ditus [ex-do],
 3. v. a., *put forth, give forth, pub-*
lish.—Also, *raise up*.—**ēditus**, -a,
 -um, p.p. as adj., *elevated, raised,*
high, lofty.

ēdoceō, -docēre, -docuī, -doctus
 [ex-doceo], 2. v. a., *show forth, ex-*
plain, inform.

ēducātiō, -ōnis [educā- + tio], F., *rearing, training, education*.

ēducō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [†educ- (cf. *reduc*)], I. v. a., *rear, train, bring up*.

ēducō, -ducere, -dūxī, -ductus [ex-ducō], 3. v. a., *lead out, lead forth, draw (a sword), bring out, march out (an army), take out*.

effēminō (ecf-), -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ex-†femino, or perh. *teffeminō* (or -i), in either case from *femina*], I. v. a., *make into a woman*. — Less exactly, (*make like a woman*), *enervate, weaken*. — **effēminātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *effeminate, unmanly*.

effērō (ecf-), *efferre*, extulī, ēlātus [ex-fero], irr. v. a., *carry out, bring out, carry away*. — Less exactly and fig., *spread abroad, make known, publish abroad, puff up, elate* (cf. Eng. "carried away"). — Also (cf. *edo*), *raise up, extol, praise*.

efficiō (ecf-), -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus [ex-facio], 3. v. a., *make out, make, enable, accomplish, cause, produce, cause to be, make into, make out, bring about*. — Esp. with *ut* or *ne*, *bring it about that, cause (to be or not to be), make (a thing to be, etc.)*.

effigiēs (ecf-), -ēī [ex-†figies (FIG + ies)], F., *an image, a statue, a portrait, a representation, a counterfeited presentment*.

effingō (ecf-), -fingere, -finxī, -fictus [ex-fingo], 3. v. a., *wipe up, mould, form*.

efflāgitō (ecf-), -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ex-flagito], I. v. a., *demand earnestly, clamor for, importunately demand*.

efflō (ecf-), -flāre, -flāvī, -flātus [ex-flō], I. v. a. and n., *blow out, breathe forth: animam efflans, drawing the last breath, breathing one's last*.

effrēnātē [old abl. of *effrenatus*], adv., *without restraint*.

effrēnātiō (ecf-), -ōnis [effrenā- + tio], F., *unbridled impulse*.

effrēnō (ecf-), -āre, -āvi, -ātus [effrenō], I. v. a., *unbridle, let loose*. — Esp., **effrēnātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *unbridled, unrestrained*.

effugiō (ecf-), -fugere, -fūgī, -fugitūrus [ex-fugio], 3. v. a. and n., *escape, flee (absolutely), fly from, get rid of, avoid*.

effugium (ecf-), -ī [ex-†fugium; cf. *effugio* and *refugium*], N., *a way of escape, an escape*.

effundō (ecf-), -fundere, -fūdī, -fūsus [ex-fundo], 3. v. a., *pour out, shed: spiritum (breathe out)*.

effūsē (ecf-) [old abl. of *effusus*], adv., *profusely*.

egēns, -entis, see *egeo*.

egēō, *egēre*, eguī, no p.p. [†egō (cf. *indigēs*)], 2. v. n., *want, need, lack, be in want*. — **egēns**, -entis, p. as adj., *needy, destitute, beggarly*.

egestās, -ātis [unc. stem (perh. *egent-*) + *tas*], F., *poverty, destitution, want, need*.

ego, meī [cf. Eng. *I*], pers. pron., *I (me, etc.)*. — Plur., **nōs**, *we, us, etc.* — Often of one person, *I*. — **egomet**, see *-met*.

ēgredior, -gredi, -gressus [ex-gradior], 3. v. dep., *march out, go out, move beyond*.

ēgregiē [old abl. of *egregius*], adv., *remarkably, finely, extremely well*.

ēgregius, -a, -um [*egrege-* (cf. *exlex*) + *ius*], adj., *out of the common, remarkable, superior, excellent, uncommon, special, noble, very fine*.

ēiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus [*ex-iacio*], 3. v. a., *cast out, drive out, expel, cast up* (cf. *edo*). — With reflex., *rush out, rush, hasten away*. — Fig., *disperse, oust, turn out*. —

ēiectus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *cast up on shore, cast away, shipwrecked*.

ēiectus, -a, -um, see *eicio*.

ēiusmodī (often written separately) [*eius modi*], as adj. phrase, *of this kind, of such a kind, such, of a kind, of such a nature, in such a state*.

ēlābor, -lābī, -lāpsus [*ex-labor*], 3. v. dep., *slip out, escape, slip*.

ēlabōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [*ex-laboro*], 1. v. a. and n., *accomplish by toil, work out, effect, strive diligently, spend one's efforts*. — **ēlabōrātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *wrought out, highly wrought*.

ēlegāns, -antis [p. of *telego* (cf. *relego*)], adj., *fastidious, choice, dainty, nice*. — Transf., *fine, choice, elegant*.

elephantus, -ī [Gr. acc. *ἐλέφαντα*, declined], m., *an elephant*.

ēliciō, -licere, -licuī, -licitus [*ex-lacio*], 3. v. a., *entice out, draw out*.

ēligō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctus [*ex-lego*], 3. v. a., *pick out, select, choose*. — **ēlēctus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *picked* (troops).

ēloquentia, -ae [*eloquent-* + *ia*], f., *eloquence*.

ēlūdō, -lūdere, -lūsī, -lūsus [*ex-ludo*], 3. v. a. and n., *play out, end* (one's play). — Also, "*play off*," *parry* (a thrust), *avoid, elude*. — Fig., *mock, besoot, fool, deceive, make sport of, baffle*. — Absolutely, *play one's game freely* (dodging all opposition).

ēluō, -luere, -luī, -lūtus [*ex-luo*], 3. v. a., *wash away, wash out, wash off*.

ēmānō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus [*ex-mano*], 1. v. n., *flow out*. — Fig., *spread abroad, leak out, get abroad*.

ēmentior, -mentīrī, -mentītus [*ex-mentior*], 4. v. dep., *get up a falsehood, forge a lie*.

ēmergō, -mergere, -mersī, -mersus [*ex-mergo*], 3. v. a. and n., *rise (from under water)*. — Fig. (of analogous situations), *rise, come out of, emerge, get one's head above water*. — **ēmersus**, -a, -um, p.p. in active sense, *emerging, having emerged*.

ēmigrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus [*ex-migro*], 1. v. n., *remove* (permanently), *emigrate*. — With *domo* (in same sense).

ēmineō, -ēre, -uī, no p.p. [*ex-mineo*], 2. v. n., *stand out, project*. — Fig., *radiate (from), appear (in)*: **ex ore crudelitas** (cf. the vulgar "stick out").

ēmīttō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missus [*ex-mitto*], 3. v. a., *let go, drop, send out, throw, hurl, discharge*. — Pass., or with reflex., *rush out*: **ex urbe vel eiecimus** (*expel, as by*

force) *vel emisimus* (*send out*, as by a mere order).

emō, *emere*, *ēmī*, *ēemptus* [EM ?, orig. *take*], 3. v. a., (*take*, only in compounds). — Esp., *buy* (cf. Eng. *sell*, orig. *give*), *purchase*: *intercessio emptā* (*bribed*).

ēmolumentum, -ī [ex-molimentum; cf. *emolior* ?], N., *gain*, *advantage*.

ēmoriōr, -mōrī (-mōrīrī), -mortuus [ex-moriōr], 3. (cf. inf.), v. dep., *die off*, *die*.

ēemptiō, -ōnis [EM + tio], F., *a buying*, *a purchase*.

ēemptor, -ōris [EM + tor], M., *a buyer*.

ēnārō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ex-narō], 1. v. a., *tell*, *relate*, *recount*.

enim [prob. *e* (in *en*, *ecce*) + *nam*], adv., *really*. — Esp., as explanatory, *for*, *but*, *now*: *neque enim*, *for of course . . . not*; *at enim*, *but you say* (of an objection); *et enim*, *for . . . you see, for naturally, for you know*.

ēnītor, -nīti, -nīsus (-nīxus) [ex-nītor], 3. v. dep., *struggle out* (or *up*), *struggle*, *strive*, *exert one's self*.

Ennius, -ī [?], M., *a Roman gentile name*. — Only of *Q. Ennius*, the father of Roman poetry, born B.C. 240.

ēnumerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ex-numero], 1. v. a., *count up*.

eō, *ire*, *īvī* (ii), *itum* [I; cf. *ēīui*, for *AYAMI*], irr. v. n., *go*, *pass*, *march*: *ad saga ire*, *put on the garb of war* (cf. "go into mourning"): *ad Bibulum* (*go to his house, with hostile intent*).

eō [old dat. of *is*], adv., *thither*, *there* (in sense of *thither*). — Often translated by more definite expressions in Eng., *to the place* (where, etc.), *on them* (*it*, *him*, etc.).

eō (abl.), see *is*.

eōdem [old dat. of *idem*; cf. *eo*, *thither*], adv., *to the same place*, *in the same place* (cf. *eo*), *there also*: *eodem convenire* (*to the same place*); *eodem penetrare* (*there also*).

Ephesius, -a, -um [Ἐφεσίος], adj., *of Ephesus*, a famous city of Asia Minor, famous for its temple of Artemis (Diana). — Masc. plur. as subst., *the Ephesians*.

epigramma, -atis [ἐπίγραμμα], N., *an epigram*.

epistula (*epistola*), -ae [ἐπιστολή], F., *a letter*.

epulor, -ārī, -ātus [epulō-], 1. v. dep., *feast*, *banquet*, *revel*.

epulum, -ī (-ae, -ārum) [?], N. and F., *a feast*, *a banquet*.

eques, -itis [equō- + tis (reduced)], M., *a horseman*, *a rider*. — Plur., *cavalry*. — Esp. (as orig. serving on horseback), *a knight* (one of the moneyed class at Rome, next in rank to the Senate).

equester, -tris, -tre [equit- + tris], adj., *of knights*, *of cavalry*, *equestrian*.

equidem [*e* (in *en*, *ecce*), *quidem*], adv., (particle of asseveration), *surely*, *at least*, *to be sure*. — Often untranslatable in Eng. except by emphasis, change of order of words, or some similar device. — Usually only with the first person, *I for my part*, *I*

certainly: dixi equidem modo, why! I said just now; laudabam equidem, I praised, to be sure.

equitātus, -ūs [equitā- + tus], M., cavalry, horse (troops serving on horseback).

equitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum [equit-], I. v. n., ride, serve in the cavalry.

equus, -ī [AK (swift) + vus], M., a horse: Equus Troianus, The Trojan Horse, the title of a play by Livius Andronicus.

ergā [prob. instr. of same stem as ergo], prep., towards (of feeling and conduct), in behalf of: benevolentia erga aliquem.

ergō (-ō rarely) [unc. form, perh. dat.; cf. erga], adv. with gen., for the sake of.—Alone, therefore, then.

erigō, -rigere, -rēxi, -rēctus [ex-rego], 3. v. a., set up straight (cf. rego), raise up.—Fig., rouse up, restore.—With reflex., get up.—ērēctus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., high, high and strait, roused.

ēripiō, -ripere, -ripiū, -reptus [ex-rapio], 3. v. a., snatch away, tear, wrest (a thing from), deprive (one of a thing, changing the relation in Eng.), relieve, rescue, save, extort, rob, take from: ereptam vitam negligetis (the taking of life); pudicitiam (violate); se eripere ne, etc., save one's self from, etc.

errātum, -ī [N. p.p. of erro], N., an error, a mistake.

errō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus [?], I. v. n., wander, go astray, err, be mistaken, make a mistake.

error, -ōris [terr- (as if root of erro) + or], N., an error, a mistake.

Erūcius, -ī [eruca (?) + ius], M., a Roman gentile name.—Only of the prosecutor against Sex. Roscius.

ēructō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ē-ructo], I. v. a., belch forth (lit. and fig.).

ērudiō, -īre, -īvī (-iī), -ītus [ex-rudio (rudi-, from training in fencing; cf. rudimentum)], 4. v. a., train, instruct, educate.—ēruditus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., learned, highly educated: homo (man of learning).

ērumpō, -rumpere, -rūpī, -ruptus [ex-rumpo], 3. v. a. and n., burst out, sally out, make a sally, break forth (with violence), break out (of unexpected events).

ēscendō, -scendere, -scendī, -scēnsus [ex-scando], 3. v. n. (and a.), climb up, ascend, go up.

essedārius, -ī [essedō- (-a) (reduced) + arius], M., a charioteer (a warrior fighting from an essedum); also, a kind of gladiator.

et [akin to ἔτι], conj., and, even, also: et . . . et, both . . . and.

etenim, see enim.

etēsiae, -ārum [ἐτησιαί], F. plur., etesian winds (that blow annually during the dog days for forty days), trade winds.

etiam [et iam], conj., even now, still, even yet, even, also: quin etiam, nay even; etiam atque etiam, again and again; etiam si, even if, although.

etiam si, see etiam.

Etrūria, -ae [†Etrus- + ia; cf. Etruscus], F., the country of central Italy north of the Tiber and west of the Apennines.

Etruscus, -a, -um [†Etrus- + **cus**; cf. **Etruria**], adj., of *Etruria*, *Etruscan*, *Etrurian*.—Masc. plur. as subst., *the Etruscans*.

etsī [et si], conj., *even if, although, though*.

ēvādō, -vādere, -vāsī, -vāsūrus [ex-vado], 3. v. n., *escape, get away*.

ēvellō, -vellere, -velli (-volsī), -volsus [ex-vello], 3. v. a., *tear out*.

ēveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum [ex-venio], 4. v. n., *come out*.—Fig., *turn out, happen*.—**ēventum**, p.p. as subst., *outcome, result*.

ēventus, -ūs [cf. **evenio**], M., *an event, an accident*.

ēversor, -ōris [ex-versor; cf. **everto**], M., *an overturner*.

ēvertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versus [ex-vertō], 3. v. a., *overturn, overthrow, utterly destroy, cut down*.

ēvocātor, -ōris [ex-vocator], M., *one who calls forth, a rallier*.

ēvocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ex-voco], 1. v. a., *call out, call forth, summon, challenge, carry away, invite*.—**ēvocātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj. and subst., *veteran* (of soldiers who have served their time and are called out only in emergencies).

ēvolō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus [ex-volo], 1. v. n., *fly out, rush out*.

ēvomō, -vomere, -vomui, -vomitus [ex-vomo], 3. v. a., *vomit out, vent, throw off, throw out*.

ex (ē) [?], adv. (in comp.) and prep., *out of* (cf. **ab**, *away from*), *out*.—Less exactly, *from* (lit. and fig.), *of* (made of): **ex alacri erat humilis** (*from being, etc.*).—Hence, *after*.—Also, *on account of*, by

means of, in pursuance of, in accordance with, according to.—Also, *above* (raised from).—Also (cf. **ab**), *in, on*: **una ex parte**, *on one side*; **e re publica**, *for the advantage of the state*; **ex caede vivunt** (*on, upon*); **ex aliqua parte**, *in some measure*.

exaggerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ex-aggero], 1. v. a., *heap up, enlarge*.

exāminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ex-amin- (stem of **examen**, *tongue of the balance*)], 1. v. a., *weigh*.

exanimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ex-animō-], 1. v. a., *deprive of breath (life), kill*.—Less exactly, *half kill, prostrate* (with grief, etc.).—**exanimātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *out of breath, exhausted, half dead* (with fright, etc.), *overwhelmed*.

exārdēscō, -ārdēscere, -ārsī, no p.p. [ex-ardesco], 3. v. n., *blaze up*.—Fig., *become inflamed, become enraged, become excited, burst forth*.

exaudiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus [ex-audio], 4. v. a., *hear* (from a distance), *overhear*.

excēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessūrus [ex-cedo], 3. v. n., *go out, leave* (with abl.), *withdraw, retire, depart*: **ex pueris** (*outgrow one's boyhood*).

excellēns, -entis, see **excello**.

excellō, -cellere (-cellui), -celsus [ex-†cello], 3. v. a. and n., *raise*.—Also, *rise, be superior, excel*.—**excellēns**, -entis, p. as adj., *superior, prominent, remarkable*.—**excelsus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *high, elevated, lofty, commanding*: **in excelso**, *in a lofty position, high up*.

excidō, -cidere, -cidī, no p.p. [ex-cado], 3. v. n., *fall out, fall*.

excidō, -cidere, -cidī, -cīsus [ex-caedo], 3. v. a., *cut out, cut off, break down, raze*.

excipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptus [ex-capio], 3. v. a., *take off, take up, pick up, receive, catch, take in*. — Hence, *follow, come after, come next*. — Also, *take out, reserve, except*.

excitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ex-cito; cf. excieo], 1. v. a., *call out, rouse, stimulate, induce*. — Also, *call up* (esp. from the dead), *raise, stir up, kindle, set in motion*.

exclāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ex-clamo], 1. v. a. and n., *cry out*.

exclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsus [ex-claudio], 3. v. a., *shut out, cut off* (from doing a thing), *prevent*.

excōgitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ex-cogito], 1. v. a., *think out, devise, invent*.

excolō, -colere, -coluī, -cultus [ex-colo], 3. v. a., *cultivate* (to some effect), *train*.

excruciō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ex-crucio], 1. v. a., *torture, torment*.

excubiae, -ārum [†excubō + ia], F. plur., *a watch, sentinels, watchmen, pickets*.

excursiō, -ōnis [ex-cursio; cf. excurro], F., *a sally, a raid, an incursion*.

excūsātiō, -ōnis [ex-†causatio; cf. excuso], F., *an excuse*.

excūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ex-†causo], 1. v. a. and n., *give as an excuse, make an excuse, excuse one's self*. — Also (with change of relation), *excuse, exculpate*.

exemplum, -ī [ex-†emplum, EM (in emo) + lus (cf. querulus), with parasitic p], N., (*something taken out*), *a sample, a copy, a specimen, a precedent, an example, an illustration: crudelissimis exemplis, in the most cruel manner*.

exeō, -īre, -iī, -itum [ex-eo], irr. v. n., *go forth, go out, emigrate, march out, remove, depart, come out, get abroad, be drawn* (of lots).

exerceō, -ercēre, -ercuī, -ercitus [ex-arceo], 2. v. a., *train, practise, exercise, harass, fatigue: vectigalia* (collect); *iudicium* (preside over).

exercitātiō, -ōnis [exercitā- (stem of exercito) + tio], F., *practice, exercise, training: virtutis* (opportunity for the practice of, etc.).

exercitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [exercitō-; cf. exerceo], 1. v. a., *train, practise*. — **exercitātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *trained*. — Superl., *very well trained*.

exercitus, -ūs [as if ex-†arcitus; cf. exerceo], M., (*a training*). — Concretely, (*a body trained or in training*), *an army* (large or small, acting independently), *a force*.

exhauriō, -haurīre, -hausī, -haustus [ex-haurio], 4. v. a., *drain off*. — Less exactly, *carry off, get rid of, exhaust, bring to an end*.

exhibeō, -hibēre, -hibuī, -hibitus [ex-habeo], 2. v. a., *hold out, show, exhibit*.

exigō, -igere, -ēgī, -āctus [ex-ago], 3. v. a., (*lead out*), *pass, spend, finish, complete*. — Also, *collect, exact*. — Esp., *exacta vigilia*, etc. (*at the end of*).

exiguus, -a, -um [ex-†aguus (AG + uus); cf. *exigo*], adj., (*exact?*), narrow, scanty, small, meagre.

eximiē [old abl. of *eximius*], adv., especially, peculiarly, particularly.

eximius, -a, -um [ex-†emius (EM + ius); cf. *eximo*], adj., (*taken out*), exceptional, remarkable, very high, very great, most admirable, very valuable.

eximō, -imere, -ēmī, -ēemptus [ex-emo], 3. v. a., *take out (off)*, *take off*.

existimātiō, -ōnis [ex-aestimatio; cf. *existimo*], F., *estimate*, *opinion*, *public opinion*. — Less exactly, *expectation*. — From the other side, *reputation*, *repute*.

existimātor, -ōris [ex-aestimator; cf. *existimo*], M., *an appraiser*, *a judge*: *iniustus existimator rerum*, *unjust in his opinion of affairs*.

existimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ex-aestimo], 1. v. a. and n., *estimate*, *believe*, *think*, *suppose*, *imagine*, *regard*, *esteem*, *deem*, *judge*: *male* (*think ill of*, *have a poor opinion of*).

exitiosus, -a, -um [exitio- + osus], adj., *destructive*, *ruinous*, *pernicious*.

exitium, -ī [exitu- + ium, perh. ex + †itium (cf. *officium*)], N., *extinction*, *destruction*, *ruin*, *mischievous*.

exitus, -ūs [ex-itus; cf. *exeo*], M., (*a going out*), *a passage* (*out*, concretely). — Hence, *an end*, *the last part*: *quem habere exitum* (*what is the result of*, etc.). — Fig., *a result*, *a turn* (*of fortune*), *an issue*, *an event*.

exolētus, -a, -um [p.p. of *exolesco*, as adj.], *adult*. — As subst., *a creature of lust*.

exoptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ex-opto], 1. v. a., *desire earnestly*, *long for*.

exorior, -orīrī, -ortus [ex-orior], 3. (and 4.) v. dep., *rise up*.

exōrnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ex-orno], 1. v. a., *array*, *adorn*, *fit out*, *embellish*.

exōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ex-oro], 1. v. a. and n., *entreat* (and prevail).

exōrsus, -ūs [ex-†orsus; cf. *exorior*], M., *a beginning*.

expectō and compounds of *ex* with *s*-, see *exs*-.

expediō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus [prob. †expedi- (stem of adj. from *expes*)], 4. v. a. and n., *disentangle*, *disencumber*, *set free* (cf. *impedio*). — Less exactly and fig., *set in order*, *get ready*, *arrange*, *station* (*of troops*): *salutem* (*secure*). — Also, *be of advantage*. — **expeditus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *encumbered*, *easy* (*iter*), *not difficult*, *quick*, *active*.

expellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsus [ex-pello], 3. v. a., *drive out*, *banish*, *expel*.

experior, -perīrī, -pertus [ex-†perior, pass. of *pario*; cf. *opperior*], 4. v. dep., (*get for one's self?*), *experience*, *try*, *find* (*by experience*).

expers, -pertis [ex-pars], adj., *without a share*, *without*, *destitute*: *sensus* (*out of sympathy with*).

expetō, -ere, -īvī (-īī), -ītus [expeto], 3. v. a., *seek for*, *desire*, *earnestly ask for*, *try to secure*: *poenas* (*inflict*).

expilō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ex-pilo], 1. v. a., *rob.*—Also, *plunder, steal.*

expiō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ex-pio], 1. v. a., *purify, expiate.*—Transf. to the signs of divine wrath, *expiate.*

expleō, -plēre, -plēvi, -plētus [ex-pleo], 2. v. a., *fill out, fill up, make up, satisfy, satiate, fill the measure of.*

explicō, -āre, -ui (-āvi), -itus (-ātus) [ex-plico], 1. v. a., *unfold, set forth.*—Also (unfold something out of entanglement), *disentangle, set free.*—So esp. in argument.

explōrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ex-ploro], prob. *search* by calling or crying], 1. v. a., *investigate, explore, search, examine, reconnoitre.*—**explōrātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *assured, certain: exploratum habere, be assured, feel certain.*

expōnō, -pōnere, -posui, -positus [ex-pono], 3. v. a., *place out, set out: exercitum (disembark; also, draw up, array).*—Fig., *set forth* (in speech), *expose.*

exportō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ex-porto], 1. v. a., *carry out, carry away, export.*

exposcō, -poscere, -poposci, no p.p. [ex-posco], 3. v. a., *demand* (with eagerness).

exprimō, -primere, -pressi, -pressus [ex-premo], 3. v. a., *press out, force out, elicit, get out* (of anything).—Hence, *represent: vestigia expressa (well marked).*

exprōmō, -prōmere, -prōmpsi, -prōmptus [ex-promo], 3. v. a., *deal out, bring out, display.*

expūgnātiō, -ōnis [ex-pugnatio;

cf. **expugno**], F., *a storming* (of a city), *taking* (of a city by storm).

expūgnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [expugno], 1. v. a., *take* (by storm), *capture* (by storming a city, also fig.).

exquīrō, -quīrere, -quīsivī (-iī), -quisitus [ex-quaero], 3. v. a., *search out.*

exsanguis, -e [ex-sanguis], adj., (with the blood out), *bloodless, nerveless, feeble, lifeless.*

exscindō, -scindere, -scidi, -scissus [ex-scindo], 3. v. a., *cut down, tear down, break down, destroy, overthrow.*

exsecrātiō, -ōnis [ex-sacratio], F., *a curse, an oath* (ratified by an imprecation), *an imprecation.*

exsequiae, -ārum [texsequo- + ia; cf. **pedisequus**], F. plur., (a following out).—Esp. to the grave, *a funeral, funeral rites.*

exsiliō, -silire, -silui, no p.p. [ex-salio], 4. v. n., *spring up, jump up.*

exsilium (exil-), -i [exsul- + ium], N., *exile.*

exsistō, -sistere, -stiti, -stiturus (?) [ex-sisto], 3. v. n., *stand out, rise up, come out, ensue, break out, grow out, arise, come forward, show itself, be shown, appear, be performed* (perpetrated, committed), *turn out, be the result, be, exist.*

exsolvō, -solvere, -solvi, -solūtus [ex-solvo], 3. v. a., *unloose, acquit, explain, make clear.*

expectātiō (exp-), -ōnis [expectatio; cf. **expecto**], F., *a waiting for, expectation, anticipation.*

expectō (exp-), -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ex-specto], I. v. a. and n., *look out for, wait for, wait, wait to see* (si, whether, etc.), *expect, anticipate, be in expectation.*

exspoliō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ex-spolio], I. v. a., *strip off*. — Also, *strip of* (cf. despolio). — Fig., *deprive, rob* (of, abl.).

extinctor (extinc-), -ōris [extinctor; cf. exstinguo], M., *a destroyer, a suppresser.*

extinguō (ext-), -stinguere -stinxī, -stinctus [ex-stinguo], 3. v. a., (*punch out, as a fire in the woods?*), *extinguish* (lit. and fig.), *destroy, put an end to, stamp out, blot out.*

extō, -stāre, no perf., no p.p. [exto], I. v. n., *stand out, be preserved.*

extructiō, -ōnis [ex-structio; cf. exstruo], F., *a building up, a structure.*

extruō, -struere, -struxī, -structus [ex-struo], 3. v. a., *heap up, build up, pile up, construct, erect.*

exsul (exul), -ulis [ex-SAL (root of salio; cf. praesul) as stem, with some lost connection of meaning; cf. consul], C., *an exile.*

exsulō (exulō), -āre, -āvi, no p.p. [exsul], I. v. n., *be an exile, be in exile.*

exsultō (exult-), -āre, -āvi, no p.p. [ex-salto; cf. exsilio], I. v. n., (*dance with joy, as in a war dance trampling on a prostrate foe; cf. Mil. 21*), *exult, rejoice.*

extenuō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [extenuo], I. v. a., *extenuate, dispare, diminish, belittle.*

exter, -tera, -terum [ex + terus (reduced)], adj., *outer, outside, foreign*. — **extrēmus**, -a, -um, superl., *farthest, extreme, last*: in *extrema oratione* (at the end of, etc., and often in this sense); *ad extremum*, *till the last, at last, finally*; in *extrema India*, *in farthest India*; in *extremis atque ultimis gentibus* (farthest in distance, and last in reckoning); *extremum summumque supplicium*, *the utmost and most extreme severity of punishment*; *fuit illud extremum* (the last thing to be thought of); *comites* (farthest behind).

exterinō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [exterminō], I. v. a., *drive beyond the bounds, banish, get out of the way, expel, drive into exile.*

externus, -a, -um [exter- (as stem of exter) + nus], adj., *outside, external, foreign, abroad.*

extimēscō, -timēscere, -timui, no p.p. [ex-timesco], 3. v. a., *dread, fear*: *voltu* (show terror).

extollō, -tollere, no perf., no p.p. [ex-tollo], 3. v. a., *raise up.*

extorqueō, -torquēre, -torsī, -tortus [ex-torqueo], 2. v. a., *wrench from, wrest from, force from.*

extrā [abl. or instr. (?) of exter; cf. supra], adv. and prep., *outside, out of, outside of.*

extrahō, -trahere, -traxī, -tractus [ex-traho], 3. v. a., *drag out, draw out, draw (from).*

exturbō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [exturbo], I. v. a., *drive out, thrust out.*

exuō, -uere, -uī, -ūtus [ex-tuo (of unc. meaning; cf. induo)],

, *throw off, strip off, cast*
 , -ūrere, -ussī, -ustus [ex-
 v. a., *burn up, burn down,*
the ground.

exuviae, -ārum [exuō- (cf. exuō)
 + ia], F. plur., *spoils, cast-off clothes,*
trophies (as beaks of ships stripped
 off).

F

nus, -a, -um [Fabiō- +
 dj., of *Fabius*. — Esp., *for-*
ianus, the arch of *Fabius*
 stood at the easterly end
 'orum).

cus, -ī [†fabricō- + ius],
 Roman gentile name. —
Fabricius, a tribune of
 ple the year of Cicero's

a, -ae [fā (as stem of *for*)
 F. of *bulum*], F., a myth,
 a play.

[old abl. of *facet*], adv.,
facetiously, humorously,
ly, neatly.

i, -e [†facō- (cf. *benefi-*
is], adj., *easy* (to do; cf.
convenient, without diffi-
asy (generally). — *facile*,
 adv., *easily, conveniently,*
difficulty, plainly, readily :
rimus (without question,

ās, -ātis [facili- + tas], F.,
ease, easy manners, cour-

rōsus, -a, -um [facinor- +
 lj., *criminal.*

is, -oris [†facin- (as if root
 o, longer form of *facio*; cf.
 + us], N., a deed (of any
 action. — Esp. (as in Eng.),

a deed (of crime), a misdeed, a
 crime, guilt (referring to some
 particular act), criminal conduct;
aliud (degree of guilt).

faciō, *facere*, *fēcī*, *factus* [FAC
 (DHA + K) + io (YA)], 3. v. a.
 and n., *make, do, act, commit;*
 of persons, *value, esteem*. — Used
 in a great variety of senses, as in
 Eng., and in many where we use a
 more special word: *insidias* (lay);
consulem (elect); *verbum* (speak,
 utter); *gratulationem* (offer); *vota*
 (offer); *ludos* (celebrate, hold);
manu factus (wrought, etc.); *ita*
factus (formed, fashioned, of such
 a character); *sumptum* (incur);
iudicia (hold, as trials of courts,
express, give, render, as decisions;
auctoritatem (give); *fidem* (pro-
 duce, gain); *potestatem* (give, offer);
reliquum facere (leave); *proelium*
 (fight); *missa facere* (let go); *co-*
mitia (hold); *strepitum* (raise). —
 Esp. with clause of result, *cause*
 (to), *do* (omitting in Eng. the con-
 nective *that*, and expressing the
 thing done in the indicative), *see*
to it that, take care that. — So: *facit*
ut videamini, *makes you appear*;
facio ut deferrem (allow myself to,
 etc.); *fac veniat* (let, etc.); *fac ve-*
leas, *farewell, take care of yourself*.

— So in pass., *be done, be caused, happen, result, ensue, occur, turn out, be, become*: *aliquid atrocitatis fieri, some atrocity be committed*; *fit obviam, come to meet, meet, happen to meet*; *si quid eo factum esset, if anything should happen to him*; *ut fit, as usually happens*; *fit dominus, makes himself master*. — Often with two accs. (or with adj. corresponding to second acc.), *make, render*. — **factum**, -ī, N. of p.p., half noun and half participle, and to be translated by either, *act, thing done, action*, etc. — **fiō**, **fieri**, as pass. in all senses.

factum, see **facio**.

facultās, -ātis [facul- (for facil-; cf. simul) + tas], F., *ease, facility*. — So, *chance, power, opportunity, privilege*: *facultas ingeni, intellectual power, form of genius*; *oratio et facultas, power of oratory*; *manendi nulla facultas (no possibility)*.

faenerātor (fēn-), -ōris [faenerā- + tor], M., *a usurer*.

Faesulae, -ārum [prob. Etruscan, though the form is Roman], F. plur., an old Etruscan city north of the Arno, colonized by Sulla, now *Fiesole*.

Faesulānus, -a, -um [Faesula- + nus], adj., *of Fiesole*.

falcārius, -a, -um [falc- + arius], adj., *belonging to a scythe or sickle*. — Masc. as subst., *a scythemaker*: *inter falcarios, in the scythemakers' quarter (cutlers' street)*.

Falcidius, -ī [?, †falcidō- (falc + dus) + ius], M., *a Roman gentile*

name. — Only, *C. Falcidius*, a tribune of the people.

fallāx, -ācis [fall- (as if root of fallo) + ax], adj., *deceitful, treacherous, fallacious*.

fallō, fallere, fefellī, falsus [? SPHAL, trip up], 3. v. a. and n., *deceive, escape (one's notice), disappoint*: *num me fefellit, was I mistaken in*, etc., and often in that sense. — **falsus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *deceived*. — Also (transf. to things), *false, unfounded*: *laus (undeserved)*. — **falsō**, abl. as adv., *falsely*.

falsō, see fallo.

falsus, see fallo.

falx, -lcis [?], F., *a scythe, sickle, or billhook (including many instruments with curved blades), a knife (with a curved blade, used by gladiators)*.

fāma, -ae [FA (in for) + ma], F., *speech, common talk, reputation, fame*. — Concretely, *a rumor, a story*.

famēs, -is [?], F., *hunger, starvation, famine*: *fame necatus, starved to death*.

familia, -ae (-ās) [famulō- (reduced; cf. famul) + ia], F., *a collection of attendants, a household (including children), slaves, a gang of slaves*. — Also, *a family (in our sense)*. — **māter familiās**, see mater.

familiāris, -e [prob. familiā- + ris, but treated as famili- + aris; cf. alaris, animalis], adj., *of the household, friendly, intimate*: *res (estate, property; also, domestic life, household affairs)*. — Esp. as subst

(though compared), *a friend, an intimate friend.*

familiaritās, -ātis [familiari- + tas], F., *intimacy (with, genitive), a relation of intimacy.*

familiariter [familiari- + ter], adv., *familiarly, intimately.*

fānum, -ī [?], FA + nus, perh. orig. *consecrated*; cf. **effatus**, N., *a shrine* (cf. **aedes**), *a temple* (esp. a foreign one, **templum** being a word of Roman augury).

fās [FA (in for) + as], N., indecl., *right* (in conscience, or by divine law), *permitted, allowed*. — Esp. with negatives expressed or implied.

fascis, -is [?; cf. **fascia**], M., *a bundle*. — Esp., in plur., *the fasces*, the bundle of rods with an axe, carried by the lictor before the higher magistrates.

fastidiō, -īre, -īvi (-īi), -itus [†fastidi-; cf. **fastiditas**], 4. v. a. and n., *disdain, be disgusted, take offence.*

fāstus, -a, -um [fas- + tus], adj., *secular* (of days when the courts, etc., could rightly be held). — Masc. plur. as subst., *the fasti* (the list of such days), *the calendar*. — Also, *the list of consuls* (orig. kept in the calendar).

fātālis, -e [fatō- + alis], adj., *fated, fatal, designed by fate.*

fateor, fatērī, fassus [prob. fatō-], 2. v. dep., *confess, acknowledge, admit.*

fātum, -ī [neut. of **fatus**, p.p. of **for**], N., (*what is spoken*; cf. **fas**), *destiny, fate, lot, a fatality*. — Hence, *ruin, death, destruction*: **fata Sibyllina**, *the Sibylline books.*

faucēs, -ium [?], F. plur. (also **fauce**, sing.), *the gullet, the throat*. — Hence, of animals, *the jaws* (with a slightly different fig. from the Eng.). — So of any narrow entrance, *a pass*: **fauces Etruriae** (*the gates*).

fautor, -ōris [fav- (as if root of **faveo**) + tor], M., *a favorer, a partisan, a supporter.*

faux, see **fauces**.

faveō, favēre, fāvī, fautūrus [?], 2. v. n., *favor, be well disposed towards.*

Favōnius, -ī [†favonō- (cf. **colonus**) + ius], M., *the west wind*. — Also, a Roman gentile name. — Esp., **M. Favonius**, a friend of Cato of Utica, and a violent opponent of Clodius. He was afterwards one of the assassins of Cæsar.

fax, facis [?], F., *a torch, a firebrand, fire, a blazing fire* (in the sky): **omnes faces invidiae subicere**, *use every means to kindle the flame of hatred.*

febris, -is [for †fervris (poss. †fervis), **ferv-** + **ris** (or -is)], F., *fever.*

Februārius, -a, -um [februō- + arius], adj., *of February.*

fēlicitās, -ātis [felic- (as if **felici-**) + tas], F., *good fortune, good luck, lucky star*. — Plur. in same sense. — Esp., *Good Fortune*, worshipped as a divinity by the Romans.

fēliciter [felic- (as if **felici-**) + ter], adv., *happily, successfully.*

fēlix, -icis [akin to **feo**], adj., *fruitful, fortunate.*

fēmina, -ae [fe (stem of feo) + mina], F., a woman, a female.

fēnerātor, see faen-.

fera, see ferus.

ferē [?; abl. of stem †ferō- (akin to fero; cf. Lucifer)], adv., almost, about.—Also, almost always, generally, usually, for the most part.—With negatives, hardly: nemo fere, hardly anybody.

feritās, -ātis [ferō- + tas], F., wildness, barbarous condition.

ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus (for tlātus) [BHAR, bear, and TOL (TLA) in tollo], irr. v. a. and n., bear, carry, bring, endure, tolerate, stand, withstand, carry off, take, receive, win.—Often in a loose sense, translated by various special words in Eng., commit, offer, etc.—With reflex. or in pass., rush, pass, proceed, roll (of a river).—With advs. indicating manner of receiving anything, suffer, bear, take it, feel: indigne (feel indignant); moleste (take it hard, be annoyed by, etc.); graviter (be annoyed, be vexed, take it ill).—Esp., of report, say, report.—Also, of laws, propose (to the people), carry, decide, propose a law, pass a law, bring an accusation (before the people): vestra voluntas (decide, turn that way); quaestionem (vote); ita natura rerum (decree).—Also, prae se ferre, avow, declare, boast of, vaunt (facinus, etc.).

ferocitās, -ātis [feroc- (as if feroci-) + tas], F., fierceness, savage cruelty.

ferrāmentum, -ī [as if ferrā- (stem of verb from ferrum) + mentum], N., a tool (of iron), a weapon.

ferreus, -a, -um [ferō- + eus (-YAS)], adj., of iron, iron (made of iron).—Fig., iron-hearted.

ferrum, -ī [?], N., iron, steel, the sword (as a symbol of war): acer in ferro, see acer.

fertilis, -e [prob. †fertō- (fer + tus, cf. fero) + lis], adj., fertile, fruitful, productive.

ferus, -a, -um [FER (DHVAR, rush) + us; cf. deer], adj., wild, cruel, ferocious.—fera, -ae, fem. as subst., a wild beast, game.

fēstinātiō, -ōnis [festinā- + tio], F., haste.

fēstinō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [†festinō-, perh. akin to festus], I. v. a. and n., make haste, hasten.

fēstus, -a, -um [unc. root (cf. feriae) + tus], adj., festive, festival.

fidēlis, -e [fidē- (stem of fides) + lis], adj., faithful.

fidēs, -eī [FID (BHID, bind) + es], F., a promise, a pledge.—Also, good faith, fidelity, honesty.—Transf., confidence, faith (in), credit; fidem facere, gain credence, produce confidence.—Esp., of promised protection, protection, dependence, alliance.—Also, credit (in a mercantile sense).

fidius (but only in nom.) [?, fidō + ius], M., (of good faith?).—Only in me dius fidius (sc. adiuvet), on my faith, as sure as I live, by heaven.

fidō, fidere, fisis sum [FID, increased], 3. v. n., trust, have confidence.

fidūcia, -ae [†fiduc- (†fidu- + cus) + ia; cf. audacia], F., confidence,

confident reliance.—Also, *ground of confidence*.

fidus, -a, -um [fid (in fido) + us], adj., *faithful*.

figō, *figere*, fixī, fixus [FIG?], 3. v. a., *fasten* (by insertion in something), *fix*, *nail*: *crucem* (*plant*); *mucronem* (*plunge*).—Also *fig.*, *memoria mentibus fixa*.

figūra, -ae [†figu- (FIG, in fingo, + us) + ra (fem. of -rus)], F., *shape, form*.

filia, -ae [fem. of filius], F., *a daughter*.

filius, -ī [?], M., *a son*.

figō, *ingere*, finxī, fictus [FIG; cf. figura], 3. v. a., *mould*.—Fig., *invent*, *contrive*, *pretend*, *imagine*, *devise*: *figite animis*, *imagine*.—fictus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *false*, *trumped up*, *fictitious*, *imaginary*.

finis, -is [?], M., *a limit, an end*: *quem ad finem*, *how far*; *usque ad eum finem dum*, *even up to the very moment when*.—Plur., *limits*, *boundaries*, *borders*, *territories*, *country*.

finitimus (-tumus), -a, -um [fini- + timus; cf. maritimus], adj., *on the borders*, *neighboring*, *adjacent*, *neighbors* (of).—Plur. as subst., *neighbors*.

fiō, see facio.

firmamentum, -ī [firmā- + men- tum], N., *support*.—Fig., *a bulwark*, *a corner-stone*: *ceterorum ordinum*.

firmō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [firmō-], 1. v. a., *make strong*, *strengthen*, *fortify*, *put in a state of defence*.

firmus, -a, -um [DHAR + mus],

adj., *strong* (for resistance), *firm*, *steady*.

fiscus, -ī [?], M., *a wicker basket* (used for carrying money), *a money-bag* (to imitate the figure in Eng.).

Flaccus, -ī [flaccus, flabby], M., *a Roman family name*.—Esp., *L. Valerius Flaccus*, consul with Marius B.C. 100, and afterwards killed by Fimbria in the East.

flāgitiōsē [old abl. of flagitiōsus], adv., *shamefully*, *disgracefully* (with the added idea of criminality).

flāgitiōsus, -a, -um [flagitiō- + osus], adj., *shamefully criminal*, *infamous*, *disgraceful*, *scandalous*.

flāgitiūm, -ī [†flagitiō- + ium; cf. flagitō], N., (*a crime of passion?*), *a disgraceful crime*, *a burning shame*, *an enormity*.

flāgitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [as if †flagitiō-, p.p. of †flago, burn? (cf. φλέγω), akin to flagrum], 1. v. a., *ask* (in heat?), *demand earnestly*, *importune*, *insist upon*, *call for*: *severitatem* (*cry for*); *flagitans senatus* (*importunate*); *pacem flagitans* (*being importunate for*).

flagrō, -āre, -āvi, -āturus [flagrō-, in an earlier sense of a burn?], 1. v. n., *burn*, *blaze*, *consume*, *be on fire*.—Also fig. as in Eng., *be in a blaze of*, *be consumed in a fire of*: *invidia*; *infamia*.

flāmen, -inis [prob. flag (cf. flagro) + men], M., (*the kindler of sacrificial fires?*), *a priest* (of a particular divinity).

Flāminius, -ī [Flaminiō- + inus], M., *a Roman family name*.

— Esp., *T. Quinctius Flāminius*, who defeated Philip of Macedonia at Cynoscephalæ, B.C. 197.

Flāminius, -ī [flāmin- + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Q. Flāminius*, consul B.C. 223. — Also, as adj., *Flāminian* (of this Flāminius): *circus* (the circus built by him as censor, B.C. 220).

flamma, -ae [FLAG + ma], F., *flame, fire, conflagration*.

flectō, flectere, flexī, flexus [?], 3. v. a., *bend, turn*. — Fig., *change, affect, draw* (from a course), *change the minds of*, etc.

fleō, flēre, flēvī, flētus [?], 2. v. a. and n., *weep*: *flens*, *in tears*.

flētus, -ūs [fle- (stem of fleo as root) + tus], M., *weeping, lamentation, tears*.

flexibilis, -e [flexō- (as stem of flexus) + bilis], adj., *flexible, changeable*.

flōrēns, -entis, see *floreo*.

flōreō, -ēre, -uī, no p.p. [flor-], 2. v. n., *blossom, bloom*. — Fig., *be prosperous, flourish, be in power, be distinguished*: *accessus* (*be brilliant*). — **flōrēns**, -entis, p. as adj., *flourishing, prosperous, brilliant, highly favored, eminent* (for wealth and the like), *successful*.

flōrēscō, flōrēscere, flōruī, no p.p. [flore- (as stem of *floreo*) + scō], 3. v. n., *flourish, grow bright*.

flōs, flōris [?], M., *a flower*. — Fig., *the flower* (of troops).

fluctuō, -āre, -āvī, no p.p. [fluctu-], 1. v. n., *float, drift, be tossed on the waves*.

fluctus, -ūs [FLU(G) (in *fluo*, cf. *fluxi*) + tus], M., *a wave* (also fig.), *waves* (collectively).

fluitō, -āre, -āvī, no p.p. [†fluitō- (as if stem of p.p. of *fluo*; cf. *agito*)], 1. v. n., *float, drift*.

flūmen, -inis [FLU(G) (in *fluo*; cf. *frumentum*) + men], N., *a river*. — Fig., *flow*.

fluō, fluere, flūxī, fluxus (fluxūrus, fluctūrus, fluitūrus) [FLU(G), cf. *fruo*], 3. v. n., *flow*.

focus, -ī [fov (as root of *foveo*) + cus], M., *a brazier* (a fixed or movable hearth, with coals for heating or cooking), *a hearth*. — Fig. (as a symbol of home), *hearth, fireside*.

foederātus, -a, -um [p.p. of *foedero*], adj., *federate, allied* (by treaty on equal terms). — Masc. plur. as subst., *allies*.

foedus, -eris [FID (in *fides*; cf. *fidus*) + us], N., *a treaty, an alliance, a bond* (of any similar kind), *conditions* (of a treaty), *a compact, an agreement* (of a serious or solemn sort).

foedus, -a, -um [?], adj., *foul, unseemly, horrible, vile, dreadful*.

fōns, fontis [?], M., *a fountain, a spring*. — Fig., *a source, a fountain*.

forās [acc. plur. of *fora*], adv., (to the doors), *outdoors, abroad* (as end of motion). — Fig., *forth, out, away*.

fore, see *sum*.

forēnsis, -e [forō- + ensis], adj., *of the Forum, in the Forum* (cf. various meanings of *forum*). —

Also, *every day, ordinary, of daily life.*

foris [abl. plur. of †fora; cf. foras], adv., *out of doors* (as place where), *abroad, outside.*

forma, -ae [DHAR (in firmus) + ma], F., *shape, form, features, the person, an effigy, a likeness, an image.*

Formiānus, -a, -um [Formia- + nus], adj., *of or belonging to Formiae, Formian.* — Neut. as subst., *a villa in Formiae.*

formidō, -inis [prob. formidō- (cf. formidō) + o (cf. cupido), akin to formus? (from the hot flash of fear)], F., *fear, dread, terror, alarm.*

formidolōsus, -a, -um [†formidolō- (formidō- + lus?) + osus], adj., *formidable, alarming.*

formōsus, -a, -um [forma- (reduced) + osus], adj., *beautiful, lovely.*

fornix, -icis [fornō- (cf. fornax) + cus (? reduced)], M., *(the arch of an oven?), an arch.*

fors, fortis [FER + tis (reduced)], F., *chance.* — **forte**, abl. as adv., *by chance, perchance, accidentally, as it happened, perhaps.*

forsitan [fors sit an, *it may be a chance whether*], adv., *perhaps, it may be, possibly.*

fortasse [?, forte + unc. form, perh. sis (si vis)], adv., *perhaps, possibly, it may be.*

forte, see fors.

fortis, -e [for †fortis, akin to firmus], adj., *strong, sturdy, gallant, staunch, brave, dauntless, undaunted, able: vir (a man of*

courage, a man of constancy, and the like); sententia (firm).

fortiter [forti- + ter], adv., *bravely, stoutly, undauntedly, with courage, with constancy, with firmness.*

fortitūdō, -inis [forti- + tudo], F., *strength, courage, bravery, fortitude, steadiness, firmness.*

fortūna, -ae [†fortu- (for + tu; cf. fors) + na (fem. of -nus)], F., *fortune, chance, fate.* — Esp., *good fortune.* — Plur., *fortunes, property, fortune, wealth.* — Esp., *Fortune* (worshipped as a goddess by the Romans).

fortūnātus, -a, -um [p.p. of fortunō], adj., *fortunate, blessed.*

forum, -ī [akin to foras and foro], N., *(an open place), a forum, a market-place.* — Esp., *the Forum* (the great market-place of Rome, used also for all public purposes). — Esp., as a symbol of law and justice, *the forum.* — See also **Aurelius.**

fragilis, -e [†fragō- (cf. foederi-fragus) + lis], adj., *brittle.* — Fig., *delicate, sensitive, tender.*

fragilitās, -ātis [fragili- + tas], F., *brittleness, frailty.*

frāgmentum, -ī [FRAG (in frango) + mentum], N., *a broken piece, a fragment.*

frangō, frangere, frēgi, fractus [FRAG], 3. v. a., *break* (as a solid body). — Esp. of ships, *wreck.* — Fig., *break down, crush, break the force of, exhaust.*

frāter, -tris [prob. FER + ter; cf. pater], M., *a brother.*

frāternē [old abl. of *fraternus*], adv., *like a brother, fraternally.*

frāternus, -a, -um [*frater* + *nus*], adj., *of a brother, fraternal.*

fraudātiō, -ōnis [*frauda* + *tio*], F., *cheating.*

fraudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [*fraud*], I. v. a., *cheat, defraud.*

fraus, *fraudis* [?], akin to *frustra*, F., *loss.* — Hence, *treachery, deceit, wickedness.*

fremitus, -ūs [*fremi*- (stem of *fremo*) + *tus*], M., *a murmur, a confused noise, a din.*

frēnō (*frae*-), -āre, -āvī, -ātus [*frenō*], I. v. a., *bridle, curb.* — Also fig.

frēnum (*frae*-), -ī [root or verb-stem akin to *firmus* + *num*], N., *a bridle.*

frequēns, -entis [orig. p. akin to *farcio*], adj., *crowded, numerous, in great numbers: conspectus vester (your crowded assemblage); senatus (full).* — Also of time, as if adv., *frequently.*

frequenter [*frequent* + *ter*], adv., *in great numbers, populously.* — Also, of time, *frequently.*

frequentia, -ae [*frequent* + *ia*], F., *a throng, a crowd, a multitude, numbers (as great numbers); senatus (a full meeting of, etc.).*

frequentō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [*frequent*], I. v. a. and n., *assemble in great numbers, celebrate, resort to, visit.*

frētus, -a, -um [root akin to *firmus* + *tus*], adj., *relying on, confident in (on account of).*

fretus, -ūs [?], M., and *fretum*,

-ī [?], N., *a strait.* — Esp., *the Strait* (of Messina, between Sicily and the mainland).

frigeō, *frīgēre*, *frīxī*, no p.p. [*†frigō*; cf. *frigidus*], 2. v. n., *be cold.*

frīgus, -oris [*FRIG* (in *frigeo*, etc.) + *us*], N., *cold.* — Plur., *cold* (cold "snaps," frosts).

frōns, *frontis* [?], akin to *brow*, F., *brow, face, forehead.*

frūctuōsus, -a, -um [*fructu* + *osus*], adj., *fruitful, fertile.*

frūctus, -ūs [*FRU(G)* + *tus*], M., *enjoyment, fruition.* — Hence, (*what one enjoys*), *fruit* (of the earth, or of any kind of labor), *produce, crops, income, advantages, emolument, reward: fructui esse, to be an advantage, to be beneficial, to be profitable.*

frūgālītās, -ātis [*frugali* + *tas*], F., *economy, frugality.*

frūmentārius, -a, -um [*frumentō* (reduced) + *arius*], adj., *of grain: res (grain supply, provisions, grain); inopia (scarcity of grain).* — See also *subsidia.*

frūmentum, -ī [*FRU(G)* + *mentum*], N., *grain* (cf. *fructus*).

fruor, *fruī*, *frūctus* (*fruitūrus*) [*FRU(G)*; cf. *fruges*], 3. v. dep., *enjoy, reap the benefit (fruit) of.*

frūstrā [abl. or instr. of stem akin to *fraus*], adv., *to no purpose, without effect, vainly.*

frūx, *frūgis* [*FRU(G)* in *fruor*, as stem], F., *fruit* (not only in the modern sense, but also all "fruits of the earth"), *grain, crops.*

Fūfius, -a, -um [?], adj. — Masc., as a Roman gentile name. — Also,

as adj., *Fufian* (belonging to one of that gens). — Esp., *lex Fufia* (a law in regard to the auspices at elections, giving power to certain magistrates to stop the proceedings).

fuga, -ae [FUG + a], F., *flight*.

fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitūrus [FUG (in fuga)], 3. v. a. and n., *fly, fly from*. — Fig., *shun, avoid*. — Also, *escape the notice of, escape* (in same sense).

fugitivus, -a, -um [fugi- (stem of fugio?) + tivus], adj., *runaway*. — As subst., *a runaway slave*.

fugitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātūrus [fugi- (as stem of fugio) + to, but cf. agito], 1. v. a. and n., *fly, flee from, avoid*.

fulgeō, fulgēre, fulsī, no p.p. [?], 2. v. n., *shine* (also fig.).

fulmen, -inis [ful- (in fulgeo) + men], N., *a thunderbolt, a lightning flash, lightning*.

Fulvius, -ī [fulvō- + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *M. Fulvius Flaccus*, a partisan of the Gracchi, slain by Opimius; 2. *M. Fulvius Nobilior*, consul B.C. 189, who subdued Ætolia.

fūmō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [fumō-], 1. v. n., *smoke* (also fig.).

fūmus, -ī [FU (DHU) + mus, akin to dust], M., *smoke*.

fundāmentum, -ī [fundā- + mentum], N., *a foundation*.

funditus [fundō- + tus; cf. divinitus], adv., *from the foundation, utterly, completely*.

fundō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [fundō-], 1. v. a., *found, lay the foundations of*.

fundō, fundere, fūdī, fūsus [FUD], 3. v. a., *pour*. — Less ex-

actly, *scatter*. — Esp. of battle, *put to rout, rout*.

fundus, -ī [akin to bottom], M., *the bottom* (of anything). — Also (cf. real estate), *an estate, a farm* (including house and land).

fūnestō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [funestō-], 1. v. a., *pollute* (orig. by a death or the like?), *desecrate: urbem* (as orig. consecrated to the gods).

fūnestus, -a, -um [funes (old stem of funus) + tus], adj., (*fraught with death?*), *deadly, fatal*. — Also (cf. funesto), *polluted* (orig. by a death?), *ill-omened*.

fungor, fungī, fūntus [?], 3. v. dep., *perform* (with abl.).

fūnis, -is [?], M., *a rope*.

fūnus, -eris [unc. root (akin to φῶνος) + us], N., (*murder?*), *death, a funeral*.

fūr, fūris [FER? cf. φῶρ], M. and F., *a thief*.

Furfānius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *T. Furfanius*, a man robbed by Clodius.

furia, -ae [†furō- (cf. furo) + ia], F., *madness, insanity*. — Often in the plur. in same sense. — Esp. personified (representing the madness of a guilty conscience), *a Fury* (also used of persons), *an avenging Fury*. — Hence, *a madman*.

furibundus, -a, -um [perh. furi- (as stem of furo) + bundus, but after the analogy of †furō + bō + on + dus], adj., *raving, going mad, crazy*.

furiōsus, -a, -um [†furō- (perh. furia) + osus], adj., *mad, crazy, insane*.

Fūrius, -ī [perh. †furō- (cf. furia) + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *P. Furius*, one of the conspirators with Catiline.

furō, -ere, -uī, no p.p. [?, cf. furor], 3. v. n., *rave, be mad, be crazy*.

furor, -ōris [FUR (cf. furo) + or], M., *madness, frenzy, fury*.

fūrtim [fur + tim; cf. statim], adv., *by stealth, stealthily, secretly*.

fūrtum, -ī [as if p.p. of verb akin to fur, thief (cf. furtim)], N., *theft, a theft*.

fuscus, -a, -um [perh. for †fursus; cf. furvus and brown], adj., *dark, tawny*.

fustis, -is [?], M., *a club*.

G

Gabīnius, -ī [Gabinō- (cf. Gabii) + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *Aulus Gabinius*, consul with Lucius Piso in B.C. 58, the proposer of the two laws giving Pompey command in the East; 2. *Cimber Gabinius*, one of the conspirators with Catiline.

Gabīnius, -a, -um [preceding word as adj.], adj., *of Gabinius* (esp. the one first mentioned), *Gabinian*.

Gāius (Cāius, C.), -ī [?], M., a Roman prænomen.

Galba, -ae [Celtic, meaning *fat*], M., a Gallic and Roman family name.

Gallia, -ae [fem. of adj. in -ius, Gallo- + ius], F., *Gaul*, including all the country bounded by the Po, the Alps, the Rhine, the ocean, the Pyrenees, and the Mediterranean, thus occupying all northern Italy, France, and Belgium.

Gallicānus, -a, -um [Gallicō- + anus], adj., *Gallic*.

Gallicus, -a, -um [Gallō- + cus], adj., *of the Gauls, Gallic*: *ager*

Gallicus, the Gallic territory (in Cisalpine Gaul, taken from the Gauls by the Romans).

Gallus, -a, -um [Celtic], adj., *of Gaul, Gallic*. — As subst., *a Gaul, the Gauls*. — Also, as a Roman family name. See *Sergius* and *Caninius*.

gānea, -ae [?], F., *a low tavern, a brothel*.

gāneō, -ōnis [prob. ganea- + o], M., *a profligate, a spendthrift*.

gaudeō, gaudēre, gāvīsus sum [†gavidō- (? cf. audeo)], 2. v. n., *be delighted, rejoice*.

gaudium, -ī [†gavidō- + ium; cf. gaudeo], N., *joy* (expressed), *rejoicing, an expression of joy*. (Cf. *laetitia*, *inward joy*, but see Milo xxviii. 77.)

Gāviānus, -a, -um [Gaviō- + anus], adj., *of Gāvius*. — Esp., *Gavianus* as a Roman family name, see *Atilius*.

gāvīsus, see *gaudeo*.

Gāvius, -ī [?, cf. gaudium], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *P. Gāvius*, a Roman citizen crucified by Verres.

gāza, -ae [Pers. through γάζα], F., *treasure*.

gelidus, -a, -um [gelu- + dus], adj., *icy, cold*.

gemitus, -ūs [gemi- (as stem of gemo) + tus], M., *a groan, groaning, an outcry*.

gemō, -ere, -uī, no p.p. [?, cf. γέμω], 3. v. a. and n., *groan, cry out* (in pain).

gener, -erī [?], M., *a son-in-law*.

gēns, gentis [GEN + tis (reduced)], F., *a tribe, a clan, a people, a nation*: ius gentium, *the law of nations, universal law* (as opposed to the ius civile of any one nation); ubinam gentium? *where in the world?*

genus, -eris [GEN + us], N., *a generation, a race, a family (stock), a nation, a tribe*. — Less exactly, *a kind, a sort, a class*. — Also, abstractly, *kind, character, nature, method, way, manner, sort of things, class of things*.

Germānia, -ae [fem. of adj. in -ius; cf. Gallia], F., *Germany*, the whole country between the Rhine, the Danube, the Vistula, and the sea.

germānitās, -ātis [germanō- + tas], F., *brotherhood*.

Germānus, -a, -um [?], adj., *German* (of the country of Germany or its people). — Masc. plur. as subst., *the Germans*.

germānus, -a, -um [?], adj., *of full blood, own* (brother or sister, etc.).

gerō, gerere, gessī, gestus [GES, of unc. kin], 3. v. a., *carry* (indicat-

ing a more lively action than fero), *carry on, manage, wage* (war), *hold* (a magistracy), *do* (any business). — Pass., *be done, go on* (of operations): rem (*operate successfully or otherwise, carry on operations, succeed well or ill*); res gestae, *exploits, operations, a campaign*; se gerere, *conduct one's self, act*; rem publicam (*manage affairs of state*); magistratum (*perform the duties of, act as a magistrate or the like*); in rebus gerendis, *in action, in the management of affairs*; in ipsa re gerenda (*while engaged in, etc.*); in gestis rebus, *in exploits actually performed*; gesta, *acts*.

gestiō, -īre, -īvī (-iī), no p.p. [†gesti- (ges + tis); cf. gestus], 4. v. a. and n. (*express joy or longing by action*), *exult, rejoice*. — Also, *yearn, long*.

gignō, gignere, genuī, genitus [GEN, redupl.], 3. v. a., *beget, produce*.

Glabriō, -ōnis [†glabriō- + o], M., *a Roman family name*. — Esp., *M. Glabrio*, the praetor who presided at the trial of Verres.

gladiātor, -ōris [gladiā- + tor], M., (*a swordsman*), *a gladiator*. — Less exactly, *a ruffian, a cut-throat*.

gladiātōrius, -a, -um [gladiator + ius], adj., *gladiatorial*.

gladius, -ī [?], M., *a sword*.

glæba (glē-), -ae [?], F., *a clod* (of earth), *a lump*.

Glaucia, -ae [?], M., *a Roman family name*. — Esp., *C. Servilius Glaucia*, a demagogue killed by Marius, B.C. 100.

glōria, -ae [?, for †clovosia; cf. *includus*], F., *fame, glory*.

glōrior, -ārī, -ātus [gloria-], I. v. dep., *glory in, boast of*.

glōriōsē [old abl. of *gloriosus*], adv., *boastfully, exultingly*.

glōriōsus, -a, -um [gloria- + osus], adj., *glorious*. — Also, *boastful*.

Gnaeus (Cnēius, Cn.), -ī [akin to *gnavus*], M., a Roman praenomen.

gnāvus, -a, -um [GNA, in *nosco*], adj., (*wise*), *active, energetic, diligent*.

Gorgōn, -onis [Γόργω], F., a *Gorgon* (a fabulous monster, whose sight turned everything to stone).

Gracchus, -ī [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. *Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus*, the great popular reformer, tribune B.C. 133; 2. *C. Sempronius Gracchus*, brother of the preceding, tribune B.C. 121.

gradātīm [as if acc. of †gradatis; cf. *gradus* and *partim*], adv., *step by step, by degrees, gradually*.

gradus, -ūs [grad- + us], M., a *step, a grade* (in a series), *rank, position*.

Graecia, -ae [Graecō- + ia (fem. of -ius)], F., *Greece*.

Graeculus, -ī [Graecō- + lus], M., an *affected Greek, a petty Greek, a Greekling*.

Graecus, -a, -um [Γραικός], adj., *of the Greeks, Greek, Grecian, of Greece*. — As subst., a *Greek, the Greeks*. Cf. *Germanus* for relation to *Graecia*.

grāmineus, -a, -um [gramin- + eus], adj., *of grass: hasta* (a *spear*

of grass, probably bamboo or cane of great size, kept in a temple in the hands of a divinity).

grandis, -e [?], adj., *tall, large* (by growth; cf. *magnus*, generally): *pecunia* (a *large sum of*, etc.).

grātia, -ae [gratō- + ia], F., (*gratefulness*, in all Eng. senses). — On one side (feeling grateful), *gratitude, thanks* (esp. in plur.). — On the other side (the being agreeable), *influence* (cf. *auctoritas*, official prestige), *favor, popularity*.

— Phrases: *agere gratias*, *return thanks, render thanks*; *habere gratiam* (or *gratias*), *feel thankful, feel gratitude, be grateful*; *referre gratiam*, *make a grateful return, repay a favor, requite reward*; *auctoritate et gratia*, *political and personal influence*. — **grātiā**, abl. following a genitive, *for the sake of, to*.

grātiōsus, -a, -um [gratia- + osus], adj., *influential, popular*.

Grātius, -ī [grato- + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., the accuser against Archias.

grātuītō [abl. of *gratuitus*], adv., *gratuitously, voluntarily*.

grātulātiō, -ōnis [gratulā- + tio], F., a *congratulation* (of others or one's self), *rejoicing, a vote of thanks*.

grātulor, -ārī, -ātus [†gratulō (gratō- + lus)], I. v. dep., *congratulate: felicitati* (*congratulate one's self for*, etc.).

grātus, -a, -um [p.p. of lost verb], adj., *pleasing, grateful, agreeable: gratum* (*gratissimum*) *facere*, *do a (great) favor*. — Also,

pleased, grateful (cf. *gratia*), *appreciative*.

gravis, -e [for †garvis, for †garus; cf. βαρύς], adj., *heavy*. — Fig., *serious, severe, hard, weighty, of weight, dignified, strong, deep, potent, grave*: legatio; infamia; vir; bellum; opinio; offensio; auctor; senatus; consultum; consilium; iudicium; morbus.

gravitās, -ātis [gravi- + tas], F., *weight*. — Fig., *importance, power, weight, force, force of character, seriousness*.

graviter [gravi- + ter], adv., *heavily, with great weight, forcibly, with force*. — Fig., *severely, seriously*: graviter ferre (*take to heart, be indignant at, suffer from*); desiderata (*earnestly*); suspectus (*grievously*).

gravō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [gravi-], I. v. a., *weigh down, burden*. —

Pass. as dep., *be vexed, be indignant, be reluctant*.

grex, gregis [?], M. (and F.), *a herd, a flock*. — Less exactly, *a horde, a crowd, a band, a throng, a train, a troop*.

gubernāculum (-clum), -ī [gubernā- + culum], N., *the helm, the rudder*. — Often in plur., because anciently there were two.

gubernātiō, -ōnis [gubernā- + tio], F., *steering, navigation*.

gubernātor, -ōris [gubernā- + tor], M., *a pilot, a helmsman*.

gubernō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [κυβερνῶ], I. v. a. and n., *steer, pilot, manage, direct*. — Esp., of the "ship of state."

gustō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [†gustō- (stem akin to gustus, Gr. γεύω, Eng. *choose*)], I. v. a., *taste, eat*.

gymnasium, -ī [γυμνάσιον], N., *a gymnasium*.

H

H., see H. S.

habēō, habēre, habuī, habitus [?, †habō- (cf. habilis)], 2. v. a. and n., *have, hold, keep, occupy, possess*. — In various uses where we have a somewhat different conception: senatum (*hold*); comitia (*hold*); contionem (*hold an assembly, make an address*); honores (*render*); conlurationem (*form*); hominem clausum (*keep*); dilectum (*hold, make*); sic habetote, *think thus*; quid aliud habet in se (*what else is there in, etc.*); alienum animum (*have*); ita se res habet,

this is the case; Italiam tutam (*possess in safety, keep safe*). —

Esp. with p.p. as a sort of continued perfect (whence the perf. of modern languages), *have, hold, keep*. — Esp., rationem habere, *keep an account, take an account of, have regard for, consider, regard, act in view of*; satis habere, *be satisfied, be content*.

habitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [habitō-], I. v. a. and n., *live, dwell, inhabit, have one's abode*.

habitus, -ūs [habi- (as stem of habeo) + tus], M., (*the act of*

holding), condition, character (way of holding one's self), nature.

Haeduus (Aed-), -a, -um [Celtic], adj., *of the Hædui*, a powerful Gallic tribe between the Loire and the Saône.—Masc. plur. as subst., *the Hædui*.

haereō, haerēre, haesī, haesūrus [?, for *haeseo*], 2. v. n., *get caught, stick, cling fast, cling, hang about or upon, be fastened.*

haesitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātūrus [†*haesitō*—; cf. *agito*], 1. v. n., *be caught, hesitate.*

Hannibal, -alis [Phœnician], M., the great general of the Carthaginians in the Second Punic war.

haruspex, -icis [unc. stem + †*pex*; cf. *auspex*], M. and F., *a soothsayer, a diviner.*

hasta, -ae [?, perh. akin to *prehendo*], F., *a spear, a shaft*.—See also *gramineus*.

haud [?], adv., *not* (modifying a single word; cf. *non*); *haud dubitans, without hesitation.*

hauriō, haurīre, hausī, haustus [? for *hausio*], 4. v. a., *drain, draw, drink, imbibe.*

hebescō, -ere, no perf., no p.p. [hebē- + *sco*], 3. v. n., *grow dull, be blunted.*

Hēraclīa (-clēa), -ae [†*Hράκλεια*], F., the name of several ancient cities (*city of Hercules*).—Esp., *Heraclea*, a Greek city of Lucania.

Hēracliēnsis, -e [*Heraclia* + *ensis*], adj., *of Heraclea*.—Masc. plur. as subst., *the people of Heraclea.*

Hērculēs, -is [†*Ἡρακλῆς*], M., the great divinity, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, originally of Phœnician origin, who presided especially over journeys and adventures.—Voc., *heavens!*

hērēditās, -ātis [hered- (as if heridi-) + *tas*], F., *inheritance, an inheritance.*

Hērennius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name.—Esp., *C. Herennius*, a senator convicted of embezzlement.

hērēs, -ēdis [?], M. and F., *an heir, an heiress.*

hesternus, -a, -um [hesi- (heri-) + *ternus*; cf. *diuturnus*], adj., *of yesterday, yesterday's, yesterday* (as if adv.); *hesterno die, yesterday.*

heus [?], interj., *look you! here! ho!*

hībernō, -āre, -āvi, -ātūrus [hībernō-], 1. v. n., *pass the winter, winter; quem ad modum milites (conduct themselves in winter quarters).*

hībernus, -a, -um [hiem- + *ernus*; cf. *nocturnus*], adj., *of winter, winter* (as adj.).—Neut. plur. (sc. *castra*), *winter quarters, a winter encampment.*

hīc [†hi- (loc. of hī-c) *ce*], adv., *here* (cf. *hīc*), *in this place, there* (of a place just mentioned), *on this occasion, now, on this point.*

hīc, haec, hōc [hi- (pron. stem) + *ce*; cf. *ecce, cetera*], dem. pron. (pointing to something near the speaker in *place, time, or interest*) *this, these, he, they, this man (woman or thing), the present, like this.*—

Referring to things before mentioned (but with more emphasis than *is*), *this, these*, etc. — Less commonly, of what follows, *the following, as follows, these*. — Often with a gesture, *this, this here present, the one before me, my client: horum omnium, of all these here present; pater huiusce (of the one here, of my client).* — Esp., *hoc est, that is to say; huic imperio (this of ours); per hosce annos, these last years; his paucis diebus, within a few days.* — *hōc*, neut. abl., used adverbially, *in this respect, on this account, by so much: hoc magis, all the more.* — Often *hic . . . ille, the one . . . the other, this (near by) . . . the other (farther off), this last (nearer on the page) . . . the other, the latter . . . the former.* — *hūius modi*, see *modus*.

hicine [*hic- (hice) ne*], adv., *here* (in emphatic question).

hiemps (-ems), -emis [akin to *χελμων*], F., *winter*.

Hierō, -ōnis [*Ἱέρων*], M., the name of several kings of Syracuse. — Esp., *Hiero II.*, the son of Hierocles, in the third century B.C., just before the Second Punic war.

hilaritās, -ātis [*hilari- + tas*], *cheerfulness, joyousness, merriment, hilarity*.

hinc [*†him* (loc. of *hic*, cf. *interim*) + *ce*], adv., *from here, hence*. — Also (cf. *ab* and *ex*), *on this side, here: hinc . . . hinc, on this side . . . on that*.

Hirtius, -ī [*hirtō- + ius*], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Aulus*

Hirtius, consul B.C. 43, in the struggle against Mark Antony.

Hispānia, -ae [*Hispanō- + ia* (fem. of -ius)], F. (of adj.; cf. *Gallia*), *Spain*. — Plur., the two provinces.

Hispaniēnsis, -e [*Hispania- + ensis*], adj., *of Spain, Spanish*.

Hispanus, -a, -um [?], adj., *Spanish*.

Hispō, -ōnis [?], an unknown person, perhaps a spy upon Cicero in his exile (possibly an abusive nickname devised by Cicero to conceal the identity of the person meant).

hodiē [*ho* (abl. of *hi-c*), *die*], adv., *to-day, now*.

hodiernus, -a, -um [*hodie- + er-nus*], adj., *of to-day, to-day's: hodiernus dies, to-day, this day*.

Homērus, -ī [*Ὅμηρος*], M., *Homer*.

homō, -inis [prob. *humō- + o*], C., *a human being* (cf. *vir*, *a man*, as a male), *a man* (including women). — Sometimes, since *vir* is the complimentary word, implying contempt, etc., *fellow, creature, person*.

honestās, -ātis [*†honor* (stem of honor as adj.) + *tas*], F., *honor, respectability, honorable position*.

honestē [old abl. of *honestus*], adv., *honorably, decently, with honor, with decency*.

honestō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [*honesto-*], I. v. a., *make honorable, honor: se (gain honor); currum (adorn as a captive)*.

honestus, -a, -um [*honor* (orig. stem of honor) + *tus*], adj., *esteemed, honored, respected, worthy, honorable, respectable, creditable*. — Very

often as an epithet of the middle class; cf. *splendidus* (used in reference to success and fortune), *ornatus*, *amplus* (used of dignitaries).

honor (-ōs), -ōris [unc. root + or (orig. -os, cf. -ns)], M., *honor*, a mark of honor, a source of honor, an honor. — Esp. of honors conferred by the people, a post of honor, an office, a dignity, a high position. — Phrases: in honore, quanto honore esse, be honored; gradus honoris, honorum (advancement); honoris causa, with due respect (an apology for mentioning a person's name).

honōrificē [old abl. of *honōrificus*], adv., *honorably*, with honor, with respect.

honōrificētissimus, -a, -um, superl. of the following.

honōrificus, -a, -um [honor- (as if *honor*) + *ficus*], adj., *honorable*, in honorable terms.

hōra, -ae [ῥα, orig. season?], F., an hour. The Roman hours, being reckoned from sunrise to sunset, were not of equal length at all times of the year, but were always so many twelfths of the solar day.

Horātius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *M. Horatius*, the victor in the triple combat with the Curiatii, who was tried for killing his sister.

horreō, horrēre, horruī, no p.p. [†horrō- (HORR, orig. *hōrs*) + *us*; prob. used orig. of the sensation called "goose pimples," where the hair seems to stand on end. In

Sanskrit the root is used of intense delight, which is sometimes accompanied by the same sensation], 2. v. n. and a., *bristle* (see above). — Hence, *shudder at*, *dread*.

horribilis, -e [horrō- (as if stem of *horreo*, but prob. stem of †*horrus*, see above) + *bilis*], adj., to be shuddered at, frightful, dreadful.

horridus, -a, -um [†horrō- (whence *horreo*) + *du*], adj., *horrid*, *horrible*, *dreadful*.

hortātiō, -ōnis [hortā- + *tio*], F., *admonition*, *encouragement*, *exhortation*.

hortātus, -ūs [hortā- + *tus*], M., *admonition*, *encouragement*, *exhortation*.

Hortēnsius, -ī [prob. *hortensi* + *ius*], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Q. Hortensius Hortalus*, the great orator, contemporary and rival of Cicero.

hortor, -ārī, -ātus [for *horitor*, freq. of old †*horior*], 1. v. dep., *encourage*, *urge on*, *urge*, *address*. — Less exactly, of things, *urge*, *move*, *prompt*.

hortus, -ī [?], M., a garden.

hospes, -itis [prob. GHAS-PATIS, orig. *host* (lord of eating)], M., a *host*. — Also, a *guest*, a *stranger*, a *visitor*. — Hence, a *guest friend* (in the peculiar relation of *hospitium*, which was a kind of hereditary friendship between persons of different countries, not personal, but of a family or state), a *friend* (of the kind above mentioned): *familiaris et hospes*, a *personal and family friend*.

hospitium, -ī [hospit- + ium], N., *the relation of host (or guest)*. — Hence (cf. *hospes*), *friendship, a friendly relation, a relation of friendship*.

hostilis, -e [hosti- + lis], adj., *hostile, of the enemy*.

hostis, -is [prob. GHAS + tis], M. and F., (*a stranger*; cf. *hospes*), *an enemy (of the state; cf. inimicus), a public enemy*. — Collectively, *the enemy*. — Rarely, *an enemy (in a general sense), a bitter enemy*.

H S. [prob. for IIs (duo semis, 2½ asses)], a sign for sestertii, sestertium, or sestertia.

hūc [hō- (dat. of hi-c) + ce], adv., *hither, here (in sense of hither), to this (place, and the like; cf. eo), to this point*.

hūcine [thoce (cf. huc) -ne], adv., *hither, etc., as interrogative*.

hūius modī, see *modus*.

hūmānitās, -ātis [humanō- + tas], F., *humanity (as opposed to brutishness), civilization, cultivation, refinement, courtesy, human feeling, culture*.

hūmāniter [humanō- + ter], adv., *humanly, like a man, as becomes a man; also, in a civilized or refined way, elegantly*.

hūmānus, -a, -um [stem akin to homo and humus (?) + nus], adj., *human, of man, civilized, cultivated, refined*.

humerus, see *umerus*.

humilis, -e [humō- + lis], adj., *low, shallow (cf. altus, deep)*. — Fig., *low, humble, poor, humbled, abased, of low origin, obscure, mean*.

humilitās, -ātis [humili- + tas], F., *lowness, shallowness*. — Fig., *humble position*.

humus, -ī [?, cf. χαμαί], F., *the ground: humi, on the ground*.

I

īacchus, -ī [Ἰακχος], M., *Bacchus*.
iaceō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus [tiacō-; cf. iaculum], 2. v. n., *lie, lie dead, lie low, lie prostrate, be overthrown, fall to the ground*.

iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactus [?, cf. iaceo], 3. v. a., *throw, hurl, cast, throw about, bandy about*. — Esp. of foundations, *lay*.

iactō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [iactō-], 1. v. a., (freq. of iacio), *toss, toss about, bandy about (of talk); se iactare, insolently display itself, swagger, show one's arrogance or insolence, show one's self off*.

iactūra, -ae [iactu- + ra (fem. of -rus)], F., *a throwing away, a loss, a sacrifice (of men in war), expense, largess, lavish expenditure*.

iactus, -ūs [IAC + tus], M., *a throw: fulminum (hurling, flash, stroke)*.

īālysus, -ī [Ἰάλυσος], M., the eponymous divinity of the city of *Ialysus* in Rhodes. — Also, a famous picture of him by Protogenes.

iam [acc. of pron. YA], adv., *now (of progressive time; cf. nunc, emphatic and instantaneous), by this time, at last, already, at*

length, still: non iam, *no longer, not any more, etc.*; numquam iam, *never more, never again*; iam nemo, *at last no one*; iam ante, iam antea, *already before, already, before, also before, even before*. — Of future time, *presently, by and by*. — Phrases: iam vero, *now furthermore, then again, but*, or common particle of transition; iam dudum, iam pridem, *now for some time, long ago*; nunc iam, *now at last, now*.

Iāniculum, -ī [Iānō- + culum], N., *the Janicline Hill*.

Iānua, -ae [?, akin to Iānus], F., *a door*. — Fig., *gate*.

Iānuārius, -a, -um [?, iānua- + arius], adj., *of January*.

ibi [old case-form of is; cf. tibi], adv., *there* (in place before mentioned or indicated by a relative), *thereupon, then*.

ibidem [ibi-dem; cf. idem], adv., *in the same place, there also*.

icō, icere, icī, ictus [?], 3. v. a., *strike*. — Esp. of treaties (prob. from the killing of a sacrificial victim), *strike, make, solemnize*.

ictus, -ūs [ic + tus], M., *a blow, a stroke, a thrust*.

idcircō [id (neut. acc. of is) + circo (case-form of same stem as circa, circum)], adv., *for that reason, therefore, on this account*.

idem, eadem, idem (is-dem; cf. dum], dem. pron., *the same*. — Often as subst., *the same thing (things), the same man, the same*. — Often represented by an adverb, *at the same time, also, as well*.

identidem [prob. idem-+tadem (case-form of TA, in tam + dem)], adv., *repeatedly, again and again*.

ideō [id eo, *this for this reason*], adv., *therefore, for this reason*.

idōneus, -a, -um [?, akin to idem?], adj., *fit, suitable, adapted, deserving*.

Īdūs, -uum [?, perh. akin to aestus], F. plur., *the Ides* (a day of the lunar month falling at the full moon, conventionally on the 15th of March, May, July, October, and the 13th of the other months, and used by the Romans to reckon dates).

iēiūnus, -a, -um [?], adj., *fasting*. — Fig., *meagre, poor, humble*.

igitur [prob. for agitur, *the point aimed at is*], conj., *therefore, then, now, you see*.

īgnārus, -a, -um [¹in-gnarus], adj., *ignorant, not knowing, without knowledge*: ignarus rerum, *without knowledge of affairs, inexperienced*.

īgnāvia, -ae [ignāvō- + ia], F., *shiftlessness, cowardice*.

īgnāvus, -a, -um [¹in-(g)navus], adj., *shiftless, cowardly*.

ignis, -is [?, same word as Sk. agnis, *the god of fire*], M., *fire, flame*.

īgnōbilis, -e [¹in-(g)nobilis], adj., *not famous, obscure*.

īgnōminia, -ae [tignomin- (in-(g)nomen) + ia], F., *want of fame, disgrace*. — Almost concretely, *a disgraceful defeat, a disgraceful blemish*.

ignōrātiō, -ōnis [ignorā- + tiō], F., *ignorance*.

ō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ignā-
a., fail to notice, not know,
want of. — Pass., be unob-
-be unknown: non ignorans,
ware of.

cō, -nōscere, -nōvī, -nōtus
c. which meaning)-(g)nos-
n. and a., pardon.

us, -a, -um [¹in-(g)notus],
known, strange.

-ados ["*Ilias*], F., the *Iliad*.
is, see inlatus.

-a, -ud [old *ollus*, fr. AN
I], dem. pron., that (of some-
-mote; cf. *hic*). — Often as
opposed to some other em-
word), *he, she, it, they*:
ille, *this . . . that, the other*,
r . . . the former, he . . . the

-Often of what follows (cf.
s, these, etc. — Of what is
or well known, *the, the*
he famous, etc. — Phrases:
est, he is the one; *ille*
(*such a*, etc.); *ille consul*,
d of a consul. — Sometimes
latable, appended merely
hasis, and accompanied by

bra, see inlecebra.

[illim-ce], adv., *thence*,
ere. — Also (cf. *ex* and *ab*),
side, there, on one side.

[illo-ce], adv., *thither, there*
sense of *thither*).

iscō, see inlucresco.

ris, see inlustris.

rō, see inlustro.

cus, -a, -um [Illyriō- + *cus*],
Illyria, Illyrian: *mare* (a
the Adriatic).

imāgō, -inis [akin to *imitor*], F.,
*an image, an effigy, a statue, a por-
-trait, a representation, a picture* (in
the imagination), *an ideal picture*.
— Esp. of the wax masks kept by
the Romans of their dead ancestors,
and used in funeral processions.

imbēcillitās (inb-), -ātis [im-
becillō- + *tas*], F., *weakness, feeble-
ness*: *animi* (*feebleness of purpose*,
pusillanimity).

imbēcillus (inb-), -a, -um [?, in-
bacillum, *leaning on a staff?*], adj.,
weak, feeble.

imber, imbris [?, cf. *δύσπος*], M.,
a rain-storm, a rain.

imberbis (inb-), -e [¹in-barba],
adj., *beardless*.

imbibō, -bibere, -bibī, no p.p.
[in-bibo], 3. v. a., *drink in*. — Less
exactly, *take in, imbibe*.

imbuō (inb-), -buere, -buī, -būtus
[?, in-*tbuo*; cf. *bibo*], 3. v. a.,
moisten, stain (also fig.); *non in-
stituti sed imbuti, not having
learned, but drunken in*.

imitātiō, -ōnis [imitā- + *tio*], F.,
an imitation.

imitātor, -ōris [imitā- + *tor*], M.,
an imitator, a copier.

imitor, -ārī, -ātus [†imitō-, p.p.
of †imō (cf. *imago*)], 1. v. dep.,
imitate, copy.

immānis (inm-), -e [¹in-†manus
(*good*)?], adj., ("uncanny"?), *mon-
-strous, huge, enormous, wild, sav-
-age*. — Also, *barbarous, inhuman*,
brutal.

immānitās, -ātis [immani- +
tas], F., *barbarity, ferocity, brutal-
ity, monstrosity*.

immātūrus, -a, -um [¹in-maturus], adj., *unripe, immature, premature*.

immineō (inm-), -minēre, no perf., no p.p. [in-mineo], 2. v. n., *overhang, project*. — Fig., *threaten, impend*.

imminuō (inm-), -uere, -uī, -ūtus [in-minuo], 3. v. a., *diminish, impair, infringe, reduce, weaken*.

immittō (inm-), -mittere, -mīsī, -missus [in-mitto], 3. v. a., *let in, let down (into), insert, throw (upon), let loose, set on (gladiatores)*.

immō (imō) [?, abl. of *timmus* (in + mus; cf. *summus, demum*)], adv., (*in the lowest degree?*), *nay, nay rather, nay more*. — Phrase: *immo vero, nay on the contrary, nay rather, nay even*.

immoderātus (inm-), -a, -um [¹in-moderatus], adj., *unrestrained, excessive, beyond bounds, violent*.

immortālis (inm-), -e [¹in-mortalis], adj., *immortal, eternal*. — As equivalent to an adv., *eternally*.

immortālītās (inm-), -ātis [immortalis + tas], f., *immortality*.

imparātus (inp-), -a, -um [¹in-paratus], adj., *unprepared, not ready*.

impedimentum (inp-), -ī [impedi- + mentum], n., *a hindrance: esse impedimento, be a hindrance, hinder*. — Esp. in plur., *baggage, a baggage train, a heavy train*.

impediō (inp-), -īre, -ivī, -ītus [¹imped- (in-pea, as if impedi-)], 4. v. a., *entangle, hamper, interfere with*. — Fig., *hinder, embarrass, impede, hinder in the exercise*

of: nullo impediēte, with no one to hinder. — **impeditus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *hampered, entangled, occupied, difficult, impassable*.

impellō (inp-), -pellere, -pulī, -pulsus [in-pello], 3. v. a., *drive on*. — Fig., *instigate, urge on, force, drive*.

impendeō (inp-), -ēre, no perf., no p.p. [in-pendeo], 2. v. n., *overhang, hang over, threaten, impend*.

imperātor, -ōris [imperā- + tor], m., *a commander (in chief), a general: Iupiter Imperator, Jupiter, the Supreme Ruler; dux et imperator, leader (in actual command) and commander (in chief)*.

imperātōrius, -a, -um [imperator- + ius], adj., *of a commander, of a general*.

imperitus (inp-), -a, -um [¹imperitus], adj., *ignorant, unacquainted with, unversed in, inexperienced*.

imperium, -ī [¹imperō- (whence *impero*; cf. *opiparus*) + ium], n., *command, supreme authority, control, supremacy, supreme power, power (military), rule, sway (both sing. and plur.), dominion, empire, rule, sway*. — Concretely, *an order, orders, a command, a position of command: imperium et potestas, military and civil power, power and authority*.

imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [¹imperō- (in-tparus; cf. *opiparus*)], 1. v. a. and n., *demand (make requisition for, prob. orig. meaning), require (in same sense)*. — Hence, *order (in military sense), rule, command, give orders: me imperante,*

at my command; Lucullo impetrante, under L.'s command.

impertiō (inp-), -īre, -īvi (-īi), -ītus [in-partiō; cf. partiō], 4. v. a., impart, share (with one), give, confer, attribute, assign, bestow.

impetrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [in-patro], 1. v. a., accomplish (anything by a request), succeed in (obtaining), obtain (a request), secure (a thing); **impetro a**, prevail upon, persuade; **impetro ut**, etc., obtain a request, be allowed to, etc., succeed in having.

impetus, -ūs [in-+petus (PET + us); cf. impeto], M., a rush, an attack, an onset, a charge, an assault, violence, vehemence, fury: **facere** (make an inroad, charge, or invasion, invade); **is impetus**, such fury, etc.; **gladiorum** (armed onset).

impietās, -ātis [¹in-pietas], F., impiety.

impius, -a, -um [¹in-pius], adj., impious (offending divine law).

impleō, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētus [in-+pleo], 2. v. a., fill.

implicō, -āre, -āvi (-uī), -ātus (-itus) [in-plico], 1. v. a., entangle, interweave, entwine, bind up, closely connect.

implorātiō, -ōnis [implorā- + tio], F., an entreaty.

implorō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [in-ploro], 1. v. a. and n., implore, beseech.

impōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positus [in-pono], 3. v. a., place upon, mount (men on horses), place, impose (fig.), saddle upon, fasten upon.

importō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [in-porto], 1. v. a., bring upon, import.

importūnus, -a, -um [¹in-+por-tunus (without a harbor? cf. Portunus)], adj., unsuitable, untimely. — Also (cf. incommodus), cruel, unrelenting, unfeeling, reckless, inhuman.

imprimis [in primis, and often separate], adv., among the first, especially, particularly (more than anything else).

imprimō, -primere, -pressi, -pressus [in-premo], 3. v. a., press into, press upon, impress.

improbē [old abl. of improbus], adv., wickedly.

improbitās, -ātis [improbō- + tas; cf. probitas], F., wickedness, want of integrity, improbity, want of honesty, rascality, want of principle.

improbō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [im-probō-], 1. v. a., (hold as bad?; cf. probo), disapprove, blame, censure.

improbus, -a, -um [¹in-probus], adj., inferior. — Hence, bad, unprincipled, wicked, rascally, dishonest. — As subst., a rascal, etc.

imprōvidus, -a -um [¹in-providus], adj., improvident, imprudent, thoughtless, unthinking.

imprōvisus, -a, -um [¹in-provisus], adj., unforeseen: **improviso** (de improviso), on a sudden, unexpectedly, unawares.

imprūdēns, -entis [¹in-prudens], adj., not expecting, incautious, unsuspecting, off one's guard, unguarded, not being aware: **aliquo imprudente**, without one's knowledge.

imprūdentē [imprudent- + ter], adv., *incautiously, rashly, imprudently*.

imprūdentia, -ae [imprudent- + ia], F., *ignorance, want of consideration, want of forethought, thoughtlessness, inattention*.

impūbēs, -eris (-is) [¹in-pubes], adj., *beardless, immature, a mere boy*.

impudēns, -entis [¹in-†pudens], adj., *shameless, impudent*.

impudentē [impudent- + ter], adv., *shamelessly, with impudence*.

impudentia, -ae [impudent- + ia], F., *shamelessness, impudence, want of shame*.

impudicus, -a, -um [¹in-pudicus], adj., *shameless, indecent, unchaste, immodest*.

impūne [neut. of *impunis* (¹in-poena, weakened and decl. as adj.)], adv., *with impunity*.

impūnitās, -ātis [impuni- + tas], F., *freedom from punishment, impunity*.

impūnitus, -a, -um [¹in-punitus], adj., *unpunished, unchecked* (by punishment).

impūrus, -a, -um [¹in-purus], adj., *impure, rascally, vile, dishonest, unprincipled*.

īmus, -a, -um, superl. of *inferus*.

¹**in-** [cf. Gr. α-, av-, Eng. un-], neg. particle, only in comp. with nouns and adjs., not verbs.

²**in** [?, cf. Gr. ἐν, Eng. on; cf. also inde], adv. (only in comp.) and prep. **a.** With acc., of motion, having its terminus within or on (cf. *ad*, with terminus at or near),

into, upon, within, to, against, among. — Of time, *for, to, till*. — Fig., without actual motion, but only direction, *to, towards, against, upon, over*. — Often where Eng. has a different conception, *in, on*: in locum alicuius, *in one's place*. — In adverbial expressions where no motion appears, *in, according to, with, to*: mirum in modum (cf. quem ad modum); in eam sententiam, *to this purport*; in speciem, *with the appearance*; in altitudinem, *in height* (cf. *to the height of*). — Esp., in potestatem esse (*in the power, etc.*, a confusion of two constructions). — **b.** With abl., of rest (lit. and fig.), *in, on, among, within, at*: in tanta propinquitate (*under circumstances of, in a case of*). — Often, *in the case of, in the matter of, in respect to*: in eo, *in his case, in regard to him, on that point, at that*. — Esp., in odio esse, *be hated*, and the like. — In comp. as adv., *in, upon, towards, and the like*.

inānis, -e [?], adj., *empty, unoccupied*. — Fig., *empty, vain, idle*.

inaudītus, -a, -um [¹in-auditus], adj., *unheard of*.

inaurātus, -a, -um [p.p. of *inauro*], adj., *gilded*.

incautus, -a, -um [¹in-cautus], adj., *incautious, off one's guard, imprudent, thoughtless*.

incēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessūrus [in-cedo], 3. v. n., *proceed, walk*: quam taeter incedebat, *what a villainous spectacle as he walked!*

incendium, -ī [in-†candium; cf. *incendo*], N., *a burning, a fire, a*

conflagration. — In plur., *the burning*, etc., of buildings, each one being conceived as a separate burning, as is usual in Latin.

incendō, -cendere, -cendī, -cēsus [in-†cando; cf. *candeo*], 3. v. a., *set fire to, burn.* — Fig., *rouse, excite, fire, inflame.*

incēnsiō, -ōnis [in-†censio; cf. *incendo*], F., *a burning.*

inceptum, -ī [p.p. of *incipio*], N., *an undertaking.*

incertus, -a, -um [¹*in-certus*], adj., *uncertain, dubious, untrustworthy: itinera (obscure, blind).*

incessus, -ūs [in-†cessus; cf. *incedo*], M., *a walk, a gait, the bearing* (of one in walking).

incestus, -a, -um [¹*in-castus*], adj., *unchaste, impure, incestuous.*

incestus, -ūs [in-†castus, noun akin to *castus*], M., *incest.*

inchoō, see *inchoo*.

incidō, -cidere, -cidī, -cāsūrus [in-†cado], 3. v. n., *fall upon, fall* (in any direction). — Less exactly and fig., *fall in with, fall into, happen upon, meet, occur, happen.*

incidō, -cidere, -cidī, -cīsus [in-†caedo], 3. v. a., *cut into, cut, engrave: leges* (i.e. engrave for publication).

incipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptus [in-†capio], 3. v. a. and n., *begin, undertake.*

incitāmentum, -ī [incitā- + *mentum*], N., *an incentive.*

incitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [in-†cito], 1. v. a., *set in motion* (in some particular direction) (lit. and fig.), *urge on, drive, impel, excite, incite, rouse.*

inclīnātiō, -ōnis [inclīnā- + *tio*], F., *a leaning, an inclination, a tendency.*

inclīnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [in-†clino], 1. v. a. and n., *lean, turn, bend.*

inclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsus [in-†claudio], 3. v. a., *shut up, enclose, include.* — **inclūsus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *secret, hidden.*

incōgnitus, -a, -um [¹*in-cognitus*], adj., *unexamined, unheard, unknown.*

incohō (*inchoō*), -āre, -āvi, -ātus [?], 1. v. a., *begin, commence.*

incola, -ae [in-†cola; cf. *agricola*], M. and F., *an inhabitant, a resident* (not a citizen).

incolō, -colere, -coluī, no p.p. [in-†colo], 3. v. a. and n., *inhabit, live, dwell.*

incolumis, -e [?, akin to *columna*], adj., *safe, unhurt, uninjured, unharmed, preserved* (in the possession of one's power): *quibus incolumibus, with whose preservation; quamdiu incolumis fuit, as long as he was in good fortune.*

incommodus, -a, -um [¹*in-commodus*], adj., *inconvenient, unfortunate.* — Esp., *incommodum*, -ī, neut. as subst., *disadvantage, misfortune*, euphemism for *defeat, loss, disaster, harm.*

incōnsiderātus, -a, -um [¹*in-consideratus*], adj., *ill-considered, inconsiderate.*

incōnstāns, -antis [¹*in-constans*], adj., *changeable, fickle, capricious.*

incorruptē [old abl. of *incorruptus*], adv., *without bias.*

incorruptus, -a, -um [¹*in-corruptus*], adj., *unspoiled, unbribed, free from bias*.

incrēbrēscō (-bēscō), -brēscere (-bēscere), -bruī (-buī) [*in-cre-bresco*], 3. v. n., *thicken, grow frequent: consuetudo (spread, become common)*.

incrēdibilis, -e [¹*in-credibilis*], adj., *incredible, marvellous, extraordinary*.

incrēdibiliter [*incredibili + ter*], adv., *beyond belief, marvellously, extraordinarily*.

inrepō, -crepāre, -crepūī (-āvī), -crepītus [*in-crepo*], 1. v. n. (and a.), *make a noise, sound, rattle: quicquid increpuerit, whatever noise is heard*.

incultus, -a, -um [¹*in-cultus*], adj., *uncultivated, uncouth*.

incumbō, -cumbere, -cubūī, no p.p. [*in-cumbo*], 3. v. n. (and a.), *lie upon*.—Hence, *bend one's energies*.

incūnābula, -ōrum [*in-cunabula*], n. plur., *swaddling clothes* (in which anciently the infant was wound up into a tight little bundle.—Hence, *the cradle* (as a symbol of infancy).

incurrō, -currere, -cucurrī (-currī), -cursus [*in-curro*], 3. v. a. and n., *run upon, rush at, make an assault: in navem (assail)*.

indāgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [¹*in-dagō*]; cf. *indago* (-inis)], 1. v. a., *track, chase, pursue, trace out, investigate*.

inde [¹*im* (loc. of is; cf. *interim, hinc*) -de (form akin to -dem, dum; cf. *indu*, old form of *in*)], adv., *from there, thence, from the place (which, etc.), from that point*.

indemnātus, -a, -um [¹*in-natus*], adj., *uncondemned*.

index, -icis [*in-†dex* (DIC stem; cf. *iudex*)], m. or f., *informer, an accuser (appear in witness)*.

India, -ae [¹*Indla*], f., all country, vaguely conceived, yond Sogdiana, Bactriana, Asia, including modern India.

indiciū, -ī [*indic- + ium*], n. *formation, evidence (making known a crime), an indication, a per* *indiciū, through an infor-*

indicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [*ind* 1. v. a., *point out, inform, make known, show, discover (as a former), betray, disclose, give information, inform against*.

indicō, -dicere, -dixī, -dictus dico], 3. v. a., *order, proclaim: bellum (declare)*.

¹**indictus**, -a, -um, p.p. of *ind*

²**indictus**, -a, -um [¹*in-dict* adj., *unpleaded, untried, unheard* *indicta causa, without a trial*.

indidem [*inde-dem*; cf. *id* adv., *from the same place: indi America, there from America*.

indigēō, -ēre, -uī, no p.p. *digō*], 2. v. n., *need, want, require* *stand in need of*.

indignē [old abl. of *indign* adv., *unworthily, shamefully* worthy of one's self or of the circumstances): *indigne fero, take as a shame*.

indīgnus, -a, -um [¹*in-dign* adj., *unworthy, shameful, unserved*.—Neut. as subst., *a shame, an outrage*.

tus, -a, -um [¹in-domitus],
unquered, indomitable.

-ducere, -dūxī, -ductus
 3. v. a., *draw on, bring
 uce.* — Also, *lead on.* —
duce, instigate, impel.

uere, -uī, -ūtus [?, cf. exuo],
on. — Esp. in pass., *clothe
 with, tie one's self up in.*
 ia, -ae [?], F., *diligence,
 ug, industry: de indus-
 urpose.*

ius, -a, -um [?], adj.,
s, diligent, painstaking.
 re, -ii, -itus [in-eo], irr.
r upon, go into. — Fig.,
ke, begin, gain, secure. —
 ns aetas or adulescentia,
*th; ineunte vere, at the
 of spring.*

[old abl. of ineptus],
ishly, absurdly.

l, -e (-us, etc.) [¹in-arma],
med, defenceless.

ertis [¹in-ars], adj., *shift-
 rdly, sluggish, unmanly.*

-ae [inert- + ia], F., *shift-
 ewardice, slothfulness.*

.bilis, -e [¹in-expiabilis],
biabile, irreconcilable.

l, -ae [infami- + ia], F.,
disgrace.

l, -e [¹in-fama, inflected
 id], *infamous.*

-antis [¹in-fans], M. and
ant, a child.

-icis [¹in-felix], adj.,
*te, unlucky, unhappy,
 boding ill, ill-omened, ill-
 tarred.*

-ferre, -tulī, -lātus [in-

fero], irr. v. a., *bring in, import,
 carry in, introduce, put upon: bel-
 lum (make, declare, of offensive
 war); signa (advance).* — Fig., *cause,
 inflict, commit, create: spem (in-
 spire); causam (adduce, allege,
 assign, fasten upon); vim et manus
 (lay upon); ignes (set); vim (use);
 signis inferendis, by a hostile attack.*

Inferus, -a, -um [unc. stem (akin
 to Sk. adhas, down) + rus; cf.
 superus], adj., *low.* — Infimus
 (-umus), Imus, superl., *lowest, the
 bottom of, at the bottom: infimī,
 -ōrum, masc. plur. as subst., the
 lowest, the meanest.* — Esp.: ab in-
 feris, *from the world below; ad
 (apud) inferos, in the world below.*

Infestus, -a, -um [¹in-festus (fr.
 fendo)], adj., *hostile, in hostile array,
 pernicious.* — Also, *in danger.*

Infidelis, -e [¹in-fidelis], adj.,
*unfaithful, wavering in faith,
 faithless.*

Infidelitās, -ātis [infideli- +
 tas], F., *unfaithfulness, infidelity,
 treachery.*

Infimus, see inferus.

Infinitus, -a, -um [¹in-finitus],
 adj., *unbounded, countless, endless,
 numberless, infinite, unlimited.*

Infirmitās, -ātis [infirmō- + tas],
 F., *feebleness, unsteadiness, incon-
 stancy.*

Infirmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [infirmō-],
 I. v. a., *weaken, invalidate.*

Infirmus, -a, -um [¹in-firmus],
 adj., *weak, feeble, helpless.*

Infitiator, -ōris [infitiā- + tor],
 M., *a denier.* — Esp. of debts, *a slow
 debtor.*

infītor (infi-), -ārī, -ātus [infi-
tia-, stem of infītae (in + stem
akin to fateor)], 1. v. dep., *deny*.

inflammō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [in-
flammo], 1. v. a., *set on fire*. —
Fig., *fire, inflame, incense, kindle,*
infuriate.

inflō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [in-flo],
1. v. a., *blow upon, blow up*. —
Fig., *inspire, puff up*.

informō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [in-
formō], 1. v. a., *form, train*.

infringō, -fringere, -frēgī, -frāc-
tus [in-frango], 3. v. a., *break down,*
destroy.

infumus, see *inferus*.

ingemiscō, -gemiscere, -gemuī,
no p.p. [in-gemisco], 3. v. n., *groan*.

ingererō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [in-
genero], 1. v. a., *implant*. — *ingene-*
rātus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *inborn*.

ingenium, -ī [in-†genium; cf.
genius], N., *inborn nature, charac-*
ter, nature. — Hence, *mental power,*
genius, intellect.

ingēns, -entis [¹in-gens, *not be-*
longing to the kind (?)], adj., *huge,*
enormous, very large.

ingenuus, -a, -um [in-†genuus;
cf. genuinus], adj., (*born in the state*
or family, native?), *freeborn*. — As
subst., *a free person*.

ingrātus, -a, -um [¹in-gratus],
adj., *ungrateful* (in both Eng.
senses), *unpleasing*.

ingravescō, -ēscere, no perf.,
no p.p. [in-gravesco], 3. v. n., *be-*
come heavier, grow serious, grow
worse.

ingredior, -gredi, -gressus [in-
gradior], 3. v. dep., *march into,*

enter, march in, go upon, go, enter
upon: navem (go on board).

ingressus, -ūs [in-gressus; cf.
ingredior], M., *an entrance*.

inhaereō, -haerere, -haesi, -hae-
sūrus [in-haereo], 2. v. n., *fasten it-*
self to, cling to, be fastened upon.

inhibeō, -hibere, -hibuī, -hibitus
[in-habeo], 2. v. a., *hold in, restrain*.

inhīō, -āre, -āvī, no p.p. [in-hio],
1. v. n. and a., *gape at: uberibus*
(hold the open mouth to).

inhūmānus, -a, -um [¹in-huma-
nus], adj., *inhuman, cruel*.

inhumātus, -a, -um [¹in-huma-
tus], adj., *unburied*.

inibi [in-ibi], adv., *therein*. —
Less exactly, *just there, just on the*
point of being done.

iniciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus [in-
iacio], 3. v. a., *throw into, throw*
upon. — Less exactly, *place in, put*
on, bring upon. — Fig., *inspire, cause*.

inimicitia, -ae [inimicō- + tia],
F., *enmity, hatred, a grudge, a feud,*
a quarrel, a cause of enmity.

inimicus, -a, -um [¹in-amicus],
adj., *unfriendly, hostile*. — As subst.,
an enemy (personal, or not in war;
cf. hostis, *an enemy of the state,*
or an enemy at war), *a rival, an*
opponent.

inīquitās, -ātis [iniquō- + tas],
F., *inequality, irregularity, uneven-*
ness. — Fig., *unfairness, injustice,*
iniquity: temporum (unfavorable
nature).

inīquus, -a, -um [¹in-aequus],
adj., *uneven*. — Fig., *unjust* (of per-
sons and things), *unfair*. —
able, disadvantageous

initio, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [inītiō-],
I. v. a., *initiate, consecrate.*

initium, -ī [in-itiūm (itō + ium)]; cf. *ineo*, N., *a beginning, the first of, a commencement, a preface, a first attempt or event.*

iniurātus, -a, -um [¹in-iuratus],
adj., *unsworn, not on oath.*

iniūria, -ae [¹in-ius + ia; cf. *iniurius*], F., *injustice, outrage, wrong, violence* (as opposed to right), *abuse.* — **iniuriā**, abl. as adv., *unjustly, wrongfully.*

iniuriōsē [old abl. of *iniuriosus*],
adv., *with outrage, abusively.*

iniustus, -a, -um [¹in-iustus],
adj., *unjust.*

inlātus, -a, -um, p.p. of *infero*.

inlecebra (ill-), -ae [inlice- (as if stem of *inlicio*) + bra; cf. *latebra*], F., *an enticement, a blandishment, an allurements.*

inlūcēscō (ill-), -lucēscere, -lūxī,
no p.p. [in-lucesco], 3. v. n., *shine upon, shine, arise* (of the sun, etc.).

inlūstris (ill-), -e [in-lustrō- (or kindred stem, cf. *lustrō*, *light*, connection unc. with *lustrum*)], adj., *bright, splendid, brilliant, illustrious, conspicuous.*

inlūstrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [in-lustrō-], *bright*, see preceding word],
I. v. a., *illuminate, light up, bring to light.*

innāscor, -nāscī, -nātus [in-nascor], 3. v. dep., *grow in, spring up in.* — Fig., *be inspired, be excited.* — **innātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *natural, innate, inborn*: *innata libertas*, *inborn spirit of liberty.*

innocēns, -entis [¹in-nocens (p. of *noceo*)], adj., *harmless, guiltless, blameless, innocent, free from guilt* (or *corruption*), *doing no wrong.* — Masc. as subst., *an innocent man, etc., the innocent.*

innocentia, -ae [innocent- + ia], F., *blamelessness, innocence, blameless conduct* (esp. in office).

innumerābilis, -e [¹in-numerabilis], adj., *countless, innumerable, numberless*: *innumerabiles pecuniae*, *countless sums of money.*

inopia, -ae [inop- + ia], F., *scarcity, dearth, destitution, want, privation, want of supplies*: *inopia omnium rerum*, *every privation, utter destitution.*

inops, -opis [¹in-ops], adj., *poor, destitute, in poverty.*

inōrātus, -a, -um [¹in-oratus],
adj., *unpleaded*: *re inorata*, *without a hearing* (changing the point of view).

inquam (*inquiō*) [?], v. def., *say, said I*: *inquam, said I*; *inquit, he says, said he.*

inquīrō, -quīrere, -quīsivī (-ī), -quīsītus [in-quaero], 3. v. a. and n., *enquire, investigate, make investigations.*

inquisitor, -ōris [in-quaesitor; cf. *inquirō*], M., *an investigator, a detective.*

inrēpō (irr-), -rēpere, -rēpsī, -rēptūrus [in-repo], 3. v. n., *creep in, find one's way in, get in* (surreptitiously).

inrētio (irr-), -īre, -īvī (-ī), -ītus [†inreti- (in-rete)], 4. v. a., *ensnare, entangle.*

inritō (irr-), -āre, -āvi, -ātus [in-ritō- (of unc. kin)], 1. v. a., *irritate, excite, provoke, arouse*: vi (wantonly assail).

inrogō (irr-), -āre, -āvi, -ātus [in-rogo], 1. v. a., (*propose a law against*), *propose* (a law or fine against any one): *multam* (move, propose, of an accusation before the people for a fine).

inrumpō (irr-), -rumpere, -rūpī, -ruptus [in-rumpo], 3. v. a. and n., *break in, break down, break in upon, burst in*: in nostrum fletum (*break in upon and interrupt*).

inruō (irr-), -ruere, -ruī, no p.p. [in-ruo], 3. v. n., *rush in, rush upon*: in aliquem (*assail*); in odium (*force one's self needlessly*).

inruptiō (irr-), -ōnis [in-irruptio; cf. inrumpo], F., *an inroad, an attack, an invasion, an incursion, a raid*.

insānia, -ae [insanō- + ia], F., *insanity, madness, a craze*: populares insaniae, *mad outbreaks of the people*.

insāniō, -īre, -īvi (-iī), no p.p. [insanō, as if insani-], 4. v. n., *rave, be insane, be mad*.

insānus, -a, -um [in-sanus], adj., (*unsound*). — Esp. in mind, *insane, crazy, mad*. — Also of things, *crazy*: substructiones (as indicating a craze).

insciēns, -entis [in-sciens], adj., *not knowing, ignorant*. — Often rendered by adv., etc., *unawares, without one's knowledge*.

inscientia, -ae [inscient- + ia], F., *ignorance, want of knowledge*.

inscītia, -ae [inscito- + ia], F., *ignorance, stupidity*.

inscribō, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptus [in-scribo], 3. v. a., *write upon, inscribe*.

insector, -ārī, -ātus [in-sector], 1. v. dep., *pursue, follow up, inveigh against*.

insepultus, -a, -um [in-sepultus], adj., *unburied*: cuius furiae insepulti (*of whose unburied corpse*).

insequor, -sequī, -secūtus [insequor], 3. v. dep., *follow up, pursue, attack, assail, harass, hunt down*. — Also, *follow, ensue*.

inserviō, -īre, -īvi (-iī), no p.p. [in-servio], 4. v. n., *be a slave to, yield to, follow the dictates of, devote one's self to*.

insideō, -sidēre, -sēdī, -sessus [in-sedeo], 2. v. n. (and a.), *sit upon, cling to, lie, reside, lurk in*.

insidiae, -ārum [in-sid- (cf. praeses) + ia], F. plur., *an ambush, an ambuscade, a stratagem, a trick, a plot, a trap, treachery*: per insidias, *with deception, treacherously*; see per.

insidiātor, -ōris [insidiā- + tor], M., *a plotter, a secret assassin, one in ambush, a liar in wait, a treacherous assailant*: nullus insidiator viae, *no one in ambush on the way*.

insidior, -ārī, -ātus [insidiā-], 1. v. dep., *lie in wait, make treacherous attacks, plot against, treacherously assail*.

insidiōsē [old abl. of insidiōsus], adv., *treacherously*.

insidiōsus, -a, -um [insidia- + osus], adj., *treacherous*.

insidō, -sīdere, -sēdī, no p.p. [in-sido], 3. v. n. (and a.), *sit upon, seat one's self, sink in, settle upon, fasten itself upon, become settled in*: *macula* (*sink in, become fixed in*).

insignis, -e [insignō-, decl. as adj.], adj., *marked, memorable, conspicuous, signal*.—**insigne**, neut. as subst., *signal, sign, decoration* (of soldiers), *a mark, a symbol, insignia*.

insimulō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [insimulo], 1. v. a., *charge, accuse*.

insolēns, -entis [¹in-solens], adj., *unwonted, arrogant, insolent*.—Also, *unaccustomed to*.

insolenter [insolent- + ter], adv., *in an unusual manner, insultingly*.

insolentia, -ae [insolent- + ia], f., *insolence, arrogance*.

insolitus, -a, -um [¹in-solitus], adj., *unwonted, unaccustomed*.

inspectō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [inspecto], 1. v. a. and n., *look upon, look on*: *inspectantibus nobis*, *before our eyes*.

inspērāns, -antis [¹in-sperans], adj., *unexpected, not hoping, contrary to one's expectations*.

inspērātus, -a, -um [¹in-speratus], adj., *unhoped for, unexpected, unlooked for*.

instaurō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [instaurō; cf. *restaurō*], 1. v. a., *renew, restore, repeat*.

instituō, -uere, -uī, -ūtus [instituto], 3. v. a. and n., *set up, set in order, array*.—Also, *provide, procure, get ready, plan*.—Also, *set about, undertake, instruct, begin to practise, start, set out, begin*,

adopt (a plan, etc.), *resolve, determine, set on foot*.—Also, *teach, train, habituate, instruct*.—Esp., *ab instituto cursu*, *from one's intended course*.

institutum, -ī [N. p.p. of instituo], N., *a habit, a practice, an institution, a custom*.

instō, -stāre, -stitī, -stātūrus [insto], 1. v. n., *be at hand, be close at hand, press on, be pressing*.—Fig., *threaten, impend, menace*.

instrūmentum, -ī [instru- + mentum], N., *furniture, equipment, tools and stores* (of soldiers), *a means, stock* (of a shopkeeper), *stock in trade, means of subsistence*: *tribunatus* (*means of carrying on*).

instruō, -struere, -struxī, -strūctus [in-struo], 3. v. a., *build, fit up, array, draw up* (of troops), *furnish, equip*.

insuētus, -a, -um [¹in-suetus], adj., *unaccustomed to*.

insula, -ae [akin to in-salio?], f., *an island*.—Esp., *the Island* (a part of Syracuse).

insultō, -āre, -āvi, -ātūrus [insalto], 1. v. n., *leap upon, dance upon, trample on, trample under foot, insult, commit outrages, run riot, outrage, insult*.

insum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus [insum], irr. v. n., *be in, exist in, be present, be found*.

insuō, -suere, -suī, -sūtus [insuo], 3. v. a., *sew up in, sew up*.

integer, -gra, -grum [¹in-integer (TAG, in tango, + rus)], adj., *untouched, unimpaired, unwearied, undiminished, uninjured, unbroken*,

entire, pure, fresh (as subst., *fresh troops*), *inviolate*. — Esp., *undecided, not entered upon* (of business): *re integra*, *anew, afresh, before anything is done, before being committed to any course of action*; *id intergrum*, *an open question*. — Also, (*untainted*), *upright, honest, honorable, unimpeachable*.

integrē [old abl. of *integer*], adv., *honestly, honorably*.

integritās, -ātis [*integrō* + *tas*], F., *honesty, integrity, blameless conduct, uprightness*.

intelligō (-ligō), -legere, -lēxī, -lēctus [*inter-lego*], 3. v. a. and n., (*pick out [distinguish] between*), *learn, know, notice, observe, find out, discover, see plainly, be aware, observe, understand, be able to see, have intelligence, be a connoisseur*.

intemperantia, -ae [*intemperant-* + *ia*], F., *want of moderation, extravagance, excess*.

intendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tentus [*in-tendo*], 3. v. a. and n., *stretch, strain, direct, aim* (both active and neuter): *arcum (aim)*; *actionem (bring)*; *animum (have in mind, direct one's thoughts)*.

intentō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [*intento*], 1. v. a., *strain, brandish*.

inter [*in* + *ter*; cf. *alter*], adv. in comp., and prep. with acc., *between, among*: *inter falcarios (in the street of)*; *constat inter omnis (by all)*; *inter latera (about)*. — Of time, *within, for*: *inter decem annos, within ten years, for the last ten years*. — Often in a reciprocal sense: *inter se, among themselves, with, to,*

from, at, etc., each other; *diversi inter se (different)*; *confligunt inter se (against each other)*.

Interamna, -ae [*inter-amnis* (or stem akin)], F., a town in Umbria ninety miles from Rome (*Terni*).

Interamnās, -ātis [*Interamna-* + *tis*], adj., *of Interamna*.

intercēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessurus [*inter-cedo*], 3. v. n., *come between, go between, lie between, intervene, exist between, occur between, be, pass* (of time). — Esp. of the tribunes, *veto, stay proceedings*.

intercessiō, -ōnis [*inter-cessio*; cf. *intercedo*], F., a *veto* (cf. *intercedo*).

intercessor, -ōris [*inter-cessor*], M., (*one who comes between*), a *surety*. — Esp., a *vetoing tribune* (cf. *intercedo*).

interclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsus [*inter-claudo*], 3. v. a., *cut off, shut off, block (roads), put a stop to*.

interdum [*inter dum* (orig. acc.)], adv., *for a time, sometimes*.

intereā [*inter ea* (prob. abl.)], adv., *meanwhile, in the mean time, meantime*.

intereō, -īre, -iī, -itūrus [*inter-eo* (*go into pieces?* cf. *interficio*)], irr. v. n., *perish, die, be killed, be destroyed*.

interfātiō, -ōnis [*inter-fatio* (*fa-* + *tio*)], F., an *interruption*.

interfactor, -ōris [*inter-factor*; cf. *interficio*], M., a *slayer, a murderer*.

interficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus [*inter-facio*], 3. v. a., (*cut to pieces*; cf. *intereo*), *slay, kill, put to death, destroy*.

intericiō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus [inter-iacio], 3. v. a., *throw in* (between). — Pass., *lie between, intervene*: **tempore interiecto**, *after an interval*.

interim [perh. loc. of **interus** (cf. **inter**, **interior**), but cf. **interea**, **interibi**], adv., *meanwhile, in the mean time*.

interimō, -imere, -ēmī, -ēemptus [inter-emo], 3. v. a., *kill* (cf. **interficio**), *slay, destroy, put to death*. — Less exactly, *overwhelm*.

interior, -us [compar. of **interus** (in-terus; cf. **alter**)], adj., *inner, interior, farther in, more inland*. — **intimus** (-tumus), -a, -um [in + timus], superl., *inmost, most secret*. — Masc. as subst., *an intimate friend*.

interitus, -ūs [inter-itus; cf. **intereo**], M., *death, murder* (changing the point of view), *destruction, overthrow*.

intermittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missus [inter-mitto], 3. v. n., (*let go between*), *leave off, discontinue, stop, cease*.

intermortuus, -a, -um [inter-mortuus], adj., *faint, half dead, lifeless, still-born*.

internecīnus, see **internecivus**.

interneciō, -ōnis [inter-†necio, same root as **neco**], F., *extermination, annihilation*.

internecīvus (-cīnus), -a, -um [inter-†necivus], adj., *utterly destructive*: **bellum** (of *extermination*). — Also, **internicivus**.

interpellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [inter-†pello; cf. **appello**, -āre], 1. v. a., *interrupt, interfere with*.

interpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positus [inter-pono], 3. v. a., *place in between* (lit. and fig.), *interpose, introduce, allege* (an excuse to break off something), *thrust in, force in, put in*: **diebus interpositis**, *after an interval, etc.*; **se** (*act as go-between*).

interpre, -pretis [inter-†pres (akin to **pretium** ?)], C., *a middleman, a mediator, an interpreter, an agent* (for bribery).

interrogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [inter-rogo], 1. v. a., (*ask at intervals*), *question, interrogate, ask, put questions*.

intersum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus [inter-sum], irr. v. n., *be between, be among, be in, be engaged in, be present*: **nox interest**, *there is an interval of a night*; **rei** (*be engaged in, take part in*). — Esp. in third person, *it is of importance, it interests, it concerns*: **nihil interest**, *there is no difference*; also, *it makes no difference, it is of no importance*; **hoc interest**, *there is this difference*; **quid mea interest?** *what is for my interest?* **quid interest?** *what is the difference?* **non magni interest**, *it does not make much difference*; **magni meā interest**, *it is of great importance to me*.

intervallum, -ī [inter-vallus, distance between stakes in a rampart], N., *distance* (between two things), *distance apart, interval* (of space or time), *space, time*: **longo intervallo**, *after a long interval, after a considerable time*.

interventus, -ūs [inter-†ventus; cf. **eventus** and **intervenio**], M., *a*

coming (to interrupt something), *a coming in, an intervention.*

intervisō, -ere, no perf., no p.p. [inter-viso], 3. v. a., *visit at intervals.*

intestīnus, -a, -um [?, perh. *intus + tinus*], adj., *internal, intestine: pernicious* (i.e. *within the vitals of the state*).

intimus, see *interior*.

intolerābilis, -e [¹*in-tolerabilis*], adj., *intolerable, unendurable, not to be borne.*

intolerandus, -a, -um [¹*in-tolerandus*], adj., *not to be borne, unendurable.*

intrā [instr. (?) of *tinterus*; cf. *inter* and *extra*], adv., and prep. with acc., *into, within, inside.*

intrōducō, -ducere, -dūxī, -ductus [intro-duco], 3. v. a., *lead in, bring in, march in* (troops), *introduce.*

introitus, -ūs [intro-itus], M., *an entrance, an approach* (means of entrance), *a way of entrance: Ponti* (mouth, i.e. the straits). — Fig., *a door* (as a way of entrance), *an opening.*

intueor, -tuērī, -tuitus (-tūtus) [in-tueor], 2. v. dep., *gaze upon, gaze at, cast one's eyes upon, look upon, behold, look at, contemplate, study.*

intus [in + *tus* (an abl. ending; cf. *divinitus*)], adv., *within.*

inultus, -a, -um [¹*in-ultus*], adj., *unavenged, unpunished.*

inūrō, -ūrere, -ussī, -ustus [in-uro], 3. v. a., *burn in, brand.* — Fig., *fix indelibly.*

inūsītātus, -a, -um [¹*in-usitatus*], adj., *unwonted, unaccustomed, unusual.*

inūtilis, -e [¹*in-utilis*], adj., *of no use, unserviceable.* — In a pregnant sense, *unfavorable* (positively disadvantageous), *prejudicial.*

invādō, -vādere, -vāsī, -vāsūrus [in-vado], 3. v. n., *rush in, attack, assail, make an attack, make a rush, make a charge.*

invehō, -vehere, -vēxī, -vectus [in-veho], 3. v. a., *carry in, carry against.* — Pass. as dep., *be borne, ride, sail in, assail* (ride against), *inveigh.*

inveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventus [in-venio], 4. v. a., *find* (come upon; cf. *reperio*, *find by search*), *learn, discover, meet with, invent, chance to have, originate.*

inventor, -ōris [in-+ventor; cf. *invenio*], M., *a discoverer, an inventor, an originator.*

investigō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [investigo], 1. v. a. and n., *trace out, investigate.*

inveterāscō, -āscere, -āvī, -ātūrus [in-veterasco], 3. v. n., *grow old, become established, become fastened in or on, become rooted, become deeply seated or ingrained.*

invictus, -a, -um [¹*in-victus*], adj., *unconquered.* — Also, *unconquerable, invincible.*

invidēō, -vidēre, -vīdī, -vīsus [in-video; cf. *invidus*], 2. v. n. and a., *envy, be jealous of, grudge, be envious.*

invidia, -ae [*invidiō + ia*], F., *envy, odium, jealousy, hatred, unpopularity.*

invidiōsē [old abl. of **invidiosus**], adv., *in a manner to excite odium.*

invidiōsus, -a, -um [**invidia** + **osus**], adj., *causing odium: mihi est invidiosum (it is a ground of odium).*

invidus, -a, -um [**in** + **vidus** (**VID** + **us**, whence **video**)], adj., *envious, jealous, ill-disposed, hostile, grudging.*

invigilō, -āre, -āvi, no p.p. [**invigilo**], I. v. n., (*lie awake for*), *watch over, care for.*

inviolātus, -a, -um [¹**in** + **violatus**], adj., *inviolated, unharmed, uninjured.* — Also (cf. **invictus**), *inviolable: inviolata amicitia, without violating friendship.*

invisus, -a, -um [p.p. of **invideo**], as adj., *hateful, odious, displeasing.*

invitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [?], I. v. a., *invite.*

invītus, -a, -um [?], adj., *unwilling.* — Often rendered as adv., *against one's will, unwillingly.*

iocor, -ārī, -ātus [**iocō**], I. v. dep., *joke, jest, say in jest.*

iocōsus, -a, -um [**iocō** + **osus**], adj., *jocose, humorous, facetious, sportive.*

ipse, -a, -um [**is** + **potis**(?)], intens. pron., *self, very, himself*, etc. (as opp. to some one else; cf. **sui**, reflex. referring to the subject), *he*, etc. (emph.), *he himself*, etc.: **tu ipse**, *you yourself*; **ip̄ius virtus** (*his own*, etc.); **id̄ ipsum**, *that very thing*; **ad̄ ipsum fornicem** (*just at*, etc.); **ill̄is ip̄ais diebus**, *just at that very time*; **in̄ his ip̄ais**, *even in*

these; Kalendis ip̄is (just at, etc.); ante ipsum sacrarium (just exactly before, etc.).

īra, -ae [?], F., *anger, wrath, resentment, rage.*

īrācundia, -ae [**īracundō** + **ia**], F., *wrath* (as a permanent quality; cf. **ira**, a temporary feeling), *irascibility, anger.*

īrācundus, -a, -um [**īra** + **cundus**], adj., *of a violent temper, passionate, irascible, wrathful, resentful, embittered.*

īrāscor, **īrāscī**, **īrātus** [**īrā** + **sco**], 3. v. dep., *get angry, be angry.* — **īrātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *angry, in anger.*

irr-, see **inr-**.

is, **ea**, **id** [pron. **ī**], dem. pron., *this* (less emph. than **hic**), *that* (unemph.), *these, those*, etc., *the, a, he, she, it, such, one, the man*: **id quod**, *which* (omitting the demonstrative); **atque is**, *and that too*; **in eo**, *in that matter*; **ex eo genere qui** (*of the kind*, etc.); **vacuus ab eis qui defenderent** (*of men to*, etc.); **vos qui . . . ei**, *you who . . . you*; **neque enim is es**, etc. (*such a man*, etc.); **pro eo ac mereor** (*in proportion to what*, etc.); **is constitutus ex marmore** (*his statue*), etc.; **id aetatis filii** (*of that age*, etc.). — **eō**, neut. abl., *the* (old Eng. instrumental), *so much, on that account, therefore*: **eo magis**, *all the more*; **eo atrocior**, *so much the more cruel.* — See also **eiusmodi**.

iste, -a, -ud [**is** + **te** (cf. **tum**, **tantus**, etc.)], dem. pron., *that, these, those*, etc. — Esp. associated with the

second person, with adversaries and opponents, *that (you speak of), he (your client), those men (my opponents), that (of yours), that (by you)*.

istic [isti-ce; cf. hic], adv., *there (where you are, or the like; cf. iste)*.

ita [pron. I + ta (instr. (?) of TA)], adv., *so, in such a way, under such circumstances, in this way, thus, as follows; often with limiting force, so (only): ut . . . ita, ita . . . ut, in proportion as, as; ita dictitat (this)*.

Italia, -ae [†Italō- (reduced) + ia (fem. of -ius)], F., *Italy*.

Italicus, -a, -um [Italō- + cus], adj., *Italian: bellum (the Italic or Social war, B.C. 90)*.

itaque [ita que], adv., *and so, accordingly, therefore*.

item [I-tem (acc. ?; cf. idem)], adv., *in like manner, so also, in the same way, also, likewise*.

iter, itineris [stem fr. I (go) + unc. term.], N., *a road, a march, a way, a route, a course, a journey; ex itinere, on the road, on the march, en route; iter facere, march, advance, proceed, travel*.

iterum [pron. I + terus; cf. alter], adv., *a second time, again: semel atque iterum, iterum et saepius, again and again*.

iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus [prob. ius-habeo; cf. praebeo], 2. v. a., *order, command, bid*.

iūcunditās, -ātis [iucundō- + tas], F., *pleasantness, pleasure, charm*.

iūcundus, -a, -um [?, perh. for iuivicundus, akin to iuvo], adj., *pleasant, agreeable*.

iūdex, -icis [ius-†dex (DIC as stem)], M. and F., *a judge, an arbiter*. — Esp. in Roman jurisprudence, *a jurymen (half judge and half jurymen, who decided Roman law cases), a judge: iudices, gentlemen (i.e. of the jury)*.

iūdicialis, -e [iudicō- + alis], adj., *judicial, of courts*.

iūdicium, -ī [iudic- + ium], N., *a judgment (judicial), a trial, a verdict, a prosecution*. — As each trial made a court, *a court, a panel of jurors, a bench of judges, the administration of justice, the judiciary, the judicial power*. — Also, *an expression of opinion (generally official), an opinion, a judgment, a decision*.

iūdicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [iudic-], I. v. a., *formally decide, decide, judge, be a juror, adjudge, think, consider, hold an opinion: subtiliter (be a connoisseur); de ingeniis (criticise, estimate); magna in hoc vis iudicatur (is held to be, etc.)*.

iugulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [iugulō-], I. v. a., *cut the throat of, murder, assassinate, strangle (fig.), put to death*.

iugulum, -ī [iugō- + lum], N., *a little yoke, the collar-bones, the throat, the neck*.

Iugurtha, -ae [?], M., *a king of Numidia, who was defeated and captured by Marius*.

Iūlius, -ī [?], M., *a Roman gentile name*. — Esp., *L. Julius Caesar, censor B.C. 89*. See *Caesar*.

iungō, iungere, iūnxī, iūnctus [IUG], 3. v. a., *join, unite, attach, attach together*. — In pass. or with reflex., *unite with, attach one's self*.

Iūniānus, -a, -um [iuniō- + anus], adj., of *Junius*: *consilium* (a jury of which one *Junius* was presiding praetor, and which had notoriously been bribed).

Iūnius, -a, -um [?, perh. akin to *iuvenis*], adj., of *June*.

Iuppiter (Iūp-), Iovis [Iovia-Pater], M., the god of the visible heavens and the atmosphere, who was regarded as the supreme divinity of the Romans, *Jupiter, Jove*. — Identified with the Greek *Zeus*, hence with the adjective *Olympius*.

iūrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [iur- (stem of *ius*)], 1. v. n., *swear, take an oath*. — **iūrātus**, -a, -um, p.p. in active sense, *sworn, on oath*.

iūs, iūris [for *tiavus*, YU (akin to IUG) + *us*], N., *justice, right, rights* (collectively), *rights over* (anything), *claims, law*: *communia iura*, *common rights of man*; *hoc iuris constituere*, *establish this as*

law; **iure**, -a, *with right, justly*; **praecipuo iure**, *with special justice*; **suo iure**, *with perfect right*; **optimo iure**, *with perfect justice*; **iure consultus**, see *consultus*.

iūsiūrandum, iūrisiūrandī [see *ius* and *iuro*], N., *an oath*.

iussū [abl. of *tiussus*], used as adv., *by order*: **meo iussu**, *by my orders*.

iūstē [old abl. of *iustus*], adv., *justly*.

iūstitia, -ae [iusto- + *tia*], F., *justice* (just behavior), *sense of justice*.

iūstus, -a, -um [ius + *tus*], adj., *just, lawful, reasonable*. — Also, *complete, perfect, regular*: **omnia iusta solvere** (*all due rites*).

iuvenis, -e [?], adj., *young*. — Masc. as subst., *a young man* (not over 45), *a youth*.

iuventūs, -ūtis [iuven- (orig. stem of *iuvenis*) + *tus*], F., *youth*. — Concretely, *the youth, young men, the young*.

iuuō, iuuāre, iuūvi, iūtus [?], 1. v. a., *help, aid, assist*.

K

Kal., abbreviation for **Kalendae** and its cases (which see).

Kalendae (Cal-), -ārum [F. plur. of *†calendus*, p. of verb akin to *calo*], F. plur., *the Calends* (the first day of the Roman month, when, as it would seem, the times of the moon were announced to the

assembled people): **pridie Kalendas Ianuarias** (i.e. December 31).

Karthāginiēnsis (Car-), -e [Karthagin- + *ensis*], adj., *Carthaginian*. — Masc. plur. as subst., *the Carthaginians*.

Karthāgō (Car-), -inis [Punic, *new city*], F., *Carthage*.

L

L., abbreviation for **LUCIUS**.

L (**L**) [a corrupt form of the Greek letter ψ (prop. χ), originally used for 50, and retained in the later notation], a sign for *fifty*.

labefaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factus [unc. stem (akin to **labor**) -facio], 3. v. a., *shake, cause to totter*.

labefactō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [labefaciō] (cf. **labefacio**) -facto], 1. v. a., *shake, cause to totter, weaken, undermine, overthrow, shatter, annul, invalidate, disturb*.

lābēs, -is [lab (in **lābor**) + es], f., *a fall, ruin, a plague* (fig.), *a pest*. — Also, *a disgrace, a shame*.

Labiēnus, -ī [?, perh. labia (*lips*) + enus], m., a Roman family name. — Esp., *T. Atius Labienus*, a violent partisan of Cæsar, a *legatus*, under him in Gaul, but afterwards in the civil war on the side of Pompey.

labō, -āre, -āvī, no p.p. [?, akin to **labor**], 1. v. n., *totter, waver, give way*.

lābor, lābī, lāpsus [?, akin to **labo**], 3. v. dep., *slide, fall, slip, err, be imprudent*.

labor, -ōris [RABH + or (for os)], m., *toil, exertion* (in its disagreeable aspect), *labor* (as painful), *trouble*.

labōriōsus, -a, -um [labor- + osus], adj., *toilsome, laborious*.

labōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [labor-], 1. v. n., *toil, exert one's self*. — Also, *suffer, labor, be hard pressed, be in trouble, trouble one's self, care*.

— With neut. pron., *labor about, attend to, busy one's self with*.

lacerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [lacerō-], 1. v. a., *mangle, lacerate, tear*.

laccessō, -cessere, -cessivī (-ii), -cessitus [stem akin to **lacio** + unc. term.], 3. v. a., *irritate, provoke*. — Esp., *attack, harass, assail, skirmish with*.

lacrima, -ae [†dakru- (cf. δάκρυ) + ma], f., *a tear*.

lacrimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [lacrima-], 1. v. n. and a., *weep, weep for*.

lacteō, -ēre, no perf., no p.p. [lact-], 2. v. n., *suck*. — Esp., *lactēns*, -entis, p., *sucking, nursing, a suckling, a nursling*.

lacus, -ūs [?, cf. **lacer**, **lacuna**], m., *a reservoir, a lake*.

Laeca, -ae [?], m., a Roman family name. — Esp., *M. Laeca*, a partisan of Catiline.

laedō, laedere, laesī, laesus [perh. for **lavido**, **LU** (increased) + **do** (cf. **tendo**)], 3. v. a., *wound, injure*. — Fig., esp., *break* (one's word, etc.), *violate, hurt, disparage, thwart, injure*.

Laelius, -ī [?], m., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *C. Laelius*, the friend of the younger Africanus; 2. *D. Laelius*, an adherent of Pompey.

Laenius, -ī [?], m., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *M. Laenius Flaccus*, a knight of **Brundisium**, a friend of Cicero, one of his supporters, in his

laetitia, -ae [laetō + tia], F., joy, gladness (cf. laetus).

laetor, -āri, -ātus [laetō-], I. v. dep., rejoice (cf. laetus), be glad, take delight: illud laetandum est, this is a cause of rejoicing.

laetus, -a, -um [unc. root (perh. akin to glad) + tus], adj., joyful (of the inner feeling), rejoicing: me domus laetissima accepit (with the greatest joy).

lāmentātiō, -ōnis [lamentā + tio], F., lamentation.

lāmentor, -āri, -ātus [lamento-], I. v. dep., lament, bewail.

lāmentum, -ī [?, perh. LU + mentum; cf. laedo], N., a lamentation.

lāmina, -ae [?, perh. LU + mina], F., a scale (of metal), a plate (esp. heated, used for torture).

languidus, -a, -um [†languō- (whence languēo) + dus], adj., spiritless, listless, languid, stupid, sleepy, dozy: languidior, less active.

lanista, -ae [?], M., a trainer (of gladiators).

Lānuvīnus, -a, -um [Lanuviō + inus], adj., of Lanuvium. — Masc. plur. as subst., the people of Lanuvium.

Lānuvium, -ī [?], N., a town of Latium, twenty miles from Rome on the Appian Way, famous for its worship of Juno Sospita.

lapidātiō, -ōnis [lapidā + tio], F., a stoning, throwing stones.

lapis, -idis [?], M., a stone.

laqueus, -ī [LAC (in lacio) + eus (? -AYAS)], M., a slip-noose, a snare. — Fig., the meshes (of the law, etc.).

Lār, Lāris [?], M., a household divinity: Lar familiaris, household gods (as a symbol of home), home, hearth and home.

largē [old abl. of largus], adv., copiously, generously, lavishly.

largior, -īri, -ītus [largō-], 4. v. dep., give lavishly, bestow upon, supply with, lavish upon, grant. — Also, give bribes, give presents.

largitiō, -ōnis [largi- (stem of largior) + tio], F., lavish giving, bribery.

largitor, -ōris [largi- + tor], M., a lavish giver, a briber, a spend-thrift.

lātē [old abl. of latus], adv., widely, broadly: longe lateque, far and wide.

latebra, -ae [latē + bra], F., a hiding-place.

lateō, latēre, latuī, no p.p. [?], 2. v. n., lie concealed, lurk, be concealed, pass unnoticed, lie hid, work secretly.

Latiāris (-ālis), -e [Latiō + aris], adj., of Latium: Iupiter Latiaris (the Jupiter worshipped on the Alban Mount as the tutelary divinity of the old Latin union).

Latiniēnsis, -e [Latinō (?) + ensis], adj., of Latium, Latin. — Esp. as Roman proper name, Q. Caelius Latiniensis, a tribune of the people.

Latīnus, -a, -um [Latiō + inus], adj., Latin.

Latium, -ī [prob. latō + ium (neut. of -ius), the flat land?], the country between the Apennines, the Tiber, and the Tuscan Sea, now the Campagna.

lātor, -ōris [(t)la- + tor], M., *a bearer, a proposer* (of a law; cf. *fero*).

latrō, -ōnis [prob. stem borrowed fr. Greek + o], M., *a mercenary* (?), *a robber, a marauder*.

latrōcinium, -ī [†latrocinō- + ium; cf. *ratiocinor*], N., *freebooting, robbery, brigandage, marauding, a band of marauders, a marauding expedition* (opposed to *bellum*, q. v.).

latrōcinor, -ārī, -ātus [†latrocinō-; cf. *latrocinium*], I. v. dep., *be a freebooter, act as a marauder: latrocinans, as a marauder*.

lātus, -a, -um [prob. for †platus; cf. *πλατύς*], adj., *broad, wide, extensive*.

latus, lateris [prob. latō- + rus (reduced)], N., *the side* (of the body). — Also, generally, *a side, a flank, an end* (of a hill).

lātus, -a, -um [for †latus, TLA (cf. *tollo, tuli*) + tus], p.p. of *fero*.

laudātiō, -ōnis [laudā- + tio], F., *a eulogy, a funeral oration*.

laudātor, -ōris [laudā- + tor], M., *a eulogizer, an extoller*.

laudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [laud-], I. v. a., *praise, commend, approve, eulogize, applaud*.

laureātus, -a, -um [laurea- + tus; cf. *robustus*], adj., *laurelled, crowned with laurel*.

laus, laudis [?], F., *praise, credit, renown, reputation, glory, merit* (thing deserving praise), *excellence: in hac laude industriae* (in gaining this credit by, etc.); *fructum istum laudis*, the gaining of that credit.

lautumiae (lāto-, lātu-), -ārum [λατομία], F. plur., *a stone-quarry*.

lectīcula, -ae [lectica- + ula (fem. of -ulus), F., *a small litter, a sedan chair*.

lēctiūncula, -ae [lection- + cula (fem. of -culus)], F., *a short reading, desultory reading*.

lectulus, -ī [lectō- + lus], M., *a couch, a sofa, a bed*.

lectus, -ī [?], M., *a bed, a couch*.

lēctus, -a, -um, p.p. of *lego*.

lēgātiō, -ōnis [legā- + tio], F., *(a sending or commission), an embassy* (message of ambassadors), *the office of legatus: qua in legatione, in which office; ius legationis, the rights of ambassadors*.

lēgātus, -ī [prop. p.p. of *lēgo*], M., *an ambassador*. — Also, *a lieutenant, a legatus*. To a Roman commander were assigned (*legare*) one or more subordinate officers capable of taking command in his absence or engaging in independent operations under his general direction. These were the *legati*, and with the *quæstor* composed a kind of staff.

legiō, -ōnis [LEG + io], F., *a levy*; hence, *a legion* (originally the whole levy, later the unit of army organization, numbering from 3000 to 6000 men, divided into ten cohorts).

lēgitimus, -a, -um [leg- (as if *legi*) + timus], adj., *lawful, legal, of law, according to law, at law*.

lēgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [†lega-; cf. *collega*], I. v. a., *despatch, commission, commission as legatus, choose as legatus, assign (as legatus)*.

legō, *legere*, *lēgī*, *lēctus* [cf. λέγω], 3. v. a. and n., *choose, collect, pick out*. — Hence, *read, read of*. — *lēctus*, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *choice, esteemed, superior*.

lēniō, -īre, -īvi (-iī), -ītus [leni-], 4. v. a., *soothe, mitigate*.

lēnis, -e [?], adj., *gentle, lenient, mild*.

lēnitās, -ātis [leni- + tas], F., *gentleness, leniency*.

lēniter [leni- + ter], adv., *gently*.

lēnō, -ōnis [?, leni- + o], M., *a pander, a pimp, a go-between*.

lēnōcinium, -ī [†lenocinō- (cf. lenocinor) + ium], N., *pandering*.

lentē [old abl. of *lentus*], adv., *slowly*.

Lentulus, -ī [lentō- + lus], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. *Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus*, consul B.C. 72; 2. *P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura*, consul B.C. 71, one of the Catilinarian conspirators; 3. *L. Lentulus*, an unknown praetor; 4. *P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther*, consul B.C. 57, a supporter of Cicero; 5. The son of No. 4, of the same name.

lentus, -a, -um [len (cf. lenis) + tus], adj., *flexible*. — Also, *slow*.

lepidus, -a, -um [†lepō- (cf. lepor) + dus], M., *graceful*. — As a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. *M. Aemilius Lepidus*, consul B.C. 66; 2. *M. Aemilius Lepidus*, consul B.C. 78, killed in a quarrel with his colleague, Q. Catulus; 3. Son of the preceding, of the same name, the famous triumvir

whose house was robbed by the partisans of Clodius.

lepor (-os), -ōris [unc. root + ōr; cf. honor], M., *attractiveness, charm; pleasantry, wit, humor*.

levis, -e [for †leghvis, LAGH + us (with inserted i; cf. brevis), cf. ελαχύς, Eng. *light*], adj., *light, slight, trivial, unimportant, of no weight*. — Also (cf. gravis), *inconstant, fickle, wanting in character, worthless, unprincipled*.

levitās, -ātis [levi- + tas], F., *lightness*. — Also (cf. levis), *inconstancy, fickleness, want of principle, unsteadiness*.

leviter [levi- + ter], adv., *lightly, slightly*: ut levissime dicam, *to say the least*.

levō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [levi- (as if levō-)], 1. v. a., *lighten*. — Hence, *free from a burden, relieve, alleviate, lessen*: annonam (*relieve the market, lessen the price of grain*).

lēx, lēgis [LEG (in lego)], F., *a statute, a law, a condition*.

libellus, -ī [librō- + lus], M., *a little book, a list, a paper*.

libēns (lub-), see libet.

libenter [libent- + ter], adv., *willingly, gladly, with pleasure*. — With verb, *be glad to*, etc.: libentissime audire, *most like to hear*.

liber, librī [?], M., *bark* (of a tree). — Hence, *a book*.

¹liber, -era, -erum [†libō- (whence libet) + rus (reduced)], adj., *free* (of persons and things), *unrestricted, undisturbed, unincumbered, independent*.

² **Liber**, -erī [same word as ¹ liber, connection uncertain], M., an Italian deity of agriculture. — Hence identified with *Bacchus*.

Libera, -ae [fem. of preceding word], F., an Italian goddess identified with *Proserpine* (cf. Κόρη).

liberālis, -e [¹ liber- + alis], adj., of a freeman, generous, liberal, noble (studia).

liberālītās, -ātis [liberali- + tas], F., generosity.

liberālīter [liberali- + ter], adv., generously, kindly (respondit).

liberātiō, -ōnis [liberā- + tio], F., a setting free, a freeing, acquittal.

liberātor, -ōris [liberā- + tor], M., a deliverer, a liberator.

liberē [old abl. of liber], adv., freely, without restraint, with freedom.

liberī, -ōrum [prob. masc. plur. of liber, the free members of the household], M. plur., children. — Sometimes even of one.

liberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [liberō-], I. v. a., free, set free, relieve (from some bond), absolve, acquit: *liberatur Milo non profectus esse* (is acquitted of having, etc.).

libertās, -ātis [liberō- (reduced) + tas], F., liberty, freedom, independence. — Hence, *Liberty* (personified and worshipped as a divinity).

libertinus, -ī [liberō- + inus], M., a freedman (as a member of a class; cf. *libertus*). Also as adj.

libertus, -ī [liberō- (reduced) + tus], M., a freedman (in reference to his former master; cf. *libertinus*).

libet (lub-), -ēre, -uit (libitum est) [?, cf. liber], 2. v. impers., it pleases, one desires, one is pleased to. — **libēns**, -entis, p. as adj., glad, pleased, gladly, with pleasure, with good will.

libidinōsē (lub-) [old abl. of *libidosus*], adv., arbitrarily, lawlessly, licentious.

libidinōsus (lub-), -a, -um [libidin- + osus], adj., arbitrary, lawless, licentious.

libidō (lub-), -inis [akin to libet; cf. *cupido*], F., lawlessness, licentiousness, caprice, lust, desire, lawless fancy, arbitrary conduct, wantonness.

librārium, -ī [libro- + arium] (neut. of *librārius*), N., a bookcase.

licentia, -ae [licent- + ia], F., license, lawlessness.

licet, licēre, licuit (licitum est) [†licō-; cf. *delicus*, *reliquus*], 2. v. impers., it is lawful, it is allowed, one may, one is allowed, one is permitted. — **licet**, although, though.

Licinius, -ī [licinō- + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *A. Licinius Archias*, the poet defended by Cicero; 2. *Licinius*, an obscure restaurant-keeper. See *Lucullus*.

lictor, -ōris [?, perh. *LAC* + tor], M., a lictor (the attendant of the higher Roman magistrates).

Ligārius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Q. Ligarius*, an officer in Pompey's army in Africa, defended by Cicero before Cæsar.

lignum, -ī [?], N., wood, a log.

limen, -inis [akin to *limus*, oblique], N., (*a crosspiece*), *a threshold*, *a lintel*: *omnis aditus et limen, all approach and entrance.*

lingua, -ae [?], F., *a tongue*. — Hence, *a language*.

linter (lunt-), -tris [?], F. (and M.), *a skiff*.

linum, -ī [prob. borr. fr. Gr. λινον], N., *flax*. — Hence, *a thread*.

liquefaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factus [lique- (stem akin to *liqueo*) -facio], 3. v. a., *liquefy, melt*.

liquidō [abl. of *liquidus*], as adv., *clearly, plainly, with truth, with a clear conscience*.

lis, **litis** [for †*litis*, STLA + *tis* (reduced)?; cf. *locus* and Eng. *strife*], F., *a suit at law, a lawsuit*. — Also, *the amount in dispute, damages*.

littera (lītera), -ae [?, akin to *lino*], F., *a letter* (of the alphabet). — Plur., *letters, writing, an alphabet, a letter* (an epistle), *literature, a document*.

litterātus (līt-), -a, -um [litera- + *tus*], adj., *educated, cultivated*.

litūra, -ae [†*litu*- (li in *lino* + *tu*) + *ra*], F., *an erasure*.

lītus, -oris [?], N., *a shore, a beach*.

locō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [locō-], 1. v. a., *place, station*. — Hence, *let, make a contract, contract for*.

Locrēnsis, -e [Locri- + *ensis*], adj., *of Locri* (a Greek city of Italy near Rhegium). — Masc. plur. as subst., *the people of Locri, Locrians*.

locuplēs, -plētis [?, loco- + *ples* (ple + *tus*, reduced)], adj., (*with full coffers?*), *rich, wealthy, responsible*.

locuplētō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [locuplet-], 1. v. a., *enrich*.

locus, -ī [for †*stlocus*, STLA + *cus*], M. (sing.), N. (generally plur.), *a place, a spot, a position, a region* (esp. in plur.), *a point, the ground* (in military language), *space, extent* (of space), *room, a passage*. — Fig., *position, a station, rank, a point, place* (light, position, character), *an opportunity, a chance, condition, state of things, an occasion, point* (in argument).

longē [old abl. of *longus*], adv., *far, too far, absent, far away, distant*.

longinquitās, -ātis [longinquō- + *tas*], F., *distance*.

longinquus, -a, -um [case-form of *longus* (perh. loc.) + *cus*], adj., *long* (of time and space), *distant, long-continued*.

longiusculus, -a, -um [longior- + *culus*], adj., *rather long, a little longer*.

longus, -a, -um [?], adj., *long* (of space and time), *far, distant*: *longum est commemorare* (*it is too long to, etc.*), *it would take too long to, etc.*; *ne longum sit, not to be too long*.

loquor, loquī, locūtus [?], 3. v. dep., *speak, talk, converse, express one's self, say* (with neuter pron.): *auctoritas loquentium* (*in words*).

lubet, see *libet*.

lubidō, see *libido*.

Luccēius, -ī [?], M., an Italian gentile name. — Esp., *Q. Luccius*, a banker at Rhegium.

lūcēō, lūcēre, lūxī, no. p.p. [luc- (stem of *lux*)], 2. v. n., *shine, beam*.

— Fig., *be clear, be obvious, be conspicuous*.

Lucius, -ī [luc- (in lux) + ius], M., a Roman prænomen.

luctuōsus, -a, -um [luctu- + osus], adj., *full of grief, sorrowful, distressing*.

luctus, -ūs [lug- + tus], M., *grief, sorrow, mourning*.

lūculentus, -a, -um [lucu- (old form of lux) + lentus], adj., *full of light, bright: caminus (brightly burning)*.

Lūcullus, -ī [?], M., a Roman family name.—Esp.: 1. *L. Licinius Lucullus*, the able general of the third Mithridatic war; 2. *M. Licinius Lucullus*, brother of the preceding. The whole family was rich and cultivated.

lūcus, -ī [prob. LUC (in lux) + us], M., (*an open grove*, as opposed to the forest), *a grove* (commonly sacred).

lūdificātiō, -ōnis [ludificā- + tio], F., *derision, mockery*.

lūdus, -ī [?], M., *play, sport*.—Also, *a school, a training-school*.—Plur., *games* (Roman festivals).

lūgeō, lūgēre, lūxī, no pp. [†lugō-; cf. λυγρός], 2. v. a. and n., *mourn, bewail, lament*.

lūmen, -inis [LUC + men], N., *a light* (also fig.): *ipsa lumina, the brightest lights*.

lunter, see *linter*.

luō, luere, luī, luitūrus [LU; cf. λύω], 3. v. a., *loose*.—Esp., *pay, suffer* (a penalty), *atone for* (a fault).

lupa, -ae [?, cf. λύκος], F., *a she-wolf*.—Also, *a prostitute*.

lupīnus, -a, -um [lupō- + inus], adj., *of a wolf, of the wolf* (the nurse of Romulus and Remus).

lūstrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [lustrō-], 1. v. a., *purify*.—Hence, *go over* (for purification), *pass over*.

lūstrum, -ī [unc. form from LU + trum; cf. monstrum], N., *a slough*.—Hence, *a brothel*.—Hence in plur., *debauchery*.

lutum, -ī [LU + tum (neut. of -tus)], N. ("the wash"), *mud, mire*.

lūx, lūcis [LUC (in luceo) as stem], F., *light, light of the sun, sunlight, open light, daylight: ante lucem, before daybreak*.

lūxuria, -ae (also -iēs, -iēi) [†luxurō- (luxu + rus) + ia], F., *luxury, riotous living, fast livers* (cf. iuventus, the youth).

lūxuriēs, -ēi, see *luxuria*.

M

M., abbreviation of **Marcus**.

M [corruption of CIO (orig. Φ) through influence of mille], 1000.

M', abbreviation for **Manius**.

Macedonia, -ae [Μακεδονία], F., the country originally bounded

by Thessaly and Epirus, Thrace, Pæonia, and Illyria; finally conquered by T. Quinctius Flaminius, B.C. 197.

Macedonicus, -a, -um [Μακεδονικός], adj., *Macedonian*.

māchinātor, -ōris [machinā- + tor], M., a contriver, a manager.

māchinor, -ārī, -ātus [machina-], I. v. dep., contrive, invent, engineer, plot.

mactō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [mactō-], I. v. a., sacrifice, slaughter, punish, pursue (with punishment).

macula, -ae [²], F., a spot, a stain.

maculō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [macula-], I. v. a., stain, pollute.

madefaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factus [made- (stem akin to madeo) + facio], 3. v. a., moisten, wet.

Maecius, -ī [²], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Sp. Mæcius* (*Tarpa*), who had charge of the games in Pompey's theatre.

Maelius (**Mēlius**), -ī [²], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Sp. Mælius*, a Roman, killed, B.C. 439, by Servilius Ahala, on the charge of aiming at regal power.

maereō (**moer-**), -ēre, no perf., no p.p. [†maerō-; cf. maestus], 2. v. a. and n., mourn, grieve, be in sorrow, grieve for, mourn for.

maeror (**moe-**), -ōris [maes- (cf. maestus) + or], M., grief, sorrow, sadness.

maestitia (**moes-**), -ae [maestō- + tia], F., sadness, sorrow.

maestus (**moe-**), -a, -um [MIS? (in miser) + tus], p.p. of maereō as adj., sad, sorrowful.

magis [MAG (in magnus) + ius (N. compar. suffix)], adv., more, rather, more than usual, better. — See also **maxime**.

magister, -trī [magis + ter; cf. alter], M., a master, an instructor, a teacher.

magistra, -ae [fem. of preceding], F., a mistress, a teacher (female, or conceived as such).

magistrātus, -ūs [magistrā- (as if stem of †magistro) + tus], M., a magistracy (office of a magistrate). — Concretely, a magistrate (cf. "the powers that be").

māgnificē [old abl. of magnificus], adv., magnificently, handsomely, finely.

māgnificentior, see magnificus.

māgnificus, -a, -um [magnō-†ficus (FAC + us)], adj., splendid, grand, magnificent. — Compar., **māgnificentior**, -ius.

māgnitūdō, -inis [magnō- + tudo], F., greatness, great size, size, extent, stature, great extent, enormity, great amount, importance: animi magnitudo, lofty spirit, nobleness of soul.

māgnopere, see opus.

māgnus, -a, -um [MAG (increase) + nus; cf. magis], adj., great (in any sense, of size, quantity, or degree), large, extensive, important, serious, deep (ignominia), violent (minas), loud (clamor), rich (fructus), powerful (subsidiū): magni habere, to value highly, make much account of; magni interest, it is of great importance; magnum et sanctum, a great and sacred thing; magnum et amplum cogitare, have great and lofty ideas. — See also **Magnus**. — **māior**, -ius, compar., in usual sense. — Also,

māior (with or without *natu*), *elder*, *older*. — In plur. as subst., *elders*, *ancestors*: *pecunia maior*, *a greater amount of money*. — **maximus**, -a, -um, superl., *largest*, *very large*, *greatest*, *very great*, *very loud*, *most important*, etc. — See also **Maximus**.

Māgnus, -ī [*magnus*], M., a Roman name.

māiestās, -ātis [*maios-* (orig. stem of *maior*) + *tas*], F., (*superiority*), *majesty*, *dignity*. — Esp. (for *maiestas deminuta*), *treason*.

māior, compar. of *magnus*.

Māius, -a, -um [*Maia*], adj., of *May*.

male [old abl. of *malus*], adv., *badly*, *ill*, *not well*, *hardly*: *loqui (abusively)*; *existimare (ill, evil)*.

maledictum, -ī [*male dictum*], N., *an insult* (in words), *abuse*.

maleficium, -ī [*malefico-* + *ium*], N., *harm*, *mischievousness*, *a crime*, *a misdeed*.

malitia, -ae [*malō-* + *tia*], F., *wickedness*, *trickery*.

malitiōsē [old abl. of *malitiosus*], adv., *by trickery*.

malleolus, -ī [*malleō-* + *lus*], M., (*a hammer*), *a grenade*, *a fire-dart*.

Mallius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Mallius Glaucia*, a friend of T. Roscius. — See also **Manlius**.

mālō, *mälle*, *māluī*, no p.p. [*mage-* (for *magis volo*), irr. v. a. and n., *wish more*, *wish rather*, *prefer*, *will* (etc.) *rather*, *choose rather*.

malus, -a, -um [?], adj., *bad* (in all senses), *ill*, *wretched*. — **pēior**,

-us, compar. — **pessimus**, -a, -um, superl. — **malum**, -ī, neut. as subst., *mischievousness*, *evil*, *harm*, *misfortune*, *trouble*: *malus civis* (*dangerous, pernicious*).

Mamertinus, -a, -um [*Mamert-* + *inus*, of *Mars*], adj., *Mamertine* (belonging to a body of mercenary troops who seized the city of *Messina*). — Masc. plur. as subst., *the Mamertines* (the inhabitants of the city captured by these adventurers).

manceps, -ipis [*manu-* + *ceps*; cf. *princeps*], M., *a purchaser*.

mancus, -a, -um [?], adj., *maimed*, *crippled*.

mandātum, -ī [neut. p.p. of *mando*], N., *a trust* (given to one), *instructions* (given), *a message* (given).

mandō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [?, *†mando-* (*manu-do*)], I. v. a., *put into one's hands*, *entrust*, *instruct* (give instructions to), *commit*, *consign*, *confer* (*honores, imperia*), *order*, *command*: *ea animis* (*let sink*, etc.).

mānē [abl. of *†manis* (?), *ma* + *nis*; cf. *matuta*, *maturus*], adv., *in the morning*, *early in the morning*.

manēō, *manēre*, *mānsī*, *mānsūrus* [unc. stem akin to *μῆνω*], 2. v. n., *stay*, *remain*, *stay at home*, *continue*, *last*, *persist in*, *abide by*.

manicātus, -a, -um [*manica-* + *tus*], adj., *long-sleeved*, *with sleeves*.

manifestō [abl. of *manifestus*], adv., *in the act*, *red-handed*, *clearly*, *obviously*.

manifestus, -a, -um [*manu-* + *festus* (cf. *infestus*), *caught by laying on the hand*?], adj., *caught*

in the act, proved by direct evidence (as opposed to circumstantial evidence), overt, clear, manifest, audacious, rampant: *audacia* (unblushing, as not attempting concealment).

Mānilius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *C. Manilius*, a tribune of the people, B.C. 66, who proposed the law giving Pompey command in the East; 2. *M'. Manilius*, an eminent legal authority.

Mānius, -ī [mane (?) + ius], M., a Roman prænomen.

Mānliānus, -a, -um [Manliō + anus], adj., of *Manlius*.

Mānlius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *Q. Manlius*, a juror in the case of Verres; 2. *C. Manlius* (*Mallius*), one of Catiline's accomplices.

mānō, -āre, -āvī, no p.p. [?], 1. v. n., *flow, spread*.

mānsuētē [old abl. of *mansuetus*], adv., *mildly, kindly*.

mānsuētūdō, -inis [manu- + suetudo], F., *mildness, gentleness*.

mānsuētus, -a, -um [manu- + suetus], adj., (*wonted to the hand*), *tame, gentle, kind*.

manubiae, -ārum [?, akin to *manus*], F. plur., *money derived from booty, booty*.

manūmittō (also separate), -mittere, -mīsī, -missus [manu- + mitto], 3. v. a., (*let go from one's hand*), *manumit, free*.

manus, -ūs [?], F., *the hand, violence*. — Also (cf. *manipulus*), *a company, a band, a troop*. — Also,

handwriting: in manibus habere, have on hand, have; manu factum, wrought by art. — Cf. also *manu-mittere*.

Mārcellus, -ī [Marculō- (*Marco* + *lus*) + *lus*], M., (*the little hammer?*), a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. *M. Claudius Marcellus*, the conqueror of Syracuse, B.C. 212; 2. *M. Claudius Marcellus*, an unworthy member of the same great family; 3. *M. Claudius Marcellus*, consul B.C. 51, defended by Cicero before Cæsar; 4. *C. Claudius Marcellus*, consul B.C. 50, cousin of the preceding.

Mārcius (*Mārtius?*), -ī [?, *Mart* + *ius?*], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *C. Marcius*, a Roman knight.

Mārcus, -ī [?, *MAR* (in *morior*, etc.) + *cus*, *the hammer?, the warrior?*], M., a Roman prænomen.

mare, -is [?], N., *the sea, a sea: terra marique, on land and sea*.

maritimus (-*tumus*), -a, -um [mar- + *timus*; cf. *finitimus*], adj., *of the sea, sea-, maritime, naval, on the sea*.

marītus, -ī [stem akin to *mas* (*male*) + *tus*], M., *a husband*.

Marius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name. Esp.: 1. *C. Marius*, the opponent of Sulla and the champion of the popular against the aristocratic party. He conquered the Cimbri and Teutones, B.C. 101, and freed Rome from the fear of a Northern invasion. In his sixth consulship, B.C. 100, he killed the demagogues Saturninus

and Glaucia: **Mario** consule et Catulo (B.C. 102); 2. *M. Marius*, a friend of Cicero.

marmor, -oris [?, perh. MAR reduplicated], N., *marble*.

marmoreus, -a, -um [marmor- + eus], adj., *of marble, marble*.

Mārs, **Mārtis** [?, perh. MAR (in morior) + tis, *the slayer*, but more probably of wolves than of men in battle], M., *Mars*, originally probably a god of husbandry defending the sheep, but afterwards identified with the Greek Ἄρης and worshipped as the god of war: **Mars communis** (*the favor of the god of war*); **Martis vis**, *the violence of war*.

Mārtius, -a, -um [Mart- + ius], adj., *of Mars, of March*. — **Martia**, the title of a legion active in the struggle against Antony.

Massilia, -ae [?], F., *Marseilles*.

Massiliēnsis, -e [Massilia- + ensis], adj., *of Marseilles*. — Masc. plur. as subst., *the people of Marseilles*.

māter, -tris [?, prob. MA (*create*) + ter], F., *a mother, a matron*.

māter familiās [see the words], F., *a matron*.

māteria, -ae (-ēs, -ēi) [?, prob. mater- + ia (fem. of -ius)], F., *wood* (cut, for material), *timber* (cf. lignum, *wood for fuel*). — Fig., *source, instrument*.

māternus, -a, -um [mater- + nus], adj., *maternal, of one's mother*.

mātūrē [old abl. of maturus], adv., *early, speedily*.

mātūrītās, -ātis [maturo- + tas], F., *maturity, full development*.

mātūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [maturō-], I. v. a. and n., *hasten, make haste, anticipate, forestall*.

mātūrus, -a, -um [†matu- (MA (in mane) + tus) + rus], adj., *early*. — Also (by unc. connection of ideas), *ripe, mature*.

mātūtīnus, -a, -um [matuta (cf. mane, maturus) + inus], *of the morning, morning-, early: tempora* (*morning hours*).

maximē [old abl. of maximus], adv., *in the greatest degree, most, very, especially, very much*.

maximus, superl. of magnus.

Maximus, -ī [superl. of magnus, as subst.], M., a Roman family name.

Mēdēa, -ae [Μήδεια], F., the daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis, who eloped with Jason. She is often represented in works of art.

medeor, -ērī, no p.p. [medō- (whence medicus, remedium), root unc.; cf. μαράσσω, but also meditor], 2. v. dep., *attend* (as a physician), *heal*. — Fig., *remedy, relieve, cure, treat, apply a remedy*.

medicīnus, -a, -um [medicō- + inus], adj., *medical*. — Esp., *medicina* (sc. ars), *medicine, the art of healing, a remedy*.

mediocris, -cre [mediō- + cris; cf. ludicr], adj., *middling, moderate, ordinary, tolerable, within bounds, small, trifling, slight*.

mediocriter [mediocri- + ter], adv., *moderately, slightly, somewhat*.

meditor, -ārī, -ātus [†meditō- (as if p.p. of medeor)], I. v. dep., (*practise?*), *dwell upon* (in thought).

think of, meditate.—**meditātus**, -a, -um, p.p. in pass. sense, *practised*.

medius, -a, -um [MED (cf. Eng. *mid*) + *ius*], adj., *the middle of* (as noun in Eng.), *mid-*: in **medio** and in **medium**, *abroad, in public, to public notice, to light, before the world, before you, etc.*; **ex media morte**, *from the jaws of death, from instant death*; **de medio**, *out of the way*.

meherculē (**meherclē**, **meherculēs**, also separate) [**me hercules** (*iuvet*)], adverbial exclamation, *bless you! bless me! upon my word, good heavens! as sure as I live, as I live, and the like*.

melior, -ius, compar. of **bonus**.

membrum, -ī [?], prob. formed with suffix -**rum** (neut. of -**rus**)], N., *a limb, a part of the body*.

memini, -isse [perf. of **MAN**, in **mens**, etc.], def. v. a., *remember, bear in mind, keep in mind*.

Memmius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name.—Esp., *C. Memmius*, a worthy Roman murdered at the instigation of Saturninus and Glaucia.

memor, -oris [prob. **SMAR** reduced], adj., *remembering, mindful*.

memoria, -ae [memor- + *ia*], F., (*mindfulness*), *memory, recollection, remembrance, power of memory*: **memoria retinere**, *remember*; **memoriam prodere**, *hand down the memory, of something*; **memoriam deponere**, *cease to remember*; **memoriae proditum**, *handed down by tradition*; **dignum memoria**, *worthy*

of remembrance; **post hominum memoriam**, *since the memory of man, within the, etc.*; **litterarum** (*testimony*); **publica** (*record*).

mendācium, -ī [mendac- + *ium*], N., *falsehood, a falsehood*.

mendicitās, -ātis [mendicō- + *tas*], F., *beggary*.

mēns, **mentis** [**MAN** + *tis* (reduced)], F., *a thought, the intellect* (as opposed to the moral powers, cf. **animus**), *the mind, a state of mind, a change of mind, a purpose*: **mentes animique**, *minds and hearts*; **oculis mentibusque**, *eyes and thoughts*; **venit in mentem**, *it occurs to one*.

mēnsa, -ae [?], F., *a table*.

mēnsis, -is [unc. form fr. **MA** (cf. Gr. *μήν*, Eng. *moon, month*)], M., *a month*.

mentiō, -ōnis [as if **MAN** (in **memini**) + *tio* (prob. **menti-** (stem of **mens**) + *o*)], F., *mention*.

mentior, -īrī, -itus [menti- (stem of **mens**)], 4. v. dep., *lie, speak falsely*.

mercātor, -ōris [†mercā- + *tor*], M., *a trader* (who carries his own wares abroad).

mercēnārius (**mercennarius**), -a, -um [stem akin to **merces** + *arius*], adj., *hired, mercenary, hireling, paid*.

mercēs, -ēdis [†mercē- (akin to **merx**) + *dus* (reduced)], F., *hire, pay, wages, reward*.

mereor, -ērī, -itus (also **mereo**, active) [†merō- (akin to *μειρομαι*)], 2. v. dep., *win, deserve, gain*.—Also (from earning pay), *serve*:

quid merere ut, etc. (*take to*, etc.); bene meriti cives (*deserving*); bene mereri de, etc., *deserve well of*, etc., *serve well*. — **meritus**, -a, -um, p.p. in pass. sense, *deserved*.

meretrīcius, -a, -um [*meretric* + *ius*], adj., *of a harlot, meretricious*.

meritō, see *meritum*.

meritum, -ī [neut. of p.p. of mereo], N., *desert, service*. — **meritō**, abl. as adv., *deservedly*.

merx, mercis [*MERC* + *is*; cf. *merces*], F., *merchandise, wares*.

Messāla, -ae [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. *M. Valerius Messala*, consul B.C. 61, with Marcus Piso; 2. Another of the same name, consul B.C. 53.

Messāna, -ae [*Μεσσηνή*], F., a city on the east coast of Sicily, opposite the extremity of Italy (*Messina*).

Messiēnus, -ī [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *M. Messienus*, a friend of Cicero.

Messius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *C. Messius*, a friend of Pompey.

-met [unc. form of pron. MA], intens. pron., *self* (appended to pronoun for emphasis), often untranslatable.

mētātor, -ōris [*metā* + *tor*], M., *a measurer, a surveyor*.

Metellus, -ī [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos*, brother of Cæcilia (which see) and father of Celer No. 5 and Nepos; 2. *M. Metellus*, prætor B.C. 69, the brother of *Q. Metellus Creticus* No. 3; 3. *Q. Metellus*

Creticus, consul B.C. 69; 4. *L. Metellus*, proprætor in Sicily, B.C. 70; 5. *Q. Metellus Celer*, prætor B.C. 63, consul B.C. 60, son of No. 1; 6. *Q. Metellus Baliaricus*, consul B.C. 123; 7. *Q. Metellus Numidicus*, consul B.C. 109, cousin of No. 6; 8. *Q. Metellus Pius*, prætor B.C. 89, son of No. 7; 9. *Q. Metellus Nepos*, consul B.C. 98, son of No. 6.

metō, *metere, messui, messus* [?], 3. v. a., *cut, reap, gather*.

metuō, -uere, -uī, -ūtus [*metu-*], 3. v. a. and n., *fear*: *aliquid* (*have any fear*).

metus, -ūs [unc. root (perh. MA, *think*) + *tus*], M., *fear, anxiety* (about). — Often superfluous with other words of fearing: *metu territare, terrify*. — Esp.: *hoc metu, fear of this*.

meus, -a, -um [*MA* (in *me*) + *ius*], adj. pron., *my, mine, my own*: *meo iure, with perfect right*.

mīles, -itis [unc. stem akin to *mille* as root + *tis* (reduced)], M. and F., *a soldier, a common soldier* (as opposed to officers), *a legionary soldier* (*heavy infantry*, as opposed to other arms of the service). — Collectively, *the soldiers, the soldiery*.

mīlītāris, -e [*milit* + *aris*], adj., *of the soldiers, military*: *signa* (*bat-tle-standards*); *res militaris, military affairs, war, the art of war*; *usus militaris, experience in war*; *virtus* (*of a soldier, soldierly*).

mīlitia, -ae [*milit* + *ia*], F., *military service, service* (in the army).

mille (indecl.), **mīlia**, -ium [akin to. **miles**], adj. (rarely subst. in sing., subst. in plur.), *a thousand*: **mille passuum**, *a thousand paces, a mile*.

mīlliēs (**mīliēns**) [**mille-** + **iens**], adv., *a thousand times*.

Milō, -ōnis [**Μίλων**], M., a famous athlete of Crotona. — Also used as a family name by T. Annius; see **Annus**.

mīmus, -ī [**μῖμος**], M., *a mimic play, a farce*.

minae, -ārum [**MIN** + **a**], F. plur., (*projections*?), *threats, threatening words*.

mināx, -ācis [**minā-** + **cus** (reduced)], adj., *threatening, menacing*.

Minerva, -ae [prob. **MAN** (in **mens**) + unc. term.], F., the goddess of intelligence and skill among the Romans. — Also identified with *Pallas Athene*, and so more or less associated with war.

minimē [old abl. of **minimus**], adv., *in the smallest degree, least, very little, not at all, by no means*: **minime vero**, *not in the least*.

minimus, -a, -um [lost stem (whence **minuo**) + **imus**; cf. **infimus**], adj., superl. of **parvus**, *smallest, least*. — Neut. as subst. and adv., *the least, least, very little*.

minister, -trī [**minos** (**minor**) + **ter**], M., *a servant, an assistant, a minister, a tool, an instrument*.

minitor, -ārī, -ātus [†**minitō-**, as if p.p. of **minor**; cf. **agito**], 1. v. dep., *threaten, threaten vengeance,*

threaten danger: **quam illi minitantur**, *with which they threaten him*.

minor, -ārī, -ātus [**mina** (stem of **minae**)], 1. v. dep., *threaten, threaten with danger*.

minor, -us [lost stem (cf. **minimus**) + **ior** (compar. ending)], adj., *smaller, less, younger*. — Neut. as subst. and adv., *less, not much, not very, not so much, not so*: **quo minus**, *the less, that . . . not*; **si minus**, *if not so much, if not*. — See also **minimus** and **minime**.

Minturnae, -ārum [?, cf. **Iuturna**], F. plur., a city on the borders of Latium and Campania.

Minucius (**Minut-**), -ī [perh. akin to **minus**], M., a Roman gentile name. — One of the *gens*, of unknown *prænomen*, is characterized by Cicero as a profligate.

minuō, -uere, -uī, -ūtus [†**minu-** (cf. **minus**)], 3. v. a. and n., *lessen, weaken, diminish*.

minus, see **minor**.

mīrificē [old abl. of **mīrificus**], adv., *marvellously, prodigiously*.

mīror, -ārī, -ātus [**mīrō-**], 1. v. dep., *wonder, wonder at, be surprised, admire*. — **mīrātus**, -a, -um, p.p. in pres. sense, *surprised*. — **mīrandus**, -a, -um, gerundive as adj., *marvellous*.

mīrus, -a, -um [?, SMI (cf. *smile*) + **rus**], adj., *surprising, marvellous, wonderful*. — See also **nimirum**.

miscēō, **miscēre**, **miscuī**, **mixtus** (**mistus**) [†**miscō-** (cf. **promiscus**, **miscellus**)], 2. v. a., *mix, mingle,*

compose of (a mixture), get up (a disturbance), plan or make a disturbance, make confusion. — **mixtus** (**mistus**), -a, -um, p.p., *made up of, a mixture of, heterogeneous.*

Misēnum, -ī [*Μισσηνόν*], N., a town in Campania, on a promontory of the same name (cf. Virg. *Æn.* vi. 234).

miser, -era, -erum [*MIS* (cf. *maereo*) + *rus*], adj., *wretched, pitiable, miserable, poor, unfortunate, in misery: ille miser, the wretched man; isti miseri, these poor creatures.*

miserābilis, -e [*miserā* + *bilis*], adj., *pitiable, wretched, miserable.*

miserandus, see **miseror**.

miserēō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, usually **miserēor**, dep. [**miser**], 2. v. a. and dep., *pity, show pity.* — Esp., **miseret**, etc., impers., (*it pities one, etc.*), *one pities.*

miseria, -ae [*miserō* + *ia*], F., *wretchedness, misery.*

misericordia, -ae [*misericord* + *ia*], F., *mercy, pity, clemency, compassion.*

misericors, -cordis [*miserō*-cor, decl. as adj.; cf. **concors**], adj., *merciful, pitying, compassionate.*

miseror, -ārī, -ātus [*†miserō*], 1. v. dep., *bewail, complain of.* — **miserandus**, -a, -um, gerundive in pass. sense, *to be pitied, pitiable.*

Mithradātēs (-idātēs), -is (also -ī) [*Μιθριδάτης*], M., a name of several Eastern kings. — Esp., **Mithridates VI.**, called the Great, king of Pontus, the adversary of the Romans in the Mithridatic wars, from B.C. 88 to B.C. 61.

Mithradāticus (-idāticus), -a, -um [Greek], adj., *of Mithridates, Mithridatic.*

mītis, -e [?], adj., (*soft?*), *mild, gentle, compassionate.*

mittō, mittere, **mīsī**, **missus** [?], 3. v. a., *let go* (cf. **omitto**), *send, despatch, discharge, shoot.* — Also, *pass over, omit, say nothing of: haec missa facio, I pass these by.* — Esp., *manu mittere, emancipate, set free.*

moderātē [old abl. of **moderatus**], adv., *with self-control, with moderation.*

moderātiō, -ōnis [*moderā* + *tio*], F., *control, regulation.* — Esp., *self-control, moderation, consideration* (in refraining from something).

moderor, -ārī, -ātus [*†modes* (see **modestus**, and cf. **genus, genero**)], 1. v. dep., *control, regulate, restrain.* — **moderātus**, -a, -um, p.p. in pass. sense, *moderated, self-controlled, well balanced, well governed.*

modestē [old abl. of **modestus**], *with moderation, temperately, discreetly, with discretion.*

modestia, -ae [*modestō* + *ia*], F., *moderation, self-control, subordination* (of soldiers).

modestus, -a, -um [*†modes* (cf. **moderor**) + *tus*], adj., *self-controlled, well balanced, well regulated.*

modo [abl. of **modus**], adv., (*with measure*), *only, merely, just, even, just now, lately: non . . . modo, not only, not merely, to say nothing of, I do not say, etc.; qui modo, provided he, etc., if only he, etc.*

modus, -ī [*mod* (as root; cf. **moderor**) + *us*], M., *measure, quantity,*

a limit, moderation, bounds. — Hence, manner, fashion, style, kind: *huius modi*, of this kind, like this; *eius modi*, of such a kind, such; *maiorem in modum*, particularly. — So other similar expressions: *quo modo*, how, as.

moenia, -ium [MI (distribute?) + nis (cf. communis) (orig. shares of work done by citizens?)], N. plur., fortifications, walls (of a city; cf. *paries*): *eisdem moenibus*, the walls of the same city.

moereō, see *maereo*.

moeror, see *maeror*.

moestitia, see *maestitia*.

moestus, see *maestus*.

mōlēs, -is [?, cf. *molestus*], F., a mass, weight, a burden, a pile, a structure. — Esp., a dike, a dam.

molestē [old abl. of *molestus*], adv., heavily, severely: *molestē ferre*, take hard, be vexed at, be offended, be displeased, be annoyed.

molestia -ae [*molestō* + ia], F., annoyance, trouble.

molestus, -a, -um [*moles* + tus], adj., burdensome, annoying, troublesome, disagreeable, unpleasing.

mōlior, -īrī, -itus [*moli*- (as stem of *moles*)], 4. v. dep., (lift, struggle with a mass) struggle, pile up, exert one's self, plan, contrive, attempt, strive to accomplish.

molliis, -e [?], adj., soft, tender. — Fig., weak, feeble, not hard, not firm, sensitive, delicate, gentle.

molliēs, -ēī (also -a, -ae) [*molli* + ties (cf. -tia)], F., softness. — Fig., weakness, feebleness.

mōmentum, -ī [movi- (as stem of *moveo*) + mentum], N., means of motion, cause of motion. — Fig., weight, importance, influence: *habere* (be of importance, be effectual, be efficacious).

moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itus [causative of MAN (in *memini*) or denominative fr. a kindred stem], 2. v. a., remind, warn, advise, urge.

monimentum, see *monumentum*.

monitum, -ī [p.p. of *moneo*], N., a warning, an admonition.

mōns, *montis* [MAN (in *mineo*) + tis (reduced)], M., a mountain.

mōnstrum, -ī [mon- (as if root of *moneo*) + trum, with s of uncertain origin; cf. *lustrum*], N., (a means of warning), a prodigy, a monster.

monumentum (*monimen*-), -ī [moni- (as if stem of *moneo*) + mentum], N., a reminder, a monument, a memorial, a record.

mora, -ae [prob. root of *memor* (SMAR?) + a], F., (thought?), hesitation, a delay, grounds of delay, reason for delay, a reprieve, a postponement.

mōrātus, -a, -um [*mos* + atus; cf. *senatus*], adj., with institutions (good or bad): *bene* (well regulated).

morbus, -ī [MAR (in *morior*) + bus (cf. *turba*)], M., sickness, illness.

morior, *mori* (*morīrī*), *mortuus* (*moritūrus*) [MAR (cf. *mors*), but prob. in part denominative], 3. v. dep., die. — **mortuus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., dead, in one's grave.

moror, -ārī, -ātus [mora-], I. v. dep., *retard, hinder, delay*.

mors, mortis [MAR + tis], F., *death*. — Also, *a dead body*.

mortālis, -e [morti- (reduced) + alis], adj., *mortal, of mortals*.

mortuus, -a, -um, p.p. of morior.

mōs, mōris [?], M., *a custom, customs, a practice, a usage, a way (of acting), an institution, a precedent*. — Plur., *customs, habits, character* (as consisting of habits; cf. **ingenium** and **indoles**, of native qualities); **imperitus morum** (*of the ways of men*); **mos maiorum**, *the custom, institutions, or precedents of our ancestors*; **O mores!** *what a state of things!*

mōtus, -a, -um, p.p. of moveo.

mōtus, -ūs [movi- (as stem of moveo) + tus], M., *a movement, a disturbance, an uprising, commotion, activity, change*; **terrae motus**, *an earthquake*.

moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtus [?, prob. denominative], 2. v. a., *set in motion, move, stir, influence, affect, have an effect upon, dislodge* (in military language), *cause emotion in, shake*.

Mūcius, -ī [?], M., *a Roman gentile name*. — Esp., *Q. Mucius Scaevola*, *an eminent jurist*.

mucrō, -ōnis [?], M., *a point of a sword, a point, a blade, a dagger*.

mulcō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [?, cf. **mulceo** ?], I. v. a., (*soften?*), *roughly handle, maltreat*.

mulcta, see **multa**.

mulctō, see **multo**.

muliebris, -e [mulier- + bris; cf. **salubris**], adj., *womanly, a woman's, effeminate*.

mulier, -eris [?], F., *a woman*. — Of an effeminate man, *a mere woman*.

muliercula, -ae [mulier- + cula], F., *a little woman*. — Hence with notion of affection, compassion, or contempt, *a favorite woman, a mistress, a helpless woman, a poor woman*.

multa (**mulcta**), -ae [prob. **mulc** (in **mulceo**) + **ta** (fem. of -tus)], F., *a fine*.

multitūdō, -inis [multō- + tūdo], F., *a great number, great numbers, number* (generally). — Esp., *the multitude, the common people, a mob, a crowd*: **tanta multitudo**, *so great numbers, this great multitude*.

multō, see **multus**.

multō (**mulctō**), -āre, -āvī, -ātus [multa-, for **mulcto**, freq. of **mulceo**], I. v. a., *punish* (by fine), *deprive* (one of a thing as a punishment), *punish* (generally).

multum, see **multus**.

multus, -a, -um [?, perh. root of **mille**, miles, + **tus**], adj., *much, many, numerous*: **multo die**, *late in the day*; **ad multam noctem**, *till late at night*; **multa de nocte**, *early in the morning, long before day*; **satis multa verba facere** (*a sufficient number of, etc., enough*); **multa committere**, *commit many crimes*. — **multum**, neut. as subst. and adv., *much*. — Also, plur., **multa**, *much*. — **multō**, abl. as adv., *much, far, by far*: **multo facilius**. — **plūs**, **plūris**, compar., N. subst. and adv.,

plur. as adj., *more, much*,
-As subst., *more, many, sev-
eral things, much*: pluris,
iter value, worth more. —
us, -a, -um, superl., *most*,
nany, very much: quam
, *as many as possible*;
im posse, *have most power*,
strong or influential, have
ability; plurimum valere,
very great weight.

is, -ī [?], M., *a mule*.

rius (Mil-), -ī [?], M. of adj.,
in: pons (a bridge across
near Rome).

iceps, -cipis [muni- (cf.
), -ceps (CAP as stem)], M.

(*one who takes his share*
lic duties), *a citizen of a*
pal town, a fellow-citizen
th a town).

icipium, -ī [municip- +
i., (*a collection of citizens*;
iceps). — Esp., *a free town*
izens enjoying civil rights,
not always full Roman
s), *a municipality* (perhaps
ng several towns, but under
vernment).

iō, -īre, -īvi (-iī), -ītus [muni-
of moenia)], 4. v. a. and n.,
— Less exactly, *protect*,
furnish (by way of pro-
). — Esp. (prob. original
g), *make* (by embankment),
have: castra; iter.

itiō, -ōnis [muni- + tio], F.,
ation (abstractly). — Con-
a fortification, works, forti-
s, defences, engineering (of

mūnītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [muni-
tō-], 1. v. a., *fortify, make* (a way),
pave (fig.): quam viam munitet,
whither he is paving the way.

mūnītus, -a, -um [p.p. of munio],
as adj., *well fortified, strongly*
fortified, strong, well defended,
well protected.

mūnus, -eris [mun (as if root
of moenia) + us, orig. *share* (cf.
moenia)], N., *a duty, a service, a*
function, a task, an office. — Also,
(*a contribution*), *a tribute, a gift, a*
present. — Esp., *a show* (of gladia-
tors, in a manner a gift of the pre-
siding officer).

Mūrēna, -ae [murena, *lamprey*],
M., a Roman family name. — Esp.,
L. Licinius Murena, who acted
as proprætor against Mithridates
without success, and was recalled
by Sulla.

mūrus, -ī [?], M., *a wall* (of de-
fence in itself considered; cf. moenia,
defences, and paries, *a house wall*).

Mūsa, -ae [Moṽsa], F., *a muse*.
— Plur., *the Muses* (as patrons of
literature).

mūtātīō, -ōnis [mutā- + tio], F.,
a change: vestis (*putting on mourn-*
ing).

Mutina, -ae [?], F., a town in
Cisalpine Gaul, famous in the war
between Antony and the senatorial
party in B.C. 43, now *Modena*.

mūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [prob.
same as moto, for †movitō-], 1. v.
a., *change, change for the better*
(*remedy*), *alter*: vestem (*put on*
mourning): veste mutata esse,
appear in mourning.

mūtus, -a, -um [?, cf. *musso*], adj., *dumb, mute, voiceless, silent*.

myoparō, -ōnis [μυοπάρων], M., a cutter (? a light piratical vessel).

Myrōn (Myrō), -ōnis [Greek], M., a celebrated Attic sculptor of the fifth century B.C.

mystagōgus, -ī [μυσταγωγός], M., a hierophant, a custodian (one who shows sacred objects in a temple).

Mytilēnaeus, -a, -um [Μυτιληναῖος], adj., of Mytilene.

Mytilēnē, -ēs (-ae, -ārum) [Gr.], F., a famous city of Lesbos.

N

nae, see ¹nē.

nam [case-form of NA; cf. *tam*, *quam*], conj., now (introducing explanatory matter), *for*.

nanciscor, -ciscī, nactus (nactus) [NAC; cf. *nactus*], 3. v. dep., *find, get, procure, light upon, get hold of, obtain*.

nārō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [for *gnarigo*, fr. †*gnarigō*- (*gnarō*-†*agus*; cf. *navigo*)], 1. v. a., *make known, tell, relate, recount*. — Absolutely, *tell the story*.

nāscor, nāscī, nātus [GNA; cf. *gigno*], 3. v. dep., *be born, arise, be produced, spring up, be raised*: *non scripta sed nata lex* (*natural, born with us*); *ei qui nascentur*, *those who shall come hereafter*; *Africa nata ad*, etc., (*made by nature*); *coniuratio nascens* (*at its birth*). — Participle sometimes spelled *gnatus*.

Nāsica, -ae [nasō- + ica (fem. of -icus)], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica Serapio*, consul B.C. 138, who led the attack by which Tiberius Gracchus was killed.

nātālis, -e [natu- (or natō-) + alis], adj., of one's birth: *dies* (*birthday*).

nātiō, -ōnis [GNA + tio, perh. through noun-stem; cf. *ratio*], F., (*a birth*), *a race, a nation, a tribe, a clan*.

natō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [†natō- (p.p. of no)], 1. v. n., *swim*.

nātūra, -ae [natu- + ra (fem. of -rus)], F., (*birth*), *nature, natural character, character*: *naturam explere* (*the demands of nature*); *habitus naturae*, *natural endowments*; *natura rerum*, *Nature*, as ruler of the world, *the universe*; *naturā*, *by nature, naturally*.

nātūrālis, -e [natura- + lis (perh. -alis)], adj., *natural, of nature*: *ius naturale*, *natural law, the law of nature* (as opposed to civil law).

nātus, -ūs [GNA + tus], M., *birth*: *maiores natu*, *elders*.

naufragium, -ī [naufragō- + ium], N., *a shipwreck*.

naufragus, -a, -um [navi-†fragus (frag + us)], adj., *shipwrecked, of broken fortunes, ruined*; *wrecked and ruined man, castaway*.

nausea (-ia), -ae [nausia], F., *seasickness*.

nauta, -ae fr
a sailor, a bo

nauticus, -a, -um [nauta- + cus], adj., of a sailor (or sailors), naval.

nāvālis, -e [navi- (reduced) + alis], adj., of ships, naval, maritime.

nāviculārius, -ī [navicula- + arius], M., a shipmaster.

nāvigātiō, -ōnis [navigā- + tiō], F., a sailing, a voyage, travelling by sea, a trip (by sea): mercatorum (voyages).

nāvigium, -ī [†navigō- (?), navi + †agus + ium], N., a vessel (generally), "a craft," a boat.

nāvigō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [†navigō- (see navigium)], I. v. n., sail, make voyages, take a voyage, sail the sea.

nāvis, -is [(s)NU (increased), with added i; cf. ναύς], F., a ship, a vessel, a boat, a galley.

¹**nē** (nae) [NA, of unc. relation to the others], adv., surely, I am sure, most assuredly.

²**nē** [NA, unc. case-form], conj., lest, that . . . not, not to (do anything), from (doing anything), so that . . . not, for fear that, from (doing anything).—After expressions of fear and danger, that, lest. With indep. subj. as a prohibition, do not, let not, etc.—With quidem, not even, not . . . either, nor . . . either.—Esp., videre ne, see to it that not, take care lest, see whether . . . not. See also nequis.

-ne (enclitic) [prob. same as nē, orig. = nonne], conj., not? (as a question; cf. nonne), whether, did (as question in ¹ l. do. etc.—See a)

Neāpolis, -is [Νεάπολις], F., a part of the city of Syracuse.—Also, other cities of Italy and Greece.

Neāpolitānus, -a, -um [Neapoli- + tanus], adj., of Neapolis, in Campania, Neapolitan.—Masc. plur. as subst., the Neapolitans.

nebulō, -ōnis [nebula- + o], M., (a man of no substance), a worthless fellow, a scamp, a trickster, a knave.

nec, see neque.

necessārius, -a, -um [†necessō- (reduced) + arius], adj., (closely bound?), necessary, pressing, unavoidable, absolutely necessary, needful, indispensable.—Also, as subst., a connection (a person bound by any tie), a close friend, a friend.—**necessāriō**, abl. as adv., of necessity, necessarily, unavoidably.

necesse [?, ne-cessō], indecl. adj., necessary, unavoidable.—With est, it is necessary, it is unavoidable, one must, one cannot but, one must inevitably.

necessitās, -ātis [†necessō- + tas], F., necessity, constraint, compulsion, exigency.

necessitūdō, -inis [†necessō- + tudo], F., close connection (cf. necessarius), intimacy (close relations), a bond, a relation (which creates a bond of union).

necne [nec ne], conj., or not (in double questions).

necō, -āre, -āvi (-uī), -ātus (-tus) [nec- (stem of nex)], I. v. a., put to death, kill, murder (in cold blood): fame (starve to death).

nefandus, -a, -um [ne-fandus], adj., *unspeakable, infamous, detestable, abominable*.

nefariē [old abl. of nefarius], adv., *infamously, wickedly, abominably*.

nefarius, -a, -um [nefas + ius], adj., *wicked, infamous, abominable*.

nefas [ne-fas], N. indecl., a *crime* (against divine law), *an impiety, a sacrilege*.

neglegenter (necle-, negli-) [neglegent- + ter], adv., *carelessly, negligently*.

neglegō (neclegō, negligō), -legere, -lēxī, -lēctus [nec (= ne) -lego], 3. v. a., *not regard, disregard, neglect, leave unavenged, leave unpunished, care nothing for, abandon, sacrifice*.

negō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [?, poss. ne-aio], 1. v. a. and n., *say no, say . . . not, refuse*.

negōtiātor, -ōris [negotiā- + tor], M., *a merchant*. — Esp., *a money-lender, a capitalist*. Cf. *mercator*, *a trader who goes with his wares*.

negōtior, -ārī, -ātus [negotiō-], 1. v. dep., *do business*. — Esp., *be a merchant, be a banker* (cf. *negotium*).

negōtium, -ī [nec-otium], N., *business, occupation, undertaking*. — Less definitely, *a matter, a thing, an affair, a business* (as in Eng.), *an enterprise, one's affairs*; *meum negotium agere, attend to my own interests*. — Also, *difficulty, trouble*.

nēmō, tnēmīnis [ne-homo], C., *no one, nobody*. — Almost as adj., *no*. — Esp., *non nemo, one and another, one or two, one or more*.

nempe [nam-+pe; cf. quippe], conj., *to wit, namely, precisely, why! now, you see, you know, of course*.

nemus, -oris [NEM + us; cf. νέμω], N., (*pasture* ?), *a grove* (prob. open, affording pasture). — Esp., *a sacred grove*.

nepōs, -ōtis [?], M., *a grandson*. — Also, *a spendthrift* (orig. a spoiled pet of his grandfather).

Nepōs, -ōtis [same word as preceding], M., *a Roman family name, see Metellus*.

nēquam [prob. ne-quam (*how*); cf. nequaquam], indecl. adj., *worthless* (opposed to frugi), *good for nothing, shiftless*.

nēquandō, see *ne* and *quando*.

nēquāquam [ne-quaquam (cf. eā, quā)], adv., *in no way, by no means, not at all*.

neque (nec) [ne-que], adv., *and not, nor*: *neque . . . neque, neither . . . nor*. — See also *enim*.

nequeō, -quīre, -quīvi, -quitus [ne-queo], 4. v. n. def., *cannot, be unable*.

nē . . . quidem, see *ne*.

nēquī(d)quam (nēquic-) [ne . . . qui(d)quam], adv., *to no purpose, in vain, not without reason*.

nēquior, **nēquissimus**, compar. and superl. of *nequam*.

nēquis (-quī), -qua, -quid (-quod) [ne-quis], indef. pron., *that no one*, etc., and in all the dependent uses of *ne*: *ut nequis, that no one*.

nēquitia, -ae [nequi- (as *ne*) of nequam or nequis], *worthlessness, shiftlessness* (in action).

nervus, -ī [prob. for †*nevrus*; cf. *νεῦρον*], M., a *sineu*.—Fig., in plur., *strength, vigor, sinews* (as in Eng.).

nesciō, -scīre, -scīvi (-ī), -scītus [ne-scio], 4. v. a., *not know, be unaware*.—Phrases: *nescio an*, *I know not but, I am inclined to think, very likely*; *nescio quis*, etc., *some one, I know not who* (almost as indef. pron.), *some, some uncertain, some obscure*; *illud nescio quid praeclarum*, *that inexplicable something preëminent*, etc.; *nescio quo modo*, *somehow or other, I know not how* (parenthetical), *mysteriously, curiously enough*.

Nestor, -oris [Νέστωρ], M., a king of Pylos. In his old age he was prominent in the Trojan war as a wise counsellor.

neuter, -tra, -trum, gen. -trius [ne-uter], adj. pron., *neither*.—Plur., *neither party, neither side*.

nēve (neu) [ne-ve], conj., *or not, and not, nor*.

nex, necis [?], F., *death, murder, assassination*.

nihil, see *nihilum*.

nihilum, -ī [ne-hilum?], N. and *nihil*, indecl., *nothing, none*: *nihil respondere*, *make no answer*.—**nihilō**, abl. as adv., *none, no*.—**nihil**, acc. as adv., *not at all, no, not*: *nihil valet*, *has no weight*, etc.; *nihil interest*, *it makes no difference*; *nonnihil*, *somewhat, a little*.

Nīlus, -ī [Νεῖλος], M., *the Nile*, the great river of Egypt.

nīmīrum [ni (= ne) -mirum], adv., *(no wonder), doubtless, of course, that is to say, unquestionably,*

no doubt (half ironical), *I suppose, forsooth*.

nimis [prob. compar.], adv., *too, too much, over much*: *nimis urgeo* (*too closely*).

nimius, -a, -um [nimi- (?), stem of positive of *nimis*] + *ius*], adj., *too much, too great, excessive*.—**nimum**, N. as adv., *too, too much*.

Ninnius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name.—Esp., a tribune of the people, who proposed the law for Cicero's return.

nisi [ne-si], conj., *(not . . . if), unless, except*: *nisi si*, *except in case, unless*.

niteō, -ēre, no perf., no p.p. [prob. †*nitō*; cf. *nitidus*], 2. v. n., *shine, glisten*.

nitidus, -a, -um [†*nitō* + *du*], adj., *shining, glistening, sleek*.

nītor, nīti, nīsus (nīxus) [prob. genu], 3. v. dep., *(strain with the knee against something), struggle, strive, exert one's self, rely upon, depend, rest*.

nix, nivis [?], F., *snow*.

nōbilis, -e [as if (g)no (root of *nosco*) + *bilis*], adj., *famous, noble, well-born* (cf. "notable").

nōbilitās, -ātis [nobili- + *tas*], F., *nobility, fame*.—Concretely, *the nobility, the nobles*.

nocēns, p. of *noceo*.

noceō, nocēre, -uī, nocitūrus [akin to *nex*], 2. v. n., *do harm to, injure, harm, harass*.—**nocēns**, -entis, p. as adj., *hurtful, guilty* (of some harm).

noctū [abl. of †*noctus* (noc (cf. *noceo*?) + *tus*)], as adv., *by night, in the night*.

nocturnus, -a, -um [perh. noctu- + urnus; cf. diuturnus], adj., *of the night, nightly, nocturnal, in the night, by night*: nocturno tempore, *in the night*.

nōlō, nōlle, nōluī [ne-volo], irr. v. a. and n., *not wish, be unwilling, wish not, not like to have, will not (would not, etc.)*. — Esp. with inf. as (polite) imperative, *do not, do not think of (doing, etc.)*. — Also, **nollem**, *I should hope not, I should be sorry*.

nōmen, -inis [(G)NO (root of nosco) + men], N., *a name (what one is known by), name (fame, prestige)*. — As a name represents an account, *an account (à compte), an item (of an account)*: meo nomine, *on my account*; eo nomine, *on that account*; classium nomine (*under pretence, etc.*).

nōminātīm [acc. of real or supposed †nominatis (nomina- + tis)], adv., *by name (individually), especially*.

nōminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [nomin-], I. v. a., *name, mention, call by name, call*: nominari volunt (*to have their names mentioned*).

nōn [ne-oenum (unum)], adv., *no, not*: non est dubium, *there is no doubt*; non mediocriter, *in no small degree*; non poteram non, *I could not but, etc.*

Nōnae, see **nonus**.

nōndum, see **dum**.

nōnne [non ne], adv., *is not? does not? etc.*

nōnnēmō, see **nemo**.

nōnnihīl, see **nihil**.

nōnnūllus, see **nullus**.

nōnnumquam, see **numquam**.

nōnus, -a, -um [novem- + nus], num. adj., *the ninth*. — Esp., **Nōnae**, -ārum, F. plur. as subst., *the Nones* (the ninth day, according to Roman reckoning, before the Ides, falling either on the fifth or seventh, see **Idus**).

nōs, see **ego**.

nōscō, nōscere, nōvī, nōtus [(G)NO], 3. v. a., *learn, become acquainted with*. — In perfect tenses, *know, be acquainted with*: sciunt ei qui me norunt, *they know who are acquainted with me*; nec novi nec scio, *I don't know* (the law before mentioned), *nor do I know* (the fact). — **nōtus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *known, familiar, well-known*.

nōsmet, see **-met**.

noster, -tra, -trum [prob. nos (nom. plur.) + ter], adj. pron., *our, ours, of ours, of us*. — Often of one person, *my, mine, of mine*.

nota, -ae [GNO + ta (fem. of -tus ?)], F., *a mark, a brand, a stain*.

notō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [nota-], I. v. a., *mark, designate, brand, stigmatize*.

novem [?], indecl. num. adj., *nine*.

Novembris, -e [novem- + bris; cf. salubris], adj., *of November*.

novīcius, -a, -um [novō- + icius], adj., *fresh, raw, untrained*.

novus, -a, -um [?, cf. Eng. *new*], adj., *new, novel, fresh, unprecedented, strange*: res novae, *a change of government, revolution*.

nox, noctis [akin to *noceo*], F., *night*.

noxia, -ae [NOC (in *noceo*) + unc. term.], F., *crime, guilt*.

nūdius [num (?) -dius (dies)], only in nom. with *tertius*, *now the third day, three days ago*.

nūdō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [nuddō-], I. v. a., *lay bare, strip, expose*. — Less exactly, *clear, rob, despoil, strip* (as in Eng.): *nudavit se, stripped off his clothing*.

nūdus, -a, -um [?, root (akin to Eng. *naked*) + *duš*], adj., *naked, bare, unprotected, exposed*. — Hence, *stripped, robbed, destitute*.

nūgae, -ārum [?], F. plur., *trifles, follies*. — Esp. of persons, *a man of follies, a frivolous person*.

nūllus, -a, -um [ne-ullus], adj., *not . . . any, not any, no, none of: quae nulla, none of which*. — Often equivalent to an adverb, *not, not at all*. — **nōnnūllus**, *some*. — As subst., *some, some persons*.

num [pron. NA; cf. *tum*], adv., interr. part., suggesting a negative answer, *does, is, etc., it is not, is it?* and the like: *num dubitasti, did you hesitate?* — In indirect questions, *whether, if*.

Numantia, -ae [?], F., a city of Spain, captured by Scipio in B.C. 133.

nūmen, -inis [NU (in *nuo*) + *men*], N., (*a nod*), *will*. — Hence, *divinity, power (of a divinity)*.

numerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [nume-rō-], I. v. a., *count, account, regard*.

numerus, -ī [†numo- (cf. *nummus, Numa, νόμος*) + *rus*], M., a

number, number: in hostium numero (as, etc.); ullo in numero (at all as, etc.).

Numidicus, -a, -um [Numida- + *cus*], adj., *Numidian* (of Numidia, long an independent state west of the territory of Carthage). — Esp. as a name of *Q. Cæcilius Metellus*, see *Metellus*, No. 7.

Numitōrius, -ī [Numitor- + *ius*], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *C. Numitorius*, a Roman knight, one of the witnesses against Verres.

nummus (nūmus), -ī [akin to *numerus, νόμος*], M., *a coin*. — Esp., for *nummus sestertius*, *a sesterce* (see *sestertius*).

numquam [ne-umquam], adv., *never*.

numquis (-quī), -qua, -quid (-quod) [num-quis], indef. interr. pron., *is (etc.) any one?* with all senses of *num*; see *quis*.

nunc [num-ce; cf. *hic*], adv., *now* (emphatic, as an instantaneous *now*; cf. *iam*, unemphatic and continuous): *etiam nunc, even now, even then, still*. — Esp. opposed to a false condition, *now, as it is*.

nunquam, see *numquam*.

nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [nuntio-], I. v. a., *send news, report, make known*.

nūntius, -ī [†novent- (p. of †noveo, *be new*) + *ius*], M., (*a new-comer*), *a messenger*. — Hence, *news, a message: nuntium mittere, send word*.

nūper [for *novi-per*; cf. *parum-per*], adv., *lately, recently, not long ago, just now*.

nūptiae, -ārum [nupta- + ius],
F. plur., a wedding, a marriage.

nūtus, -ūs [prob. nui (as stem
of nuo) + tus], M., a nod, a sign:
ad nutum, at one's beck, at one's
command; nutu, at the command,
by the will.

nympha, -ae [νύμφη], F., (a
bride). — Also, a nymph (a goddess
of nature occupying some special
locality, as a tree, or stream, or
the like). — These goddesses
were worshipped collectively at
Rome.

O

Ō, interj., Oh! O tempora! what
times!

ob [unc. case-form akin to ἐπὶ],
adv. in comp., and prep. with acc.,
(near), against: ob oculos, before
my eyes. — Hence, on account of,
for: ob eam rem, for this reason, on
this account. — In comp., towards,
to, against.

obdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductus
[ob-duco], 3. v. a., lead towards,
lead against, draw over.

obdūrēscō, -dūrēscere, -dūruī, no
p.p. [ob-duresco], 3. v. n., harden
over, become hardened.

obēdiō, see oboedio.

obeō, -īre, -iī, -itus [ob-eo],
irr. v. a., go to, go about, attend
to, go over, visit: facinus (com-
mit); locum tempusque (be present
at).

obferō, see offero.

obfundō, see offundo.

obicīō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus [ob-
iatio], 3. v. a., throw against, throw
in the way, throw up, set up, expose.
— Hence, cast in one's teeth, re-
proach one with.

oblectāmentum, -ī [oblectā- +
mentum], N., diversion, enjoyment,
a source of amusement.

oblectō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ob-
tlecto; cf. lacio], 1. v. a., give pleas-
ure to, delight, amuse.

obligō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ob-ligo],
1. v. a., bind up, hamper, bind,
mortgage. — **obligātus**, -a, -um, p.p.
as adj., bound, under obligation.

oblīnō, -linere, -lēvī, -litus [ob-
lino], 3. v. a., smear. — Fig., besmear,
bedaub, stain.

oblīvīō, -ōnis [ob-tlivio; cf. ob-
liviscor], F., forgetfulness, oblivion.
oblīvīscor, -liviscī, -litus [ob-
tlivio; cf. liveo], 3. v. dep., (grow
dark against?), forget, cease to think
of. — **oblītus**, -a, -um, p.p., forget-
ting, forgetful, unmindful.

obmūtēscō, -mūtēscere, -mūtūī,
no p.p. [ob-tmutesco; cf. mutus],
3. v. n., become silent, be dumb.

obnūntiō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ob-
nuntio], 1. v. n., announce (in oppo-
sition). — Esp., announce unfavor-
able omens, stay proceedings by
omens, hinder by omens.

oboediō (**obēdio**), -īre, -iī (-iī),
-itum (N.) [ob-audio], 4. v. n., give
ear to. — Hence, give heed to, obey,
be obedient, be submissive.

oborior, -orīrī, -ortus [ob-orior],
4. (3.) v. dep., rise before, rise over.

uō, -ruere, -ruī, -rutus [ob- 3. v. a., *bury, overwhelm something thrown on*), *cover*. o, *overthrow, ruin*.

tūrē [old abl. of *obscurus*], *obscurely, darkly, covertly*.

tūrītās, -ātis [obscurō- + tas], *darkness, obscurity, uncertainty*.

tūrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ob-], 1. v. a., *dim, darken, obscure, conceal*.

tūrus, -a, -um [ob- + scurus -rus]; cf. *scutum*], adj., *dark, cret, covert, disguised, hidden, &, unknown*: non est obscurus, *there is no secret*.

crō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [manu- + ob + sacrum (*near or to the sacred object*)], 1. v. a., *entreat*.

cundo, -āre, -āvi, no p.p. [ob- + cundo], 1. v. n., *show obedience to one's wishes*.

quor, -ī, -secutus [ob- + sequor], ep., *comply, yield, submit*.

rvō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ob-], 1. v. a., (*be on the watch* 's?'), *guard, maintain, keep*. o, *be on the watch for, watch*. tch, *lie in wait for*.

s, -idis [ob- + ses; cf. *praeses* + sidio], c., (*a person under guard*), *a hostage*. — Less exactly, *re, a security*.

deō, -sidēre, -sēdī, -sessus [ob- + sedēre], 2. v. a., (*sit down against*), *beset, besiege*. — Also, *block, lie in wait for, watch for*.

liō, -ōnis [obsidiō-? (re- + o), F., *a siege* (cf. *obsessio*)], *ide*. — Also, *the art of siege*.

obsignō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ob- + signo], 1. v. a., *seal up, seal*. — Hence, *sign as a witness, witness*.

obsistō, -sistere, -stiti, no p.p. [ob- + sisto], 3. v. n., *withstand, resist, contend against*.

obsolescō, -ēscere, -ēvi, -ētus [ob- + olesco], 3. v. n., *grow old, become obsolete, get out of date, get stale*.

obstipescō (obstu-), -ēscere, -ui, no p.p. [ob- + stipesco], 3. v. n., *become stupefied, be thunderstruck, be amazed*: sic obstipuerant, *they were so thunderstruck*.

obstō, -stāre, -stiti, -stāturus [ob- + sto], 1. v. n., *withstand, stand in one's way, resist, injure, hurt*.

obstrepō, -ere, -ui, -iturus [ob- + strepo], 3. v. n. and a., *drown (one noise by another), overwhelm by a din*.

obstrūctiō, -ōnis [ob- + structio; cf. *obstruo*], F., *a barricade, an obstruction, a covering*.

obstupefaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factus [ob- + stupefacio], 3. v. a., *daze, stupefy*. — *obstupefactus*, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *taken aback, dumfounded*.

obstupescō, see *obstipesco*.

obsum, -esse, -fui, -futurus [ob- + sum], irr. v. n., *be in the way, hinder, injure, be disadvantageous*.

obtegō, -tegere, -tēxī, -tēctus [ob- + tego], 3. v. a., *cover up, protect*.

obtemperō, -āre, -āvi, -āturus [ob- + tempero], 1. v. n., (*conform to*), *comply with, submit to, yield to, comply*.

obtestor, -ārī, -ātus [ob-testor],

1. v. dep., *implore* (calling something to witness), *beseech*, *entreat*.

obteneō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentus [ob-teneo], 2. v. a., *hold* (against something or somebody), *retain*, *maintain*, *occupy*, *possess*, *get* (by lot), *hold* (by lot, as a magistrate). — Also, *maintain*, *prove*, *make good*.

obtingō, -tingere, -tigī, no p.p. [ob-tango], 3. v. a. and n., *touch upon*. — Esp., *fall to one's lot*, *fall to one*, *happen* (esp. as euphemism for death or disaster).

obtrectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ob-tracto], 1. v. a. and n., (*handle roughly?*), *disparage*, *speak ill of*.

obtulī, perf. of *offero*.

obviam [ob vīam], adv., *in the way of*, *to meet* (any one): *obviam fieri*, *come to meet*, *fall in one's way*, *meet*.

obvius, -a, -um [ob-via, declined as adj.], adj., *in the way of*: *obvius esse*, *meet*.

occāsiō, -ōnis [ob-†casio; cf. *occido*], f., *an opportunity*, *a chance*, *a suitable time*.

occāsus, -ūs [ob-casus; cf. *occido*], m., *a falling*, *a fall*, *a setting* (of the sun).

occidēns, p. of *occido*.

occīdiō, -ōnis [perh. directly from *occīdo*, after analogy of *legio*, etc.], f., *slaughter*, *great slaughter*.

occīdō, -cidere, -cidī, -cāsūrus [ob-cado], 3. v. n., *fall*, *set*, *be slain*. — **occidēns**, -entis, p., *setting*; as subst., *the west*.

occīdō, -cidere, -cidī, -cīsus [ob-caedo], 3. v. a., *kill*, *massacre*, *slay*.

occlūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsus [ob-claudio], 3. v. a., *shut up*, *close*.

occultātor, -ōris [occulta- + tor], m., *a concealer*, *a harbinger*.

occultē [old abl. of *occultus*], adv., *secretly*, *privately*, *with secrecy*.

occultō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [occultō-], 1. v. a., *conceal*, *hide*.

occultus, -a, -um [p.p. of *occulto*], as adj., *concealed*, *secret*, *hidden*.

occupātiō, -ōnis [occupā- + tio], f., *occupation* (engagement in business), *business*, *affairs* (of business), *being engaged*.

occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [†occupō or †occup- (cf. *auceps*)], ob and stem akin to *capiō*], 1. v. a., *seize*, *take possession of*, *seize upon*, *occupy* (only in military sense). — **occupātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *engaged*, *occupied*, *employed*.

occurrō, -currere, -currī(-cucurrī?), -cursūrus [ob-curro], 3. v. n., *run to meet*, *meet*, *come upon*, *find*, *fall in with*, *go about* (a thing), *withstand*, *occur* (to one's mind), *suggest itself*.

occursātiō, -ōnis [occursā- + tio], f., *a coming to meet*, *a sally*, *an attack*, *a greeting* (running to meet one with acclamation).

Ōceanus, -ī [Ὠκεανός], m., *the ocean* (with or without mare).

Ocriculānus, -a, -um [Ocriculō- + anus], adj., *of Ocriculum* (a town of Umbria on the Tiber).

Octāviānus, -a, -um [Octaviō- + anus], adj., *of Octavius*.

Octāvius, -ī [octavō- + ius], m., *a Roman gentile name*. — Esp., *Cn.*

vius, consul B.C. 87 with Cinna, killed as a partisan of the nobles by the partisans of Marius. Members of the same family noted by Cicero were famous.

tāvus, -a, -um [octo- + *vus* (cf. *os* ?), perh. *†octau* + *us*], num. *eight*.

tingentī, -ae, -a [stem akin to *centum*], num. adj., *eight hundred*.

tō [?], indecl. num. adj., *eight*.

tōber, -bris, -bre [octo- + *ber*; *uber*], adj., *of October*.

tōdecim [octo-decem], indecl. adj., *eighteen*.

tōgintā [octo + ?], indecl. num. *eighty*.

tōnī, -ae, -a [octo- + *nus*], num. *eight at a time, eight (at a time)*.

ulus, -ī [*tocō* (cf. Eng. *eye*) + *M.*, *the eye*].

ī, *ōdisse* [perf. of lost verb *ī* pres. sense], akin to *odium*], v. a., *hate, detest*.

iōsus, -a, -um [*odiō* + *osus*], *hateful, troublesome, unrelent-*

ium, -ī [*VADH* (*spurn*) + *ium*], *atred, odium, hate, detestation*. *ur.*, *hate* (of several cases). — *ersons*, *the hatred, the detestation* *odio esse, to be hated*.

or, -ōris [OD (*δῶ*) + *or*], *M.*, *an fragrance* (*legum*, adding, *as re*, to make the fig. tolerable *ng.*).

endō (obf-), -fendere, -fendī, *us* [ob-fendo], 3. v. a. and n., *e against, stumble, stumble up-ght upon, go wrong, commit an*

offence, take offence, offend, hurt (the feelings), *give offence to*. — *offēnsus*, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *offensive*.

offēnsiō (obf-), -ōnis [ob-†fensio; cf. *offendo*], *F.*, (*a striking against*), *a stumbling, an offence, a giving offence, dislike, a disaster, a defeat*.

offerō (obf-), *offerre, obtulī, oblātus* [ob-fero], irr. v. a., *bring to, offer, furnish, afford, expose: se* (*present*); *mortem alicui* (*cause the death of, etc.*).

officiō (obf-), -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus [ob-facio], 3. v. a., *work against. obstruct, hinder, stand in the way of*.

officiōsus (obf-), -a, -um [*officiō* + *osus*], adj., *dutiful, in discharge of one's duty, conscientious* (in the discharge of one's duty), *serviceable*.

officium (obf-), -ī [as if (prob. really) *†officō* (cf. *beneficus*) + *ium*], *N.*, (*a doing for one?*), *a service, a duty, kind offices* (either sing. or plur.), *dutiful conduct, faithfulness to duty: esse in officio, do one's duty, stand by*.

offundō (obf-), -fundere, -fūdī, -fūsus [ob-fundo], 3. v. a., *pour over*. — Also, *fill, pervade*.

oleum, -ī [?, cf. *oliva*, *ἐλαιον*], *N.*, *oil*.

ōlim [loc. (?) of *ollus*, old form of *ille*], adv., (*at that time*), *once, formerly*.

Olympius, -a, -um [*Ὀλύμπιος*], adj., *of Olympus* (the fabled abode of the gods), *Olympian*.

ōmen, -inis [?, but cf. old form *osmen*, and *oscines*], *N.*, *an omen*.

omittō, -mittere, -mīsi, -missus [ob-mitto], 3. v. a., *let go by, pass over, leave unsaid, leave out, omit, say nothing of, abandon, cease.*

omnīnō [abl. of **omnīnus** (omni + nus)], adv., *altogether, entirely, on the whole, only, utterly, in all, at all, any way, only just, whatever* (with negatives).

omnis, -e [?], adj., *all, the whole of* (as divisible or divided; cf. **totus** as indivisible or not divided).—In sing., *all, every* (without emphasis on the individuals; cf. **quisque**, *each*, emphatically).—Esp.: **omnibus horis**, *every hour*; **omnia**, *everything*.

onus, -eris [unc. root + us], N., *a burden, a load, a freight, a cargo.*—Abstractly, *weight*.

opera, -ae [oper- (as stem of **opus**) + a (fem. of -us)], F., *work, services, help, pains, attention, assistance*: **operam dare**, *devote one's self, exert one's self, take pains, try, take care.*—Esp.: **operā suā**, *by his own efforts*; **operam consumere**, *waste one's labor, waste one's time*; **operae pretium est**, *it is worth while.*—Plur., *laborers*.

operārius, -ī [opera- + arius], M. (of adj.), *a day laborer*.

operiō, -perire, -perui, -pertus [ob-pario; cf. **aperio**], 4. v. a., *cover up, cover*.

Opimius, -ī [opimō- + ius], M., a Roman gentile name.—Esp., **L. Opimius**, consul B.C. 121, the champion of the Senate against C. Gracchus, in the fight in which the latter was killed.

opimus, -a, -um [?], adj., *rich, fertile*.

opiniō, -ōnis [opinō- (cf. **opimus**) + o], F., *a notion, an expectation, an idea, a reputation, an opinion* (not well founded; cf. **sententia**), *fancy, a good opinion* (of any one): **latius opinione**, *more widely than is thought*; **mortis** (= *false idea of one's death*).

opinor, -ārī, -ātus [opinō-; cf. **necopinus**], 1. v. dep., *have an idea* (not well founded or not sure), *fancy, suppose, think* (parenth. in its less definite meaning), *imagine*.—Cf. the use of such phrases as *I fancy, reckon, guess, take it, should say*.

opitulus, -ārī, -ātus [opitulō- (**opitulus**, from **TUL**, in **tuli**, + us)], 1. v. dep., *assist, aid, succor, give help*.

oportet, -ēre, -uit, no p.p. [noun-stem from **ob** and stem akin to **porto**; cf. **opportunus**], 2. v. impers., *it behooves, it ought, one is to, one must*.

oppetō, -ere, -ivi (-iī), -itus [ob-peto], 3. v. a., *encounter, meet*.

oppidum, -ī [ob- + **pedum** (a plain? cf. **πέδος**)], N., (the fortified place which, according to ancient usage, commanded the territories of a little state), *a stronghold, a town* (usually fortified).

oppōnō, -pōnere, -posui, -positus [ob-pono], 3. v. a., *set against, oppose* (something to something else).—**oppositus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *opposed, lying in the way, opposite, adverse*.

portūnē [old abl. of **opportu-** adv., *opportunately, fortunate- good luck.*

portūnitās, -ātis [opportunō- s], F., *timeliness, fitness* (of or circumstance), *good luck* (me or circumstance), *convenient advantage.*

portūnus, -a, -um [ob-portu- cf. **importunus** and **Portunus**], (*coming to harbor?*), *oppor- advantageous, lucky, timely,*

positus, -ūs [ob-†positus; cf. 10], M., *a setting against, an position.*

primō, -primere, -pressī, -pres- b-premo], 3.v.a., (*press against*), *whelm, crush, overpower, over- surprise*, *hold in check.*

pūgnatiō, -ōnis [oppugnā- + tiō], F., *a siege* (of actual operations; *sidio, blockade*), *besieging, an- nual* (in a formal manner against ended position).

pūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ob- pūgnō], 1. v. a., *attack* (formally, *without blockade*), *lay siege to, on a siege, assail* (a defended on). — Fig., *attack, assail.*

opis [?], F., *help, aid, succor, s, protection.* — Plur., *resources, r, wealth, means.*

ābilis, -e [optā- + bilis], adj., *able, to be wished for.*

optimās (optu-), -ātis [optimō + f. Arpinas], adj., *of the best.* 3. plur., *the optimates* (the bet- isses, or aristocracy, at Rome, *ling all who held opinions sed to the common people.*)

optimē, superl. of **bene.**

optimus, -a, -um [op (cf. ops ?) + timus (cf. finitimus)], superl. of **bonus**, which see.

optō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [†optō- (OP + tus; cf. ὀψομαι)], 1. v. a., *choose, desire, wish* (urgently), *pray for, hope and pray for, hope for.* — **optātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *wished for, desired, desirable.*

opus, operis [OP + us], N., *work, labor* (as skilful or accomplishing its purpose; cf. *labor*, as tiresome). — In military sense, *a work, works, fortifications.* — Also, as in English, of civil structures, etc., *work, works, a work* (as of art), *a work of skill* (cf. *artificium, a work of art*), *work- manship: opere et manu factus* (by handiwork). — In abl., *quanto- (tanto-, magno-, nimio-) opere, often together, quantopere, etc., how much, so much, much, greatly, too much, how, so, too.*

opus [same word as preceding], N. indecl., *need, necessary: opus properato, need of haste.*

ōra, -ae [?], F., *a shore, a coast.*

ōrātiō, -ōnis [orā- + tiō], F., *speech, words, talk, address, dis- course, argument, matter for a dis- course, power of oratory, a branch of a discourse.*

ōrātor, -ōris [orā- + tor], M., *a speaker, an ambassador, an orator.*

orbis, -is [?], M., *a circle* (a cir- cular plane): *orbis terrarum, the circle of lands, the whole world; orbis rei publicae, the cycle (round) of political changes.*

orbita, -ae [ʔorbi- + ta (cf. -της)], F., a track, a rut, a path: *impressam orbitam*, the beaten track.

ōrdior, ōrdiri, ōrsus [ʔordi- (cf. ordo)], 4. v. dep., begin, start.

ōrdō, -inis [akin to ordior], M., a series, a row, a tier, a rank (of soldiers), a grade (of centurions, as commanding special *ordines* of soldiers, also the centurions themselves), an arrangement, an order (esp. of citizens), a *body* (consisting of such an order), a *class* (of citizens).

orior, oriri, ortus [ʔ?], 3. (and 4.) v. dep., arise, spring up, spring.—**oriēns**, -entis, p. as subst., the east.

ōrnāmentum, -ī [ornā- + mentum], N., an adornment, a decoration, an ornament, an equipment, an honor (an addition to one's dignity), a source of dignity.

ōrnātē [old abl. of ornatus], adv., ornately: *gravius atque ornatus*, with more weight and eloquence.

ōrnātus, -ūs [ornā- + tus], M., adornment, ornament, ornaments (collectively).

ōrnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [unc. noun-stem], 1. v. a., adorn, equip, furnish, increase (by way of adornment), honor, add honor to.—**ōrnātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., furnished, well-equipped, well-furnished, decorated, finely adorned, well to do, prosperous, highly honored, honorable, complimentary.

ōrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [or- (as stem of os)], 1. v. a. and n., speak.—Esp., pray, entreat, beg.

ortus, -ūs [or (in orior) + tus], M., a rising: *solis* (sunrise, the east).

ōs, ōris [ʔ?], N., the mouth, the face, the countenance: *Ponti* (the mouth, the entrance); in *ore omnium* (in the mouths, on the lips).

os, ossis [prob. reduced from ʔostis; cf. ὀστέον], N., a bone.

ōscitō, -āre, -āvi, no p.p., and **ōscitor**, -ārī [perh. os cito], 1. v. n. and dep., yawn.

Oscus, -a, -um [Os- + cus], adj., Oscan, of the *Osci*, a primitive people of Campania.

ostendō, -tendere, -tendi, -tentus [obs-tendo], 3. v. a., (stretch towards), present, show, point out, make known, state, declare, indicate, exhibit, display.—Pass., appear, show itself.

ostentō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [ostentō], 1. v. a., display, exhibit: *se* (make a display).

Ōstiēnsis, -e [Ostiā- + ensis], adj., of *Ostia* (the port of Rome at the mouth of the Tiber), at *Ostia*.

ōstium, -ī [akin to os], N., the mouth: *Oceani* (the straits, i.e. of Gibraltar).—Also, a door.

ōtiōsus, -a, -um [otiō- + osus], adj., at leisure, quiet, peaceful, peaceable, undisturbed, inactive.

ōtium, -ī [ʔ?], N., repose, inactivity, quiet (freedom from disturbance), ease, peace.

ovō, -āre, no perf., -āturus [ʔ?], 1. v. n., rejoice.—Esp.: *ovāns*, -antis, p., triumphant in an ovation (the lesser triumph, but also used figuratively). [Possibly the technical meaning is the original one.]

P

abbreviation for Pūbius.
 īscō, -ere, and **pacīscor**, **pac-**
pāctus [**paci-** (as stem of **pāco**)
], 3. v. a. and dep., *bargain*.
 p.: **pāctus**, -a, -um, p.p., *agreed*
settled, arranged.—See also
 m.

ō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [**pac-** (in
 , 1. v. a., *pacify, subdue*. —
 us, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *peace-*
quiet, subject (as reduced to
), *submissive, entirely con-*
d: **civitas male pacata**
'ly reduced to submission,
rebellious).

cōnius, -ī [?, cf. **pāco**], M., a
 an gentile name.—Esp., *M.*
tius, a Roman knight.

tum, -ī [p.p. of **pacīscor**,
], N., (*a thing agreed*),
reement, an arrangement.—
 e, *a method, a way* (of doing
 ing).—Esp. abl., in . . . way:
 acto, *in what way, how*; isto
 , *after that fashion, to that*
 e; *nescio quo pacto, somehow*
her, strangely enough; nullo
 , *in no way, under no circum-*
 ss.

eān, -ānis [Παῖν], M., *the*
 r, a name of Apollo, as god
 aling.

ne [?], adv., *almost, nearly*,
 it.

nitet (**poenitet**), -ēre, -uit
 nitō- (perh. p.p. of verb akin
 nio)], 2. v. a. (impers.), *it re-*
(one), one repents, one regrets;
 enitebit, *I shall regret*.

paenula (**pēn-**), -ae [?], F., *a*
cloak (probably like a poncho,
 sometimes also with a hood, at
 any rate put on over the head
 and worn in travelling or in rough
 weather).

paenulātus (**pēn-**), -a, -um [**pac-**
nula- + **tus**; cf. **robustus**], adj.,
wrapped in a cloak.

Palacīnus ? (**Palatīnus** ?), -a,
 -um [?], adj. only with **balneae**, a
 place of uncertain position.

palam [unc. case-form; cf. **clam**],
 adv., *openly, publicly, without con-*
cealment.

Palātium (**Pāl-**), -ī [**palatō-** (the
 arched roof of the mouth) + **ium**],
 N., (*the round hill* ?), *the Palatine*
 (the hill of Rome which was the
 original site of the city).

Palladium, -ī [Παλλάδιον], N.,
 (*the little Pallas*), *the Palladium*
 (the little image of Pallas Athene,
 on which depended the safety of
 Troy, and which was carried off by
 Ulysses and Diomedes).—Hence,
 a *palladium* (any object of like
 importance).

palma, -ae [borrowed from
 παλάμη], F., *the palm* (of the hand).
 —Also, *a palm branch, a palm*
 (esp. as symbol of victory), *a victory*
 (cf. "laurels" in Eng.).

palūs, -ūdis [?], F., *a marsh*.

Pamphylia, -ae [Παμφυλία], F.,
 the country on the south coast of
 Asia Minor, between Lycia and
 Cilicia, not included in the prov-
 ince of Asia Minor.

Panhormus (Panormus), -ī [Πάνορμος], *F.*, *Panormus*, the city on the north coast of Sicily, now *Palermo*, famous for its harbor.

Pānsa, -ae [?], *M.*, a Roman family name. — *Esp.*, *C. Vibius Pansa*, one of the partisans of Cæsar, who was consul B.C. 43 and was active in the fight against Mark Antony.

Pāpīrius (old **Pāpīsius**), -ī [cf. **Pāpius**], *M.*, a Roman gentile name. — *Esp.*, *M. Pāpīrius Maso*, killed by Clodius in a fight in the Appian Way.

Pāpius, -a, -um [**Papa-** (or -ō-) + **ius**], *adj.*, (of *Papa* or *Pāpus*). — *Masc.*, as a Roman gentile name. — Also, of *Pāpius* (*esp.* of *C. Pāpius*, tribune B.C. 65, proposer of a law in regard to Roman citizenship).

pār, *paris* [perh. akin to **paro**, **pario** (through the idea of barter or exchange)], *adj.*, *equal, alike, like*. — *Esp.*, *on a par with, equal in power, a match for, adequate to, sufficient for*.

Paralus, -ī [Πάραλος], *M.*, an Athenian hero, after whom one of the sacred galleys was named.

parātē [old *abl.* of **paratus**], *adv.*, *with preparation*.

parātus, see **paro**.

parcō, *parcere*, *pepercī* (*parsī*), *parsūrus* (*parcitūrus*) [akin to **parcus** (**PAR** + **cus**), *acquisitive*, and so *frugal?*], 3. v. n., *spare, be considerate for*.

parēns, -entis [**PAR** (in **pario**) + **ens** (cf. *τεκών*)], *C.*, *a parent, a father*.

pārēō, *pārere*, *pārui*, *pāritūrus* [**parō** (cf. **opiparus**)], 2. v. n., (*be prepared*), *appear, obey, follow, yield, consult (utilitati)*.

paries, -ietis [akin to *περι?*], *M.*, *a wall* (of a house or the like; cf. **murus**).

Parīlia (**Palīlia**), -ium [**Pali-** + **ilis**], *N. plur.* (of **Palilis**), *the feast of Pales* (a divinity of shepherds). It was held April 21.

Parinus, -a, -um, an uncertain word in *Mss.* of *Verres*, v. 57.

pariō, *parere*, *peperi*, *partus* (*paritūrus*) [**PAR**, *procure* (perh. orig. by barter; cf. **par**)], 3. v. a., *procure, acquire, secure, win*. — *Esp.*, *produce, give birth to* (of the mother).

Parma, -ae [?], *F.*, a town of Cisalpine Gaul. It was treacherously taken by Antony, and its people barbarously treated.

Parmēnsis, -e [**Parma-** + **ensis**], *adj.*, of *Parma*. — *Plur.* as subst., *the people of Parma*.

parō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**parō**; cf. **opiparus** and **pareo**], 1. v. a., *procure, provide, prepare, get ready, get ready for (bellum, used concretely for the means of war), secure, arrange, engage*. — **parātus**, -a, -um, *p.p.* as *adj.*, *ready, prepared, well prepared, skilful, well equipped*: *animo parato, with resolution*.

parricīda, -ae [**patri-** (as stem of **pater**) + **cida** (*caed* + **a**; cf. **homicida**)?], *M.* and *F.*, *a parricide*.

parricidium, -ī [**parricida-** + **ium**], *N.*, *parricide*. — *murder: patriae* (i her citizens).

, partis [PAR + tis (re-akin to portio, and perh. to also pario)], F., (*a dividend-portion, a part, a share, a party* (also plur.), *a branch*, (in a play). — Esp. in adverbases, *direction, way, degree*: *is partis, in all directions, ways*; *in utraque parte, on sides*; *in bonam partem, in part*; *in utramque partem, directions, both ways*; *ad mei partem, to some part existence, to me in some realiaqua ex parte, to some* — See also partim.

imōnia (parci-), -ae [par-stem of parcus) or parsō- of parsus) + monia; cf. ionia], F., *frugality, parsimony*.

iceps, -cipis [parti- + ceps s stem; cf. princeps], adj., *'part, taking part*. — As *a sharer, a participant, a pator, an associate*.

im [old acc. of pars], adv., *in part*. — Esp., *partim . . . , some . . . others, partly . . . ; quas partim . . . partim, which . . . others*.

iō, -ire, -īvi (-iī), -itus, and -, -īri, -itus [parti-], 4. v. a. p., *divide*: *partitis temporiterternately*.

itiō, -ōnis [parti- (stem of) + tio], F., *a division, a ion*.

us, -ūs [PAR (in pario) +], *a birth, the production of rg.*

parum [akin to parvus, perh. for parvum], adv., *not very, not much, not sufficiently, too little, ill*: *parum amplius, too small*.

parvulus, -a, -um [parvō- + lus], adj., *small, slight, insignificant, little*.

parvus, -a, -um [perh. for †pau-rus; cf. paucus and παῦρος], adj., *small, slight, little, trifling*: *Romulus parvus (as a child)*; *parvi ducere (of little account)*; *parvi refert, it makes little difference, it matters little*; *parvi animi esse (mean-spirited, unambitious, unaspicing)*.

pāscō, pāscere, pāvī, pāstus [PA (?) + sco], 3. v. n. and a., *feed, fatten*.

passus, -ūs [PAD (in pando) + tus], M., (*a spreading of the legs*), *a stride, a step, a pace* (esp. as a measure, about five Roman feet): *mille passuum (a Roman mile, five thousand feet)*.

pāstiō, -ōnis [pas (as if root of pasco) + tio], F., *pasturing, feeding, pasturage*.

pāstor, -ōris [pas (as if root of pasco) + tor], M., *a shepherd, a herdsman (a slave occupied in pasturing)*.

patefaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factus [noun-stem akin to pateo + facio], 3. v. a., *lay open, open, lay bare, disclose, discover, make known, show clearly*.

pateō, -ēre, -uī, no p.p. [†patō- (noun-stem akin to παρέννυμαι)], 2. v. n., *be extended, lie open, spread, extend, be wide, be open, be exposed,*

be uncovered, be obvious, be patent. — **patēns**, -entis, p. as adj., *open, exposed*.

pater, -tris [PA (in *pasco*?) + *ter*], M., *a father*. — Plur., *ancestors, senators, the Senate*: **patres** conscripti, *senators, gentlemen of the Senate, conscript fathers*; **pater familias**, *a householder*.

paternus, -a, -um [pater- + nus], adj., *of a father, paternal, of one's father, of one's fathers*.

patientia, -ae [patient- + ia], F., *patience, endurance, forbearance, long-suffering*.

Patina, -ae [patina], M., a Roman family name. — Only, T. *Patina*, a friend of Clodius.

pator, patī, passus [?], 3. v. dep., *suffer, endure, bear, put up with, tolerate, allow, permit*. — **patiēns**, -entis, p. as adj., *patient, long-suffering*.

patria, see **patrius**.

patricius, -a, -um [patricō- + ius], adj., (*of the Senate*, the original nobility of Rome as opposed to the *plebs*; cf. **pater**), *patrician* (of this nobility). — Less exactly, *noble* (of the later nobility). — Masc. plur. as subst., *the nobles* (not necessarily the original patricians).

patrimōnium, -ī [patri- (as if stem of **pater**) + monium (i.e. mō + on + ium)], N., *a paternal estate, a patrimony, an inheritance, an ancestral estate*.

patrius, -a, -um [pater- + ius], adj., *of a father, ancestral, of one's fathers, paternal*. — Esp., **patria**,

-ae, fem. as subst., *one's fatherland, native country, country, native city*.

patrōnus, -ī [†patrō- (as if stem of †*patroo*; cf. *colōnus*, *aegrōtus*) + nus], M., *a patron, a protector, an advocate*.

patruus, -ī [pat(e)r + vus?], M., *an uncle* (on the father's side; cf. **avunculus**, on the mother's).

paucus, -a, -um [PAU- (cf. **pau-lus** and **parvus**) + cus], adj., almost always in plur., *few, a few, some few* (but with implied *only* in a semi-negative sense): **pauca dicere** (*a few words, briefly*).

paulisper [**paulis** (abl. plur. of **paulus**?) -per], adv., *a little while, for a short time*.

paululum [acc. of **paululus**], as adv., *a very little*.

paulus, -a, -um [pau (cf. **pau-cus**) + lus (= rus?)], adj., *little, slight, small, insignificant*. — Esp., **paulum**, neut. as subst. and adv., *a little, little, slightly*. — **paulō**, abl. as adv., *a little, slightly, little*: **paulo ante**, *a little while ago, just now*.

Paulus, -ī [paulus], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. *L. Æmilius Paulus*, who conquered Perses of Macedonia, B.C. 168; 2. *L. Æmilius Paulus* (of the family of the Lepīdi), prætor B.C. 53, a partisan of the nobility.

pāx, pācis [PAC, as stem], F., (*a treaty*?), *peace*: **pax alicuius**, *by permission of, etc., if one will allow*, an apology for some expression or statement: **pax tua, patria, dixerim**, *pardon me, my country, if I say it*.

peccātum, -ī [neut. of p.p. of *pec-co*], N., *a fault, a wrong, a misdeed, an offence*.

peccō, -āre, -āvi, -ātūrus [?], 1. v. n., *go wrong, commit a fault, do wrong, err*.

pectō, *pectere*, *pēxi* (-uī), *pexus* (*pectitus*) [*PEC* + *to*; cf. *necto*], 3. v. a., *comb*: *pezo capillo*, *with well-combed locks*.

pectus, -oris [perh. *pect* (as root of *pecto*) + *us*, from the rounded shape of the breast; cf. *pectinatus*], N., *the breast*. — *Fig.*, *the heart, the mind*.

pecuārius, -a, -um [*pecu* + *arius*], adj., *of cattle*. — Masc. as subst., *a grazier*. — Fem. as subst., *pasturage, grazing*.

peculātus, -ūs [*peculā* + *tus*], M., *embezzlement*.

pecūnia, -ae [*†pecunō* (*pecu* + *nus*; cf. *Vacuna*) + *ia*], F., *money* (originally *cattle*), *wealth, capital, an amount of money, a sum of money*: *ratio pecuniarum*, *the matter of finance*.

pecūniōsus, -a, -um [*pecunia* + *osus*], adj., *rich*.

pecus, -udis [*pecu* + *dus* (reduced)], F., *a domestic animal* (cf. *pecus*, -oris, *a herd or flock*), *a brute* (as opposed to man), *a dumb beast*.

pedester, -tris, -tre [*pedit* + *tris*], adj., *of infantry, of persons on foot*: *copiae* (*foot, infantry*).

pedetemptim (-tentim) [*pede* + *temptim* (cf. *sensim*)], adv., *feeling one's way with the feet*, *cautiously, gradually*.

peditātus, -ūs [*pedit* + *ātus*; cf. *cōsulātus*], M., *foot, infantry*.

pēior, compar. of *malus*.

pēius, compar. of *male*.

pellō, *pellere*, *pepulī*, *pulsus* [?], 3. v. a., *strike, beat, drive, defeat, repulse, drive out*.

Penātēs, -ium [*penā*- (cf. *penator* and *penus*) + *tis* (reduced; cf. *Arpinas*)], M. plur., (presiding over the household supplies?), *the household gods* (usually with *Di*), *the Penates* (the tutelary divinities of the household and of the city as a household). — Esp. as a symbol for the home.

pendeō, *pendere*, *pendī*, no p.p. [*†pendō* (cf. *altipendus*)], 2. v. n., *hang, depend*.

pendō, *pendere*, *pendī*, *pēnsus* [?], 3. v. a., *hang, weigh, weigh out, decide*. — Hence (since money was earlier weighed, not counted), *pay, pay out*. — Esp. with words of punishment, *pay* (a penalty), *suffer* (punishment; cf. *dare* and *capere*).

penes [prob. acc. of stem in -*us* akin to *penitus*], prep. with acc., *in the power of, in the control of*.

penetrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [*†pene-trō*, from *pene*- (in *penitus*, etc.) + *terus* (cf. *inter*, *intrō*)], 1. v. a. and n., (*go in deeper*), *enter, penetrate, force one's way in*.

penitus [stem akin to *penes*, *penus*, etc., + *tus*; cf. *divinitus*], adv., *far within, deeply, entirely, utterly, deep within*.

pēnsitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [*†pēnsitō* (as if p.p. of *penso*; cf. *dictito*)], 1. v. a., *weigh*. — Hence, *pay* (cf. *pendo*).

¹per [unc. case-form of stem akin to *perēl*], adv. (in comp.), and prep. with acc., *through*. — Fig., *through, by means of* (cf. *ab, by, directly*), *by the agency of*: *per me*, etc., *by myself, without other aid*; *per se* (*of itself*). — Often accompanied by the idea of hindrance: *per anni tempus potuit, the time of the year would allow*; *per vos licere, you do not prevent, you allow, so far as you are concerned*, etc.; *per aetatem non audere* (*on account of*). — Of time, *through, for*: *per triennium*. — In adjurations, *by, for the sake of*.

²per [perh. a different case of same stem as ¹per], adv. in comp., *very, exceedingly*.

peradulēscēns, -entis [?, ²per-adulescens], adj., *very young*.

peragō, -agere, -ēgī, -actus [¹per-ago], 3. v. a., *conduct through, finish, accomplish, carry through*.

peragrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [¹per-agro], 1. v. a. and n., *traverse, travel over, go over, travel*. — Fig., *spread*.

perangustus, -a, -um [²per-an-gustus], adj., *very narrow*.

perbrevis, -e [²per-brevis], adj., *very short, very brief*.

percallēscō, -ēscere, -uī, no p.p. [²per-callescō], 3. v. n., *become thoroughly hardened*.

perceleriter [²per-celeriter], adv., *very quickly, very speedily, very soon*.

percellō, -cellere, -culī, -culsus [²per-icello (cf. *celer*)], 3. v. a., *knock over, strike down, overturn, dash to the ground*.

percipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptus [¹per-capio], 3. v. a., *take in* (completely), *learn, acquire, hear*. — Esp. of harvests, *gather*. — Hence, fig., *reap, win, gain, feel, experience* (*luctus, dolores*) (but in Latin the figure is retained).

percitus, -a, -um [p.p. of *percio*], as adj., *excited, incensed*.

percommodē [²per-commode], adv., *very conveniently, very opportunely*.

percrēbrēscō (-bēscō), -brēscere (*bēscere*), -bruī (-bui), no p.p. [²per-crebresco], 3. v. n., *become very frequent, become very common, spread very widely*.

percutiō, -cutere, -cussī, -cussus [¹per-quatio], 3. v. a. and n., *hit, strike, run through, stab, strike a blow*. — Fig., *strike with fear*.

perdō, perdere, perdidī, perditus [¹per-do], 3. v. a., *destroy* (cf. *interficio*), *ruin, lose*. — *perditus*, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *ruined, desperate, abandoned, lost, overwhelmed*.

perducō, -ducere, -dūxī, -ductus [¹per-duco], 3. v. a., *lead through, lead along, bring over, carry along, introduce*.

perduelliō, -ōnis [*perduelli* + *o*], f., *treason* (technical, and not strictly conforming to either our high or petit treason).

peregrīnor, -ārī, -ātus [*peregrinō*], 1. v. dep., *travel abroad* (also fig., *studia*); also, *be abroad* (out of sight or hearing).

peregrīnus, -a, -um [*peregro* + *inus*], adj., *foreign, outlandish*.

perennis, -e [¹per-annus (weakened)], adj., (lasting for the year?), *perennial, unfailing, eternal*.

perēō, -īre, -iī, -itūrus [¹per-eō], irr. v. n., *perish, be killed, die, be lost*.

perexiguus, -a, -um [²per-exiguus], adj., *very small, very short*.

perfacilis, -e [²per-facilis], adj., *very easy*. — Neut. as adv., *very easily*.

perfamiliāris, -e [²per-familiāris], adj., *very intimate*. — Masc. as subst., *a very intimate friend, a close friend*.

perfectiō, -ōnis [¹per-factio; cf. **perficio**], F., *the accomplishment, the completion*.

perferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātus [¹per-fero], irr. v. a., *carry through (or over), bring over, bring, bear, carry*. — Also, *bear through (to the end), endure, suffer, submit to*.

perficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus [¹per-facio], 3. v. a., *accomplish, effect, complete, finish, make (complete)*. — With ut (utī), *bring it about, succeed in (doing or having done or getting done), accomplish, make (some one do something, or the like)*.

perfidia, -ae [**perfidō** + ia], F., *perfidy, treachery, faithlessness*.

perforō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [¹per-foro], 1. v. a., *bore through, cut through*.

perfringō, -fringere, -frēgī, -fractus [¹per-frango], 3. v. a., *break through, break down, break the barriers of*.

perfruor, -frui, -fructus (-fruitus) [¹per-fruor], 3. v. dep., *enjoy to the full, enjoy without alloy, continue to enjoy, enjoy*.

perfugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, no p.p. [¹per-fugio], 3. v. n., *run away, flee (to a place), escape to, take refuge in (ad portum)*.

perfugium, -ī [¹per-†fugium; cf. **refugium**], N., *a place of refuge, refuge*.

perfungor, -fungī, -fūctus [¹per-fungor], 3. v. dep., *fulfil, perform (to the end)*. — Hence, *have done with, finish (and get rid of)*.

pergō, **pergere**, **perrēxī**, **perrēctus** (?) [¹per-rego], 3. v. n., (*keep one's direction?*), *keep on, continue to advance, advance, go on, proceed*.

perhorrēscō, -horrēscere, -horruī, no p.p. [¹per-horresco], 3. v. n. and a., *shudder all over, shudder at*.

perīclitor, -ārī, -ātus [[†]perīclitō- (as if p.p. of **periclor**)], 1. v. dep., *try, make a trial, be exposed, be put in peril, imperil*.

perīclum, see **periculum**.

periculōsē [old abl. of **periculosus**], adv., *with peril*.

periculōsus, -a, -um [**periculō** + osus], adj., *dangerous, perilous, hazardous, full of danger*.

periculum (-clum), -ī [[†]peri- (cf. **experior**) + culum], N., *a trial*. — Hence, *peril, danger, risk*. — Esp. of the defendant in a prosecution, *jeopardy, prosecution* (in reference to the accused), *defence, trial* (in court), *accusation*.

perimō, -imere, -ēmī, -ēptus [¹per-emo (*take*)], 3. v. a., *destroy, put an end to.*

perinde [¹per-inde], adv., (*straight through?*), *just, exactly.*

periniquus, -a, -um [²per-ini-quus], adj., *very unfair, very unjust.*

perītus, -a, -um [¹perī- (cf. *ex-prior*) + *tus*], p.p. as adj., (*tried*), *experienced, skilled, skilful, of great experience.*

periūrium, -ī [prob. †perius, adj., from *per* (perh. a different case from 1 and 2) *ius* + *ium* (cf. *iniurius*). But possibly these are all abnormal formations], N., *perjury, false swearing.*

permāgnus, -a, -um [²per-mag-nus], adj., *very great, very large.*

permaneō, -manēre, -mānsi, -mānsūrus [¹per-maneo], 2. v. n., *remain (to the end), continue, hold out, persist, stay.*

permittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missus [¹per-mitto], 3. v. a., (*give over*), *grant, allow, give up, entrust, hand over, put into the hands of.*

permodestus, -a, -um [²per-mo-destus], adj., *excessively modest.*

permovēō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtus [¹per-moveo], 2. v. a., *move (thoroughly), influence, affect.* — **permōtus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *much affected, influenced, overcome.*

permultus, -a, -um [²per-multus], adj., *very much, very many, a great many*: *permultum valere*, *be very strong.*

permūtātiō, -ōnis [permutā-tio], F., *a change*: *rerum (revolution, upheaval).*

pernecessārius, -a, -um [²per-necessarius], adj., *very necessary, very intimate.* — Masc. as subst., *a very intimate friend.*

perniciēs, -ēī [?, akin to *nex*], F., *destruction, ruin, injury, harm, mischief, a plague* (used of *Verres*).

perniciōsus, -a, -um [pernicie + *osus*], adj., *destructive, ruinous, mischievous.*

pernōbilis, -e [²per-nobilis], adj., *very noble, most noble, very famous.*

pernoctō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [¹per-nocto], 1. v. n. (and a.), *pass the night.*

perōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [¹per-orō], 1. v. a. and n., *finish arguing, conclude* (a case).

perparvus, -a, -um [²per-parvus], adj., *very small, very little.*

perpaucus, -a, -um [²per-paucus], adj. — Plur., *very few, but very few, only a very few.*

perpetior, -petī, -pessus [¹per-patior], 3. v. dep., *suffer, endure.*

perpetuus, -a, -um [¹per-†petuus (PET + *vus*)], adj.; (*keeping on through*), *continuing, continual, continued, continuous, without interruption, lasting, permanent, everlasting*: in *perpetuum*, *forever.*

perpolitus, -a, -um [p.p. of *perpolio*], as adj., *refined, highly cultivated.*

perrārō [²per-raro], adv., *very rarely, almost never.*

Persa (Persēs), -ae [Πέρσης], M., *a Persian.* — Plur., *the Persians.*

persaepe [²per-saepe], adv., *very often, many times.*

persapienter [²per-sapienter], adv., *very wisely, with great wisdom.*

perscribō, -scribere, -scripsi, scriptus [¹per-scribo], 3. v. a., *write out.*

persequor, -sequi, -secutus [¹per-sequor], 3. v. dep., *follow up, pursue.* — Hence, *avenge, punish.* — Also, *follow out* (a series of points), *take up* (in detail).

Persēs (Persa), -ae [Πέρσης], M. (cf. Persa, the same word), king of Macedonia, son of Philip V. He was conquered in the third Macedonian war by Æmilius Paulus.

perseverantia, -ae [perseverant + ia], F., *persistence, perseverance.*

persolvō, -solvere, -solvi, -solutus [per-solvo], 3. v. a., *pay in full, pay: poenas (pay, suffer).*

persōna, -ae [¹per-+sona; cf. dissonus], F., *a mask.* — Hence, *a part, a rôle, a character, a personage, a party* (in a suit). — Also, *a person* (who plays some part in the world).

perspiciō, -spicere, -spexi, -spectus [¹per-+specio], 3. v. a., *see through, see, inspect, examine.* — Also, *see thoroughly.* — Fig., *see clearly, see, understand, learn, observe, find, discover.*

perspicuē [old abl. of perspicuus], adv., *clearly, plainly.*

perspicuus, -a, -um [¹per-+specuus (SPEC + vus; cf. conspicuus)], adj., *obvious, plain, clear.*

persuadeō, -suādēre, -suāsi, -suāsus [¹per-suadeo], 2. v. n. (and a.), *persuade, induce.*

pertenuis, -e [²per-tenuis], adj., *very thin, very slight.*

perterreō, -terrere, -terruī, -territus [¹per-terreo], 2. v. a., *terrify, alarm.*

pertimēscō, -timēscere, -timuī, no p.p. [¹per-timē + sco], 3. v. a. and n., *fear much, fear greatly, dread, be alarmed.*

pertinācia, -ae [pertinac + ia], F., *obstinacy* (in a bad sense; cf. constantia, *firmness*).

pertināx, -ācis [¹per-tenax; cf. pertineo], adj., *pertinacious, obstinate.*

pertineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, no p.p. [¹per-teneo], 2. v. n., (*hold a course towards*), *tend, extend.* — Fig., *have to do with, concern, tend: ad quem maleficium (belongs, whose is, etc.); ad te non pertinere, to have no concern for you.*

perturbō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [¹per-turbo], 1. v. a., *disturb, throw into confusion, confuse, throw into disorder, alarm, terrify, agitate, make anxious: turbata tempora, times of disorder.*

pervādō, -vādere, -vāsī, -vāsus [¹per-vado], 3. v. n. and a., (*proceed to*), *reach, spread to, extend to, enter, fill* (of an idea).

pervagor, -ārī, -ātus [¹per-vagor], 1. v. dep., *roam, scatter, diffuse itself.* — So, **pervagātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *wide-spread.*

pervenio, -venire, -vērī, -ventum (N. impers.) [¹per-venio], 4. v. n., (*come through to*), *arrive at, get as far as, reach, come, arrive: ad eum locum (come to this point);*

regnum (*come, fall*); ad laudem (*attain, equal*).

pervolgō (-vulgō), -āre, -āvi, -ātus [¹per-volgo], I. v. a., *spread abroad*: pervolgatus honos (*trite, common*).

pervolō, -āre, -āvi, -āturus [¹per-volo], I. v. n., *fly through, fly over, hurry over*.

pēs, pedis [PAD as stem], M., *the foot*. — Also, as a measure, *a foot*.

pessimē, superl. of male.

pestifer, -era, -erum [pesti-†fer; cf. Lucifer], adj., *pestilent*.

pestilentia, -ae [pestilent- + ia], *an infectious disease, a plague, a pestilence*.

pestis, -is [?, perh. pes (in pesium, pessimus) + tis], F., *plague, pestilence*. — Esp. fig. of persons and things, *a plague, a pest, a bane, a scourge, a curse, a cursed thing*. — Less exactly, *ruin, destruction*: una reipublicae pestis (*convulsion*).

Petilius, -ī [petilō (akin to peto) + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., Q. Petilius, one of the jury in the case against Milo.

petitiō, -ōnis [peti- (as a stem of peto) + tio], F., *a thrust, an attack*. — Also, *a seeking, a canvass* (for office; cf. peto), *a campaign* (in politics).

petō, petere, petivī (-ii), petitus [PAT], 3. v. a. and n., (*fall? fly?*), *aim at, attack, make for, try to get, be aimed at, seek, go to get, go to*. — Hence, *ask, request, look for, get*. — Esp. of office, *be a candidate for*.

petulantia, -ae [petulant- + ia], F., *wantonness, impudence*.

Pharnacēs, -is [Φαρνάκης], M., a son of Mithridates, king of Pontus, conquered by Cæsar, B.C. 47.

Pharsālia, -ae [Pharsalō- + ia], F., the region about Pharsalus in Thessaly, where the decisive battle between Cæsar and Pompey was fought, B.C. 48.

Pharsālicus, -a, -um [Pharsalō- + cus], adj., *of Pharsalia*.

Pharsālius, -a, -um [Pharsalō- + ius], adj., *of Pharsalia*.

Philippus, -ī [Φίλιππος], M., a common Greek and Roman proper name. — Esp.: 1. Philip V., king of Macedonia, defeated at Cynoscephalæ, B.C. 197; 2. L. Philippus, consul B.C. 91.

philosophia, -ae [φιλοσοφία], F., *philosophy, philosophical principles*.

philosophus, -ī [φιλόσοφος], M., *a philosopher*.

Picēnus, -a, -um [†pice- (as a kindred stem to picus) + nus], adj., (*of the woodpecker?*). — Also, *of Picenum* (a region in eastern Italy, north of Rome). — Picēnum, -ī, N., the region itself.

pictor, -ōris [PIG + tor], M., *a painter*.

pictūra, -ae [†pictu (PIG + tus) + ra; cf. figura], F., *painting, a painting*.

piē [old abl. of pius], adv., *dutifully, religiously, with dutiful affection*.

pietās, -ātis [piō- + tas], F., *filial affection, affection* (for the gods or one's country, etc.), *patriotism, religion* (as a sentiment), *piety, dutiful affection*.

pignerō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [pigner-], 1. v. a., *pledge*. — Pass. as dep., *take as a pledge, claim as one's own*.

pignus, -oris (-eris) [†pign- (as stem of pango or †pagino) + us; cf. facinus], N., *a pledge, a security*. — Fig., *a hostage (rei publicae)*.

pila, -ae [?, but cf. pello], F., *a ball, ball (as a game)*.

pilum, -ī [?], N., *a pestle*. — Also, *a javelin* (the peculiar weapon of the Roman legion, with a heavy shaft 2 or 3 in. thick and 4 ft. long, and an iron head, making a missile more than 6 ft. long, and weighing over 10 lbs.).

pingō, pingere, pīnxi, pictus [PIC, cf. ποικίλος], 3. v. n., (*daub with a greasy substance* ?), *paint*.

pinguis, -e [?, possibly ping- (as root of pingo) + us (with inserted i as in levis; cf. the early methods of painting with wax)], adj., *fat*. — Hence, *stupid, clumsy, coarse*.

pīrāta, -ae [πειρατής, *an adventurer*], M., *a sea-rover* (perhaps like the ancient Northmen; cf. praedo, *a pirate*, more in the modern sense), *a corsair, a free-booter, a pirate* (without the above distinction).

piscis, -is [?], M., *a fish*. — Collectively, *fish*.

Pisō, -ōnis [pisō- + o], M., (a man with a wart like a pea? cf. Cicero), *a Roman family name*. — Esp., *L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsonius*, father-in-law of Cæsar, consul B.C. 58 with Gabinus.

Pius, -ī [pius], M., *a name of Q. Metellus*, given him for his dutiful conduct to his father.

placeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus [†placō- (cf. Viriplaca, placō, and placidus)], 2. v. n., *please, be agreeable*. — Esp. in third person, *it pleases (one), one likes, one approves, it is thought best, one thinks best, one determines, it is one's pleasure, one's vote is*.

plācō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [†placa- (cf. Viriplaca), or placō- (cf. placidus)], 1. v. a., *pacify, appease, reconcile, win one's favor*.

plāga, -ae [PLAG (in plango) + a], F., *a blow, a stroke, a lash, a stripe*.

Plancius, -ī [Plancō- + ius], M., *a Roman gentile name*. — Esp., *Cn. Plancius*, a friend of Cicero and defended by him in a charge of bribery.

plānē [old abl. of planus], adv., *flatly, clearly, plainly, distinctly, utterly, absolutely*.

plānus, -a, -um [unc. root + nus], adj., *flat, level*. — Fig., *plain, clear*.

plausus, -ūs [plaud- (as root of plaudō) + tus], M., *a clapping, applause*.

plēbēius, -a, -um [plebe- + ius], adj., *of the common people, plebeian*: *ludi* (a festival held November 16, 17, and 18, under the direction of the plebeian ædiles, in honor of some uncertain advancement of the plebs); *purpura* (a dark, dull red of a poorer quality than that worn by the magistrates and senators).

plēbs (**plēbēs**), -is (-ēī) [**plē-** (in **plenus**) + unc. term.; cf. *πλήθος*], F., *the plebs, the common people* (as opposed to the upper classes at Rome), *the populace, the people, the commons*.

plēnus, -a, -um [**plē-** (in **pleo**) + **nus**], adj., *full: plena consensionis, in perfect agreement*.

plērumque, see **plerusque**.

plērusque, -aque, -umque [**PLE** (in **pleo**) + **rus** + **que** (cf. **-pletus, plenus**)], adj. only in plur., *most of, very many*. — **plērumque**, acc. sing. as adv., *generally, usually, for the most part, very often*.

Plōtius, -ī [?, **Plautō-** + **ius**], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *L. Plotius*, a Roman teacher of rhetoric.

Plōtius, -a, -um [same word as preceding], adj., *of Plotius, Plotian*: **lex** (a law of M. Plotius or Plautius Silvanus in relation to assault and battery or breach of the peace).

plūrimus, superl. of **multus**.

plūs, compar. of **multus**.

poena, -ae [perh. **†povi-** (PU) + **na** (cf. **punio**)], F., *a penalty*. — Hence, *a punishment* (see **persolvere, repeto, constituo**).

poenio, see **punio**.

poenitet, see **paenitet**.

poenitor, see **punitor**.

Poenus, -a, -um [borrowed from a stem akin to *Φοινίκιος*], adj., *Carthaginian*. — Masc. plur. as subst., *the Carthaginians*.

poēta, -ae [*ποιητής*], M., *a poet*.

poliō, -īre, -īvī (-īī), -ītus [?], 4. v. a., *smooth, polish* (also fig.). — Also, *adorn, beautify*. — **politus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *accomplished, cultivated, refined*.

polliceor, -licērī, -licitus [**†por-** (= *πρός*; cf. **portendo**) -**liceor**], 2. v. dep., *offer, promise* (voluntarily; cf. **promitto**, by request, etc.), *make an offer, propose*.

Polliō, -ōnis [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *C. Asinius Pollio*, a distinguished orator, statesman, and author.

polluō, -uere, -uī, -ūtus [**†por-luo**], 3. v. a., (*stain as by water* ?), *pollute, defile, desecrate, violate*.

pompa, -ae [*πομπή*], F., *a procession* (esp. of a funeral).

Pompēius, -ī [**†pompe-** (dialectic form of **quinque**) + **ius**], M., a Roman gentile or family name. — Esp., *Cneius Pompeius*, the great rival of Cæsar.

Pompēius, -a, -um [same word as preceding], as adj., *of Pompey*: **via Pompeia** (a street at Syracuse).

Pomptinus (**Pont-**), -ī [cf. **Pompeius**], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *C. Pomptinus*, prætor B.C. 63.

pondus, -eris [**PEND** (in **pendo**) + **us**], N., *weight*.

pōnō, **pōnere**, **posuī**, **positus** [prob. **†por-sino** (cf. **polliceor**)], 3. v. a., *lay down, place, put, set, class, set before, station, lay*. — Fig., *place, lay, make depend on, base, rest, found*. — **positus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *situated, lying, depending on, dependent upon*.

pōns, **pontis** [?], M., *a bridge*.

pontifex, -icis [in form **ponti-** (stem of **pons**) **tfex** (FAC as stem); connection uncertain, but perhaps from railings in temples, etc.], **M.**, a *pontifex* (a kind of high priest, of which several formed a board, having in charge most religious matters): **maximus** (the chief of these).

Pontus, -ī [Πόντος], **M.**, the ancient name of the Black Sea. — Less exactly, of the region around. — **Esp.**, *Pontus*, the kingdom of Mithridates, on the south-eastern shore of the sea.

popa, -ae [?], **M.**, an inferior priest.

Popilius, -ī [?, cf. **popa**], **M.**, a Roman gentile name. — **Esp.**, *C. Popilius*, a senator, convicted of receiving money illegally.

popina, -ae [**popa**- + **ina** (fem. of -inus), *butcher's shop*?], **F.**, a *tavern* (of a low order), a *cookshop*, a *brothel*.

populāris, -e [**populō**- + **aris**], **adj.**, of the (a) *people*, of the *populace*, *popular*. — **Esp.**, *popular* (favoring the people), *democratic*. — Also, agreeable to the people.

populor, -āri, -ātus [**populō**-], **I. v.** dep., (*strip* of people? cf. **Eng.** *skin*, *shell*, *bark a tree*), *ravage*, *devastate*. — **populātus**, -a, -um, **p.p.** as **pass.**, *ravaged*, *devastated*.

populus, -ī [**PAL**? (in **pleo**), reduplicated + **us**], **M.**, (*the full number*, *the mass*), a *people* (in its collective capacity), *the people* (the state), a *nation*, a *tribe* (as opposed to individuals): **populus Romanus** (the

official designation of the Roman state). — **Esp.**, *the people* (as distinguished from the higher classes, no longer opposed to *plebs*), *the citizens* (including all).

Porcius, -ī [†**Porcō**- (**porcus**) + **ius**], **M.**, a Roman gentile name. — **Esp.**: 1. *M. Porcius Cato*, the Censor, *ædile* **B.C.** 199; 2. *M. Porcius Læca*, *tribune* **B.C.** 199.

Porcius, -a, -um [same word as preceding], **adj.**, of *Porcius* (one of the two above mentioned), *Porcian*: **lex** (a *law* by one of the above, securing the freedom of Roman citizens from stripes and death except by judgment of their peers).

porrigō, -rigere, -rēxī, -rēctus [†**por**- (cf. **polliceor**) -**rego**], **3. v. a.**, *stretch forth*, *hold out to one*, *put in one's hand*.

porrō [?, akin to **†por** (cf. **por-rigo**)], **adv.**, *furthermore*, *further*, *moreover*, *then again*.

porta, -ae [**POR** (cf. **πόρος**) + **ta**], **F.**, (*way of traffic*?), a *gate*.

portentum, -ī [**p.p.** of **portendo**], **N.**, a *portent*. — Hence, a *monster*, a *prodigy* (of crime or the like).

porticus, -ūs [**porta**- + **cus**, the declension prob. a blunder; cf. **senati**, etc.], **F.**, a *colonnade*, a *portico*, an *arcade*.

portō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**porta**-?], **I. v. a.**, *carry* (perh. orig. by way of traffic), *bring*.

portus, -ūs [**POR** (cf. **porta**) + **tus**], **M.**, (*a place of access*), a *harbor*, a *haven*, a *port*: **ex portu**, *from customs*.

poscō, *poscere*, *poposci*, no p.p. [perh. akin to *prex*], 3. v. a., *demand* (with some idea of claim, stronger than *peto*, weaker than *flagito*), *require*, *claim*, *call for*, *ask for*.

possessio, -ōnis [†por-†sessio; cf. *obsessio*], F., *possession*, *occupation*. — Concretely (as in Eng.), *possessions*, *lands* (possessed), *estates*: *de possessione detrahere* (*lands in possession*); *libertatis* (*enjoyment*).

possideō, -sidēre, -sēdi, -sessus [†por-sedeo], 2. v. a., (*settle farther on?*), *occupy*, *possess*, *hold possession of*, *enjoy*.

possum, *posse*, *potuī* [pote, no p.p. (for *potis*)-sum], irr. v. n., *be able*, *can* (etc.), *be strong*, *have power*, *have weight*, *can do*, etc.: **plurimum potest**, *is very strong*, *is very able*, *has the greatest advantage*; *si fieri potest*, *if it is possible*; *neque potest* is, etc., *it is impossible that he* (changing construction to keep emphasis); *supra potest*, *go beyond*, *surpass*, *be superior*.

post [?, prob. abl. of stem akin to *postis* (cf. *ante*, *antes*, *rows*, and *antae*, *pilasters*)], adv., and prep. with acc., *behind*, *after*, *later than*, *afterwards*, *later*, *since*: **post diem tertium**, *three days after*; **post memoriam hominum** (*since*); **post conditam Messanam** (*since the building of*, etc.). — **post quam**, see **postquam**.

postea [post ea (prob. abl. or instr.)], adv., *afterwards*, *later*, *hereafter*, *by and by*. — **postea quam**, see **posteaquam**.

posteaquam (often separate [postea quam], conjunctive adv., (*later than*), *after* (only with clause).

posteritās, -ātis [posterō-+tas], F., *aftertimes*, *future ages*: *in posteritatem*, *for the future*, *in the future*, *hereafter*.

posterus, -a, -um [post- (or stem akin) + rus (orig. compar.; cf. *superus*)], adj., *the next*, *later*: **posterī**, *posterity*; **postero die**, *the next day*; *in posterum*, *for the future*. — **postrēmus**, -a, -um, superl., *last*, *the lowest*. — **postrēmō**, abl. as adv., *lastly*, *finally*.

posthāc [post hac (prob. abl. or instr.)], adv., *hereafter*.

postquam [post quam], conjunctive adv., (*later than*), *after*.

postrēmō, see **posterus**.

postrēmus, superl. of **posterus**.

postrīdiē [†posterī- (loc. of *posterus*)-die], adv., *the next day*.

postulātiō, -ōnis [postulā-+tio], F., *a demand*, *a request*.

postulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [?], 1. v. a., *claim* (with idea of right, less urgent than *posco*), *ask*, *request*, *require*, *call for*, *demand*, *expect*: **postulante nescio quo**, *at somebody or other's request*; **nullo postulante**, *without any one's asking it*.

potēns, -entis [p. of *possum* as adj.], adj., *powerful*, *influential*, *of influence*: **potentiōrēs**, compar. masc. as subst., *men of influence*.

potentia, -ae [potent-+ia], F., *power* (political influence), *authority* (not official or legal), *domination*, *domineering*.

potestas, -is [potui - te] F., *power* (official, of *potestas*, and civil, not military, of *imperium*, office, authority, *power* generally, control, ability, opportunity, chance, permission (from a different point of view), *privilege*; *imperium et potestas*, military and civil *power*, *power and authority*; *praebitum* (the *power*, the *hands*).

potior, potiri, potius [poti, of potis], 4. v. dep., *become master of*, *possess one's self of*, *get the credit of*: rerum (gain *supreme credit*).

potior, -us, -oris [comp. of potis], adj., *preferable*. — **potius**, neut. acc. as adv., *rather*. — **potissimum**, neut. acc. of superl. as adv., *rather than any one (anything) else, particularly, especially, most of all, by preference (over all others), better than any other, best*.

pôtus, -a, -um [p.p. of tpo; cf. potio], p.p., *having drunken, full of wine*.

prae [unc. case-form of same stem as pro], adv. (in comp.), and prep. with abl., *before, in comparison with*. — Esp. with words implying hindrance, *for, on account of* (some obstacle). — In comp., *before others, very, before, at the head of*.

praebeō, praebēre, praebuī, praebitus [prae-habeo], 2. v. a., (hold before one), *offer, present, furnish, afford*: crudelitati sanguis praebitus (sacrificed). — With reflex., *show, display, act* (in any manner).

praeceps, -cipitis [prae-caput], adj., *head-first, headlong, in haste*,

with the meaning of *before* and *first*.

praecipuum, -i, -um [prae-cipui], 1. v. a. (prae-cipui, of prae-cipui), 1. v. a. (prae-cipui, of prae-cipui), 1. v. a. (prae-cipui, of prae-cipui).

praecipuū, -ae, -um [prae-cipui], 1. v. a. (prae-cipui, of prae-cipui), 1. v. a. (prae-cipui, of prae-cipui), 1. v. a. (prae-cipui, of prae-cipui).

praecipuū, -ae, -um [prae-cipui], 1. v. a. (prae-cipui, of prae-cipui), 1. v. a. (prae-cipui, of prae-cipui), 1. v. a. (prae-cipui, of prae-cipui).

praecipuus, -a, -um [prae-cipui], 1. v. a. (prae-cipui, of prae-cipui), 1. v. a. (prae-cipui, of prae-cipui), 1. v. a. (prae-cipui, of prae-cipui).

praeclārē [prae-clārē, of prae-clārē], adv., *very nobly, finely, in a fine condition, handsomely, very well*.

praeclārus, -a, -um [prae-clārus], adj., *very noble, glorious, very famous, excellent, magnificent, preeminent, very fine, very beautiful, very striking, splendid*: omnia praeclara sentire, *have all the noblest sentiments*.

praeclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsus [prae-claudō], 3. v. a. (close some one or something in front), *shut off, barricade, cut off*.

praecō, -ōnis [?], M., *a herald*.

praecōnius, -a, -um [praecon- + ius], adj., *of a herald*. Neut. as subst., *heralding*.

praecurrō, -currere, cucurri (-curri), -cursurus [prae-curro], 3. v. n. and a., *run on before, hasten on before, hasten in advance, hurry on before, outrun, outstrip*.

praeda, -ae [prob. *prae-ſhida* (root of *-hendo* + a)], F., *booty, prey, plunder*.

praedātor, -ōris [praedā- + tor], M., *a plunderer, a robber*.

praedicātiō, -ōnis [praedicā- + tio], F., *a proclaiming, an assertion, a statement, commendation, celebrity* (talk of people about one).

praedicō, -dīcere, -dīxi, -dictus [prae-dico], 3. v. a., *foretell, prophesy, tell beforehand, state first*.

praedicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [†prae-dicō- (or similar stem from *prae* with DIC, *tell before* the world or one's self; cf. *praedico*, *tell before* the event)], 1. v. a. and n., *make known* (before one), *proclaim, describe, boast, vaunt one's self, celebrate, report, say, tell us, state, declare*: *praedicari de se volunt* (to be talked about).

praeditus, -a, -um [prae-datus; cf. *praebeo*], p.p., *endowed, furnished, supplied, possessing, enjoying*.

praedium, -ī [praed- (*prae*) + ium], N., *an estate* (orig. as a security).

praedō, -ōnis [praeda- + o], M., *a robber, a freebooter, a pirate* (cf. *pirata*).

praeeō, -īre, -iī, no p.p. [prae-eo], irr. v. n. and a., *go before, precede*. — Esp., of formulas, *dictate*. — Hence, *prescribe, dictate* (generally).

praefectūra, -ae [praefec- (as stem of *praeficio*) + tura; cf. *pictura*], F., *the office of praefectus* (see next word), *a prefecture* (?). — Also,

the city governed by a prefect, *a prefecture* (as opposed to *municipium* and *colonia*, which see).

praefectus, -ī [p.p. of *praeficio*, as subst.], M., *a captain* (of auxiliary troops). — Also, *a governor* (sent from Rome to govern a city of the allies).

praefero, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus [prae-fero], irr. v. a., *place before, hand to, place in one's hands, esteem above, prefer to* (with dat. or quā).

praeficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus [prae-facio], 3. v. a., *put before, place in command of, set over*.

praefiniō, -īre, -ivī (-iī), -ītus [prae-finio], 4. v. a., (*set a limit before*), *limit, fix* (as a limit).

praemittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missus [prae-mitto], 3. v. a., *send forward, send on*.

praemium, -ī [?, perh. *prae-temium* (EM, in *emo*, + *ium*)], (taken before the general distribution or disposal of booty?), N., *a reward, a prize*.

praemoneō, -ēre, -uī, -ītus [prae-moneo], 2. v. a., *warn beforehand, forewarn*.

Praeneste, -is [?], N. and F., a city of Latium about twenty miles from Rome, strongly fortified, now *Palestrina*.

praeparō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [prae-paro], 1. v. a., *prepare beforehand, provide for, provide, prepare*.

praepōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positus [prae-pono], 3. v. a., *put in command, put in charge, place over*: *praepositus est*, *presides over*.

praeripiō, -ripere, -ripui, -reptus [prae-rapio], 3. v. a., *snatch away, seize in advance, forestall*.

praerogātivus, -a, -um [prae-rogā- + tivus], adj., (*asked first*), *voting first*. — Fem. as subst., *the first century* (in voting). — Hence, *a decisive vote* (given first and so an omen of the result), *an indication, an earnest*.

praescribō, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptus [prae-scribo], 3. v. a., (*write down beforehand*), *prescribe, order, direct, ordain*: *hoc beluis natura* (*impress upon*).

praesēns, -entis, p. of praesum.

praesentia, -ae [praesent- + ia], F., *presence, the present moment*: *in praesentia*, *for the moment, at the moment, at present*.

praesentiō, -sentire, -sēnsi, -sensus [prae-sentio], 4. v. a., *see beforehand, find out in time, find out* (beforehand), *look forward to*.

praesertim [as if acc. of †prae-sertis (SER, in sero, + tis)], adv., (*at the head of the row?*), *especially, particularly*.

praesideō, -sidēre, -sēdī, no p.p. [prae-sedeo], 2. v. n. (and a.), (*sit in front of*), *preside over, guard*.

praesidium, -ī [prae-†sidium (SED + ium); cf. obsidium], N., (*a sitting down before*), *a guard, a garrison, a force* (detached for occupation or guard), *an armed force, a defence*. — Fig., *protection, assistance, support, a defence, a safeguard, a bulwark, a stronghold, a reliance*.

praestābilis, -e [praestā- + bilis], adj., *excellent, desirable*.

praestāns, -antis, p. of praesto.

praestō [?, perh. "praesto," *I am here* (as if quoted)], adv., *on hand, ready, waiting for*: *praesto esse*, *be waiting for, meet*.

praestō, -stāre, -stitī, -stātus (-stitus) [prae-sto], 1. v. a. and n., *stand before, be at the head, excel, be superior*: *praestat*, *it is better*. — Also, causatively, (*bring before*), *furnish, display, give assurance of, vouch for, maintain, assure, make good, show*. — Esp. with predicate acc., *guarantee, insure, maintain*. — **praestāns**, -antis, p. as adj., *excellent, superior, surpassing*.

praestōlor, -ārī, -ātus [?, but cf. stolidus and stolo], 1. v. dep., *wait for, attend upon*.

praesum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus [prae-sum], irr. v. n., *be in front, be at the head of, be in command, preside over, command* (an army, etc.). — **praesēns**, -entis, p. as adj., *present, immediate, in person, here present, present in person, with immediate action, acting directly, direct* (of the interposition of the gods): *animus* (*ready, or together, presence of mind*).

praeter [cōmpar. of prae (cf. inter)], adv., and prep. with acc., *along by, past, beyond*. — Fig., *except, beside, contrary to, more than, beyond*.

praetereā [praeter-ea (abl.?)], adv., *furthermore, besides, and besides, and also*: *nemo praeterea*, *no one else*; *neque praeterea quicquam*, *and nothing else*.

praetereō, -īre, -iī, -itus [praeter-
eo], irr. v. a. and n., *go by, pass by, pass over, overlook*. — **praeteritus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *past*. — Esp.: **praeterita**, -ōrum, n. plur. as subst., *the past* (cf. "bygones").

praetermittō, -mittere, -misi, -missus [praeter-mitto], 3. v. a., *let go by, let slip, omit, neglect, pass over*.

praeterquam [praeter-quam], conjunctive adv., *except, further than*.

praetervectiō, -ōnis [praeter-
vectio], f., *a sailing by, a course* (where one sails by).

praetextātus, -a, -um [praetex-
ta + tus], adj., *clad in the praetexta, in one's childhood*.

praetextus, -a, -um [p.p. of praetexo], p.p., *bordered*: in praetexta (the bordered toga worn by children and magistrates, a symbol for childhood).

praetor, -ōris [prae-titor (I + tor)], m., (*a leader*), *a commander*. — Esp., *a praetor*, one of a class of magistrates at Rome. In early times two had judicial powers, and the others regular commands abroad. Later, all, during their year of office, had judicial powers, but, like the consuls (who were originally called praetors), they had a year abroad as proprae-tors: **urbanus** (the judge of the court for cases between citizens).

praetōrius, -a, -um [praetor- + ius], adj., *of a praetor* (in all its senses): **praetoria cohors**, *the body guard* (of the commander, see

praetor); **comitia** (*for the election of praetors*); **homo** (*an ex-praetor*). — **praetōrium**, -ī, neut. as subst., *the general's tent, headquarters, the praetor's house*.

praetūra, -ae [prae-titura? (itu + ra; -cf. pictura)], f., (*a going before*), *the office of praetor, the praetorship*.

prandeō, prandēre, prandi, prānsus [?], 2. v. n., *breakfast*. — Esp., **prānsus**, -a, -um, p.p. as pass., *satiated*.

prāvitās, -ātis [pravō- + tas], f., (*crookedness*). — Hence, *wickedness, depravity, evil intent*.

prāvus, -a, -um [?], adj., *crooked*. — Hence, *perverse, vicious*.

precor, -āri, -ātus [prec-], 1. v. dep., *pray, supplicate, entreat*.

premō, premere, pressi, pressus [?], 3. v. a., *press, burden, press hard, harass, overwhelm, oppress*.

pretium, -ī [?, cf. πρῆμα], n., *a price, money, value, a bribe*: in pretio esse, *to be highly esteemed*; operae pretium, *worth one's while*.

†**prex**, †precis [?], f., *a prayer*.

pridem [prae- (or stem akin) -dem; cf. idem], adv., *for some time*: iam pridem, *long ago, for some time, for a long time*.

prīdiē [pri- (prae or case of same stem) die (loc. of dies)], adv., *the day before*. — Esp. in dates, **prīdiē Kalendas**, *the day before the Calends*, etc.

Prilius (Prē-), -ī [?, masc. of adj.], m., with lacus, *a lake in Etruria (Castiglione)*.

primārius, -a, -um [primō- + arius], adj., *of the first, superior, excellent, of the first class.*

primus, -a, -um, see **prior**.

princeps, -ipis [primō-ceps (CAP as stem; cf. manceps)], adj., M. and F., *first, chief, a man of the first rank, a chief, a chief man, a principal man, a leader, a prime mover*: princeps esse and the like (*take the lead*).

principātus, -ūs [princip- + atus; cf. senatus], M., *the first place, the position of leader, the pre-eminence.*

principium, -ī [princip- + ium], N., *a beginning*: principio, *in the first place.*

prior, -us [stem akin to pro + ior], compar., *former, before*: nox (*last night, night before last*).—Acc. neut. as adv., *before, earlier, first*.—Esp. with quam, *before, first . . . before, sooner . . . than*.—**primus**, -a, -um [prae (?) + mus (cf. summus)], superl., *first, of the first class, superior*: decem primi; *the ten select men* (a board of ten magistrates in many ancient cities); in primis (see imprimis).—**primum**, neut. acc., as adv., *in the first place* (opposed to tum, deinde), *first, the first time*: cum primum, *when first, as soon as*; ut primum, *as soon as*.—**primo**, neut. abl. as adv., *at first* (opposed to postea, etc.).

pristinus, -a, -um [prius-tinus; cf. diutinus], adj., *former* (previously existing), *old, of old, old-time, time-honored.*

prius, see **prior**.

priusquam, see **prior**.

privō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [privō-], I. v. a., (*set apart?*), *deprive*.—Esp.: privātus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., (*set apart from the general community*), *private, separate, individual, domestic* (as opposed to public).—Masc. as subst., *a private citizen, a private individual, an individual, a private person.*

prō [for prōd, abl. of stem akin to prae, prior, etc.], adv. (in comp.), and prep. with abl., *in front of, before* (in place, time, or circumstance).—Hence, *in place of, for, on behalf of, in return for, in view of, on account of, in proportion to, in accordance with, according to*.—Esp. with names of officers, as, *acting as, ex*.—Often rendered by transference, *proconsul, proprator*.—In comp. as adv., *before, forth, away, for, down* (as falling forward).

prō [?], interj., *oh!* (of surprise, grief, or indignation).

proavus, -ī [pro-avus], M., *a great-grandfather.*

probē [old abl. of probus], adv., *honestly, virtuously, with integrity, well, very well.*

probitās, -ātis [probō- + tas], F., *honesty, integrity.*

probō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [probō-], I. v. a., *make good, find good, approve, prove, show, make clear, be satisfied with, make acceptable* (pass., *be acceptable*).—Esp.: probātus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *approved, acceptable, esteemed.*

probus, -a, -um [pro + bus; cf. *morbus*], adj., *superior* (perh. mercantile word), *excellent*, *good*, *honest*.

procella, -ae [pro-+cella, akin to *cello*], F., *a tearing*, *raging storm*, *a tempest*, *a storm*, *a hurricane*.

processiō, -ōnis [pro-cessio; cf. *procedo*], F., *an advance*.

proclīnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [pro-clino], I. v. a., (*bend forward*), *throw down*: *res proclinata* (*falling*, *ruined*).

procrāstinō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [procrastinō- (as if, perh. really, *pro-crastino*)], I. v. a., *put off till to-morrow*, *postpone*, *procrastinate*.

procreō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [procreo], I. v. a., *generate*, *produce*, *give birth to*: *procreatus*, *born*.

procul [?, †procl- (pro + cus, cf. *reciprocus*) + lus (reduced; cf. *simul*)], adv., *at a distance* (not necessarily great), *away*, *far away*.

procurātiō, -ōnis [procurā- + tio], F., *a caring for*, *management*, *superintendence*.

procurātor, -ōris [procurā- + tor], M., *a manager*, *a steward*.

prōdeō, -īre, -iī, -itūrus [prod-eo], irr. v. n., *go forth*, *appear abroad*, *appear* (in the streets): *proditum est* (impers.), *people came out*.

prodīgium, -ī [†prodigō- (prodicus ?) + ium], N., *an omen*, *a portent*. — Hence, *a prodigy*, *a monster*.

prodīgus, -a, -um [prod-+tagus (AG + us; cf. *agilis* and *λοχαγός*)], adj., *wasteful* (cf. *prodigo*), *prodigal*, *a spendthrift*.

prōditor, -ōris [pro-dator; cf. *prodo*], M., *a betrayer*, *a traitor*.

prōdō, -dere, -didi, -ditus [pro-do], 3. v. a., *give or put forth*, *give away*, *betray*. — Also, *publish*, *apoint*, *hand down*, *transmit*.

prōdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductus [pro-duco], 3. v. a., *lead forth*, *bring out*, *produce*, *bring forward*, *introduce*.

proelium, -ī [?], N., *a battle*, *a fight*.

profānus, -a, -um [pro-fanum, decl. as adj.], adj., (*outside the temple*), *not sacred*, *secular*, *common*.

profectiō, -ōnis [pro-factio; cf. *proficiscor*], F., *a departure*, *a starting*, *a setting out*.

profectō [pro-facto], adv., (*for a fact*), *certainly*, *surely*, *doubtless*, *undoubtedly*, *no doubt*, *I'm sure*.

prōferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus [pro-fero], irr. v. a., *bring forth*, *carry forward*, *bring out*, *publish*, *bring forward*, *introduce*, *produce*, *ad-duce*.

prōfessiō, -ōnis [pro-†fassio; cf. *profiteor*], F., *a declaration*.

prōficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus (or -ūrus) (N.) [pro-facio], 3. v. n. and a., *go forward*, *gain*, *make progress*. — Fig., *effect*, *accomplish*.

proficiscor, -ficiscī, -fectus [pro-†faciscor (facio)], 3. v. dep., *set out*, *start*, *depart*, *proceed*, *begin*, *arise*: *ratio profecta* (*proceeding*).

profiteor, -fitērī, -fessus [pro-fateor], 2. v. dep., *profess*, *declare*, *offer*, *proffer*, *promise*, *make a declaration*.

prōfīgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [pro-
fīgo], 1. v. a., *dash down, over-
whelm, lay prostrate, prostrate*. —
Esp.: **prōfīgātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as
adj., *abandoned, corrupt, unprin-
ciple, profligate*.

profugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, -fugi-
tūrus [pro-fugio], 3. v. n., *flee
away, escape, flee, take to flight*.

profundō, -fundere, -fūdī, -fūsus
[pro-fundo], 3. v. a., *pour forth,
pour out, shed, waste*.

profundus, -a, -um [pro-fun-
dus], adj., *deep*. — Neut. as subst.,
an abyss.

prōgredior, -gredi, -gressus [pro-
gradior], 3. v. dep., *advance, pro-
ceed, go*: *nihil progreditur, takes no
step*: *quo tandem progressurus,
how far he would go*: *quem in
locum progressus, how far you
have gone, how much you are
implicated*.

prōgressus, -ūs [pro-gressus; cf.
progredior], M., *a going forward,
an advance*.

prohibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus [pro-
habeo], 2. v. a., *hold off, hinder,
forbid, prevent, shut out, cut off*. —
With a change of relation, *keep*
(from some calamity, etc.), *protect,
guard*.

prōficiō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus [pro-
icio], 3. v. a., *cast forth, throw
away, expose: foras (throw out,
get rid of)*; *insula proiecta est*
(*projects, runs out*).

proinde [pro-inde], adv., (and so
on?), *just the same, just*. Also,
therefore, hence: *proinde quasi, just
as if forsooth* (ironical).

prōlātō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [pro-
latō], 1. v. a. and n., *extend, put
off, shillyshally, procrastinate*.

prōmissum, -ī [p.p. of promitto],
N., *a promise*.

prōmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missus
[pro-mitto], 3. v. a., *set in view,
hold out, give hope of, promise*.

prōmptus, -a, -um [p.p. of pro-
mo], as adj., (taken out of the gen-
eral store), *on hand, ready, active*.

prōmulgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [?,
prob. promulgō- (pro-mulgus, akin
to mulgeo, multo)], 1. v. a. and n.,
(post a fine?), *give notice of* (as a
law), *publish*. Absolutely, *give
notice of a bill*.

prōnūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [pro-
nuntio], 1. v. a., *proclaim, publish,
declare, speak out*.

propāgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [pro-
pagō- (stem of propagus), or kin-
dred stem], 1. v. a., (peg down, of
plants, *propagate by layers*), *propa-
gate, extend, prolong, preserve*:
subolem (rear).

prope [pro-īpe; cf. quippe], adv.,
and prep. with acc., *near, nearly,
almost*. — Compar. **propius**, superl.
proximē, as prep.: *proxime deos,*
very near the gods.

propediem [prope diem], adv.,
at an early day, very soon.

propemodum [prope modum],
adv., (often separate), *nearly, very
nearly, pretty nearly*: *prope modum
errare, come near making a mistake*.

properō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [pro-
perō-], 1. v. a. and n., *hasten*: *pro-
perato opus est, there is need of
haste*.

plēbs (**plēbēs**), -is (-ēi) [plē- (in **plenus**) + unc. term.; cf. *πληθος*], F., *the plebs, the common people* (as opposed to the upper classes at Rome), *the populace, the people, the commons*.

plēnus, -a, -um [plē- (in **pleo**) + **nus**], adj., *full: plena consensionis, in perfect agreement*.

plērumque, see **plerusque**.

plērusque, -aque, -umque [PLE (in **pleo**) + **rus** + **que** (cf. **-pletus, plenus**)], adj. only in plur., *most of, very many*. — **plērumque**, acc. sing. as adv., *generally, usually, for the most part, very often*.

Plōtius, -ī [?, **Plautō** + **ius**], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *L. Plotius*, a Roman teacher of rhetoric.

Plōtius, -a, -um [same word as preceding], adj., *of Plotius, Plotian: lex* (a law of M. Plotius or Plautius Silvanus in relation to assault and battery or breach of the peace).

plūrimus, superl. of **multus**.

plūs, compar. of **multus**.

poena, -ae [perh. **†pōvi** (PV) + **na** (cf. **punio**)], F., *a penalty*. — Hence, *a punishment* (see **persolvo, repeto, constituo**).

poenio, see **punio**.

poenitet, see **paenitet**.

poenitor, see **punitor**.

Poenus, -a, -um [borrowed from a stem akin to *Φοινικεος*], adj., *Carthaginian*. — Masc. plur. as subst., *the Carthaginians*.

poēta, -ae [*ποιητής*], M., *a poet*.

poliō, -īre, -īvi (-īi), -ītus [?], 4. v. a., *smooth, polish* (also fig.). — Also, *adorn, beautify*. — **polītus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *accomplished, cultivated, refined*.

polliceor, -licēri, -licitus [**†por** (= *πρός*; cf. **portendo**) -**liceor**], 2. v. dep., *offer, promise* (voluntarily; cf. **promitto**, by request, etc.), *make an offer, propose*.

Polliō, -ōnis [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *C. Asinius Pollio*, a distinguished orator, statesman, and author.

polluō, -uere, -uī, -ūtus [**†por**-**luo**], 3. v. a., *(stain as by water?)*, *pollute, defile, desecrate, violate*.

pompa, -ae [*πομπή*], F., *a procession* (esp. of a funeral).

Pompēius, -ī [**†pompe**- (dialectic form of **quinque**) + **ius**], M., a Roman gentile or family name. — Esp., *Cneius Pompeius*, the great rival of Cæsar.

Pompēius, -a, -um [same word as preceding], as adj., *of Pompey: via Pompeia* (a street at Syracuse).

Pomptinus (**Pont**-), -ī [cf. **Pompeius**], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *C. Pomptinus*, prætor B.C. 63.

pondus, -eris [**PEND** (in **pendo**) + **us**], N., *weight*.

pōnō, **pōnere**, **posuī**, **positus** [prob. **†por**-**sino** (cf. **polliceor**)], 3. v. a., *lay down, place, put, set, class, set before, station, lay*. — Fig., *place, lay, make depend on, base, rest, found*. — **positus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *situated, lying, depending on, dependent upon*.

pōns, **pontis** [?], M., *a bridge*.

pontifex, -icis [in form **ponti-** (stem of **pōnē**) **tfex** (FAC as stem); connection uncertain, but perhaps from railings in temples, etc.], M., a *pontifex* (a kind of high priest, of which several formed a board, having in charge most religious matters): **maximus** (the chief of these).

Pontus, -ī [Πόντος], M., the ancient name of the Black Sea. — Less exactly, of the region around. — Esp., *Pontus*, the kingdom of Mithridates, on the south-eastern shore of the sea.

pōpa, -ae [?], M., an inferior priest.

Popilius, -ī [?, cf. **pōpa**], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., C. *Popilius*, a senator, convicted of receiving money illegally.

popīna, -ae [**pōpa** + **ina** (fem. of **-inus**), *butcher's shop*?, F., a *tavern* (of a low order), a *cookshop*, a *brothel*.

populāris, -e [**populō** + **aris**], adj., of the (a) *people*, of the *populace*, *popular*. — Esp., *popular* (favoring the people), *democratic*. — Also, *agreeable to the people*.

populor, -āri, -ātus [**populō**], I. v. dep., (*strip* of people? cf. Eng. *skin*, *shell*, *bark a tree*), *ravage*, *devastate*. — **populātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as pass., *ravaged*, *devastated*.

populus, -ī [PAL? (in **pleo**), **redu-** **plicated** + **us**], M., (*the full number*, *the mass*), a *people* (in its collective capacity), *the people* (the state), a *nation*, a *tribe* (as opposed to individuals): **populus Romanus** (the

official designation of the Roman state). — Esp., *the people* (as distinguished from the higher classes, no longer opposed to *plebs*), *the citizens* (including all).

Porcius, -ī [†**Porcō** (**porcus**) + **ius**], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *M. Porcius Cato*, the Censor, ædile B.C. 199; 2. *M. Porcius Laca*, tribune B.C. 199.

Porcius, -a, -um [same word as preceding], adj., of *Porcius* (one of the two above mentioned), *Porcian*: **lex** (a *law* by one of the above, securing the freedom of Roman citizens from stripes and death except by judgment of their peers).

porrigō, -rigere, -rēxī, -rēctus [†**por** (cf. **polliceor**) -**rego**], 3. v. a., *stretch forth*, *hold out to one*, *put in one's hand*.

porrō [?, akin to †**por** (cf. **por-rigo**)], adv., *furthermore*, *further*, *moreover*, *then again*.

porta, -ae [POR (cf. **πόρος**) + **ta**], F., (*way of traffic*?), a *gate*.

portentum, -ī [p.p. of **portendo**], N., a *portent*. — Hence, a *monster*, a *prodigy* (of crime or the like).

porticus, -ūs [**porta** + **cus**, the declension prob. a blunder; cf. **senati**, etc.], F., a *colonnade*, a *portico*, an *arcade*.

portō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**porta**-?], I. v. a., *carry* (perh. orig. by way of traffic), *bring*.

portus, -ūs [POR (cf. **porta**) + **tus**], M., (*a place of access*), a *harbor*, a *haven*, a *port*: **ex portu**, *from customs*.

propinquus, -a, -um [case of **prope** + **cus**; cf. **longinquus**], adj., *near*.—Esp., *nearly related, related*.—As subst., *a relative, a kinsman*.

propior, -ius [compar. of stem of **prope**], adj., *nearer, closer*.—**proximus**, -a, -um [†**procō** + **timus**; cf. **reciprocus**], superl., *nearest, very near, last, next, following*.—As subst., *a relative*.—In plur., *those nearest one, one's kindred*.

prōpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positus [pro-pono], 3. v. a., *place before, set before, set forth, set up, propose, purpose, imagine, conceive, set before as a model, offer, offer for sale, threaten, determine upon, present, bring forward: mihi erat propositum, my purpose was*.

prōpraetor, -ōris [pro-praetor (corrupted from **pro praetore** and declined)], M., *a proprator* (one holding over in a province after the year of his praetorship).

propriē [old abl. of **proprius**], adv., *properly, peculiarly, strictly, solely*.

proprius, -a, -um [?, perh. akin to **prope**], adj., *one's own, peculiar, characteristic, indefeasible, permanent, appropriate, proper*.—Often rendered by an adv., *peculiarly: proprius est, peculiarly belongs; noster proprius, peculiarly ours; populi Romani (the peculiar characteristic of, etc.)*.

propter [**prope** + **ter**; cf. **aliter**], adv., and prep. with acc., *near, near at hand*.—Hence, *on account of, on behalf of, for the sake of, by means of, through* (the agency of).

propterea [propter eā (abl.?)], adv., *on this account*.

propudium, -ī [pro-†**pu**dium (†**pu**dō-, cf. **pu**det, + **ium**); cf. **repudium**], N., *shameful conduct, a disgrace*.—Also, of persons, *a disgrace* (one who causes shame).

prōpugnāculum, -ī [propugnā- + **culum**], N., *a defence, a bulwark, outworks*.

prōpugnātor, -ōris [pro-pugnator], M., *a champion*.

prōpulsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [propulso; cf. **propello**], 1. v. a., *repel, ward off, avert: vim a vita (defend one's life against, etc.)*.

prōripiō, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptus [pro-rapio], 3. v. a., *snatch away, drag forth, drag off*.

prōscribō, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptus [pro-scribo], 3. v. a., *advertise, publish* (in writing).—Esp., *proscribe* (in a list of persons forfeiting their estates), *outlaw*.

prōscriptiō, -ōnis [pro-scriptio; cf. **proscribo**], F., *an advertising, a sale* (on execution).—Hence, *a proscription, outlawry, forfeiture of goods*.

prōsequor, -sequī, -secūtus [prosequor], 3. v. dep., *follow forth, accompany out, escort, honor, pay respect*.

prōspere [old abl. of **prosperus**], adv., *successfully, prosperously, with success*.

prōspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectus [pro-†**specio**], 3. v. a. and n., *look forward, see afar, look out for, provide for*.

potestās, -ātis [potent- + tas], *F., power* (official, cf. *potentia*; and civil, not military, cf. *imperium*), *office, authority, power* (generally), *control, ability, opportunity, chance, permission* (from a different point of view), *privilege*: *imperium et potestas*, *military and civil power, power and authority*; *praedonum* (*the power, the hands*).

potior, *potiri*, *potitus* [poti-, cf. *potis*], 4. v. dep., *become master of, possess one's self of, get the control of*: *rerum* (*gain supreme control*).

potior, -us, -ōris [compar. of *potis*], adj., *preferable*. — **potius**, neut. acc. as adv., *rather*. — **potissimum**, neut. acc. of superl. as adv., *rather than any one (anything) else, particularly, especially, most of all, by preference* (over all others), *better than any other, best*.

pōtus, -a, -um [p.p. of *tpoo*; cf. *potio*], p.p., *having drunken, full of wine*.

prae [unc. case-form of same stem as *pro*], adv. (in comp.), and prep. with abl., *before, in comparison with*. — Esp. with words implying hindrance, *for, on account of* (some obstacle). — In comp., *before others, very, before, at the head of*.

praebeō, *praebēre*, *praebuī*, *praebitus* [prae-habeo], 2. v. a., (*hold before one*), *offer, present, furnish, afford*: *crudelitati sanguis praebitus* (*sacrificed*). — With reflex., *show, display, act* (in any manner).

praeceps, -cipitis [prae-caput], adj., *head-first, headlong, in haste,*

hasty, inconsiderate, driven headlong.

praeceptum, -ī [p.p. of *prae-cipio*], *N., an instruction, an order, a precept, instruction* (in plur.).

praecipio, -cipere, -cōpi-, -ceptus [prae-capio], 3. v. a. and n., *take beforehand, anticipate*. — Also, *order, give instructions, give directions*.

praecipuē [old. abl. of *praecipuus*], adv., *especially*.

praecipuus, -a, -um [prae-+capuus (CAP + vus)], adj., (*taking the first place*), *special, particularly great*: *hoc praecipuum*, *this special advantage*.

praecīārē [old. abl. of *praecīarus*], adv., *nobly, gloriously, finely, in a fine condition, handsomely, very well*.

praecīārus, -a, -um [prae-clārus], adj., *very noble, glorious, very famous, excellent, magnificent, preëminent, very fine, very beautiful, very striking, splendid*: *omnia praecīara sentire*, *have all the noblest sentiments*.

praecīūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsus [prae-claudio], 3. v. a., (*close some one or something in front*), *shut off, barricade, cut off*.

praecō, -ōnis [?], *M., a herald*.

praecōnius, -a, -um [praecon- + ius], adj., *of a herald*. — Neut. as subst., *heralding*.

praecurrō, -currere, -cucurri (-curri), -cursūrus [prae-curro], 3. v. n. and a., *run on before, hasten on before, hasten in advance, hurry on before, outrun, outstrip*.

pūblicus, -a, -um [populō + cus], adj., *of the people* (as a state), *of the state, public, official* (as opposed to individual). — In many phrases, esp. *res publica*, *the commonwealth, the public business, politics, control of the state, form of government, the affairs of state, the interests of the state*; *consilium* (*a state measure, the council of state, the official council*); *publico consilio*, *officially, as a state measure*; *consensus* (*the general agreement, the united voice of the people*); *litterae* (*official communications, despatches*); *tabulae* (*public or official records*). — **pūblicum**, -ī, neut. as subst., *the public revenue*. — Also, *the streets, public appearance* (going abroad, as opposed to seclusion), *the sight of the people*.

Pūblius, -ī [prob. populō + ius; cf. publicus], M., a Roman praenomen.

pudet, pudēre, puduit (puditum est) [?, cf. propudium], 2. v. impers., (*it shames*), *one is* (etc.) *ashamed* (translating the accusative as subject).

pudicitia, -ae [pudicō + tia], F., *chastity, modesty* (as a quality; cf. pudor, modesty in general or as a feeling).

pudor, -ōris [PUD (in pudet) + or], M., *shame, a sense of shame, sense of honor, modesty, self-respect*.

puer, -erī [?], M., *a boy*. — Plur., *boys, children* (of either sex): **ex pueris**, *from childhood*. — Also, *a slave*.

puerilis, -e [puerō- (reduced) + ilis], adj., *of a child*: *aetas* (*of childhood*).

pueritia, -ae [puerō + tia], F., *boyhood, childhood*.

pūgna, -ae [PUG (in pugno) + na], F., *a fight* (less formal than proelium).

pūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [pugna]. 1. v. n., *fight, engage*. — Fig., *fight, contend*. — Often impers. in pass., **pūgnātum est**, etc., *an engagement took place, they fought, the fighting continued, the battle was fought*: *hostes pugnantes* (*while fighting, in battle*); *pugnari videre*, *to see a fight going on*.

pulcher, -chra, -chrum [?], adj., *beautiful, handsome, fine, attractive*. — Less exactly, *glorious, noble*.

pulchrē [old abl. of pulcher], adv., *beautifully, honorably, successfully*.

pulchritūdō, -inis [pulchrō + tudo], F., *beauty*: *haec pulchritudo*, *all this beauty*.

pulsus, -a, -um, p.p. of pello.

pulvinar, -āris [pulvinō + aris], N., *a couch of the gods* (where the images of the gods were feasted on solemn occasions).

pūctum, -ī [p.p. of pingo], N., *a prick, a point*. — Hence, *an instant (temporis)*.

pungō, *pungere*, *pupugī*, *pūctus* [PUG, cf. pugnus], 3. v. a., *punch, stab, pierce, prick*.

Pūnicus, -a, -um [Poenō + cus], adj., *Carthaginian, Punic*: *bellum* (*of the wars with Carthage*).

pūniō (**poeniō**), -īre, -īvi (-iī), -ītus [**poena**- or kindred i-stem; cf. **impunis**], 4. v. a., *punish*.—Also pass. as deponent in same sense.

pūnitor (**poen-**), -ōris [pūnī- + **tor**], M., *a punisher, an avenger*.

pūrgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [†**purigō** (**purō** + **tagus**; cf. **prodigus**)], 1. v. a., *clean, cleanse, clear*.—Fig., *excuse, exonerate, free from suspicion, exculpate, absolve*.

purpura, -ae [πορφύρα], F., *purple* (the dye, really a dark red).—Also, *purple cloth, purple garments, purple* (in the same sense).

purpurātus, -a, -um [purpura- + **tus**], adj., *clad in purple*.—Masc. as subst., *a courtier, a prime minister*.

pūrus, -a, -um [PU (*clean*) + **rus**; cf. **plerus**], adj., *clean, pure, unsullied, unstained*.—Also fig.: **mens** (*honest, pure, unselfish*).

puteal, -ālis [puteō- + **alis**], N., *a well-curb*.—Esp., the *Puteal Libonis*, an enclosure in the Forum like a well-curb. The vicinity served as a kind of Exchange.

putō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [putō- (stem of **putus**, *clean*)], 1. v. a., *clean up, clear up*.—Esp.: **rationes** (*clear up accounts*).—Hence, *reckon, think, suppose, imagine*.

Pyrrhus, -ī [Πύρρος], M., a common Greek name.—Esp., the king of Epirus, who invaded Italy in B.C. 280.

Q

Q., abbreviation for **Quintus**.

quā [abl. or instr. (?) of **qui**], rel. adv., *by which (way), where*.

quadrāgintā [**quadra** (akin to **quattuor**) + **ginta** (?)], indecl. num. adj., *forty*.

quadrīduum, -ī [**quadra**-†**duum** (akin to **dies**)], N., *four days' time*.

quadrīgentī, -ae, -a [unc. form (akin to **quattuor**) + **genti** (for **centi**)], num. adj., *four hundred*.

quadrīgentiēns (-iēs) [cf. **totiēns**], num. adv., *four hundred times*.—Hence (sc. **centena millia**), *forty million*.

quaerō, **quaerere**, **quaesivī** (-iī), **quaesītus** [?, with **r** for original **s**], 3. v. a. and n., *search for, seek for, look for, inquire about, inquire, ask, try to get, get, find, desire, investigate*,

conduct investigations, preside over trials, hold an investigation, be president of a court: ex eis quaeritur, they are examined; quid quaeris amplius? what more do you want? invidia quaeritur, one tries to excite odium; in quaerendo, in or on investigation.

quaesitor, -ōris [quaesī- (as stem of **quaero**, in fourth conj.) + **tor**], M., *an investigator*.—Esp., *a president* (of a court, who conducted the trial).

quaesō (orig. form of **quaero**, petrified in a particular sense), only pres. stem, 3. v. a. and n., *beg, pray: quaeso, I beg you, pray tell me*.

quaestiō, -ōnis [quaes (as root of **quaero**) + **tio**], F., *an investigation, an examination* (of a case, or

of witnesses, especially by torture), *a trial, a court, a question* (on trial).

quaestor, -ōris [quaes- (as root of quaero) + tor], M., (*investigator*, or *acquirer*, perh. both), *a quaestor*, a class of officers at Rome or on the staff of a commander, who had charge of money affairs and public records. They also had charge of some investigations, and perhaps originally collected fines and the like: *pro quaestore*, *acting quaestor*.

quaestōrius, -a, -um [quaestor- + ius], adj., *of a quaestor, of one's quaestorship*.

quaestuōsus, -a, -um [quaestu- + osus], adj., *lucrative*.

quaestūra, -ae [quaestu- + ra; cf. *figura*], F., (*investigation* or *acquisition*; cf. *quaestor*), *a quaestorship, the office of quaestor*.

quaestus, -ūs [quaes (as root of quaero) + tus], M., *acquisition, gain, profit, business* (for profit), *earnings*: *pecuniam in quaestu relinquare* (*profitably employed, at interest or used in business*).

quālis, -e [quō- (stem of quis) + alis]. **a.** Interr. adj., *of what sort? of what nature? what kind of a? what sort of?* **quae qualia sint**, *the character of which*, etc. — **b.** Rel. adj., *of which sort, as* (correlative with *talis*), *such as* (with *talis* omitted).

quam [case-form of *quis* and *qui*; cf. *tam*, *nam*], adv. and conj. **a.** Interr., *how? how much?* — **b.** Rel., *as, as . . . as, than*: *malle quam* (*rather than*). — Often with superlatives, *as much as possible*,

the utmost: *quam maximas, the greatest possible*; *quam maxime, very much*. — See also *postquam*, *priusquam*, which are often separated, but are best represented in Eng. together.

quamdīū [*quam diu*], adv. (see the parts), *how long, as long, as long as*.

quam ob rem (often found together), adv. phrase: **a.** Interr., *why?* — **b.** Rel., *on which account, for which reason*.

quamquam (*quanquam*) [*quam quam*; cf. *quisquis*], rel. adv., (*however*), *although, though*. — Often corrective, *though, yet* (where Eng. takes a different view), *yet after all*.

quamvis [*quàm vis*], adv., *as you please, however, no matter how*. — Also, *however much, although*.

quandō [*quam* + unc. case-form akin to *de*], adv. **a.** Indef., *at any time*: *si quando, if ever, whenever*. — **b.** Interr., *when?* — **c.** Rel., *when*.

quandōquidem (often separate) [*quando quidem*], phrase as adv., (*when at least?*), *since*.

quantō, see *quantus*.

quantopere, see *opus*.

quantus, -a, -um [prob. for *ka-* (root of *qua*) + *vant* + *us*], adj. **a.** Interr., *how great? how much? what?* — **b.** Rel., *as great, as much, as* (correlative to *tantus*), *as great . . . as* (with *tantus* omitted), *such . . . as, however great, however much*. — **quantum**, neut. acc. as adv., *how much* (see above), *as*. — **quantō**, neut. abl., *as, as much . . . as*.

quantuscumque, quanta-, quantum- [quantus-cumque], rel. adj., *however great*.

quāpropter [qua (abl. or instr. of qui) -propter], adv., *on which account, wherefore, therefore*.

quārē (often separate) [qua-re], adv., rel. and interr., *by which thing, wherefore, therefore, on account of which* (circumstance, etc.), *why*. — The relative and interrogative senses are not always distinguishable.

quartānus, -a, -um [quartō- + anus], adj., *recurring on the fourth day*. — Fem. as subst. (sc. febris), *the quartan ague*.

quartus, -a, -um [quattuor- (reduced) + tus], adj., *fourth*: **quartus decimus**, *fourteenth*.

quasi [quam (or quā) -si], conj., *as if*: **quasi vero**, *as if forsooth* (ironical). — Also, *about, say, a kind of, as it were, like*.

quassō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [quassō-], I. v. a., *shake violently, shatter*.

quātenus [qua tenus], adv., *how far, how long*.

quattuor [?, reduced plur.], indecl. num. adj., *four*.

-que (always appended to the word or to some part of the phrase which it connects) [unc. case-form of qui], conj., *and*. — Sometimes connecting the particular to the general, *and in general, and other*.

quem ad modum, phrase as adv., *how, just as, as*.

queō, -īre, -īvī (-iī), -itus [?], 4. v. n. def., *be able, can*.

querēla, -ae [unc. stem (akin to queror) + la; cf. candela], F., *a complaint, a cause of complaint*.

querimōnia, -ae [†querō- (cf. querulus) + monia (cf. parcimonia)], F., *a complaining, a complaint*.

queror, querī, questus [?, with r for original s], 3. v. dep., *complain, make a complaint, complain of, find fault, find fault with, bewail*.

quī, quae, quod, cūius [prob. quō- + i (demonstrative)], rel. pron., *who, which, that*. — Often where a demonstrative is used in Eng., *this, that*. — Often implying an antecedent, *he who, etc., whoever, whatever, one who, a thing which*. — Often expressing some relation otherwise denoted in English, *in that, as, to* (see grammar). — **quō**, abl. of degree of difference, *the* (more, less, etc.). — See also **quis**, **quod**, ¹ quo, ² quo, ³ quo.

quī [old abl. or instr. of quis], interr. adv., *how?*

quia [?, case-form of qui, perh. neuter plur. of i-stem], conj., *because, inasmuch as*.

quicumque (quicunque), quae-, quod- [qui-cumque (cf. quisque)], indef. rel. pron., *whoever, whichever, whatever, every possible, all who, etc.*

quidam, quae-, quod- (quid-) [qui-dam (case of DA; cf. nam, tam)], indef. pron., *a* (possibly known, but not identified), *one, some, a certain, certain, a kind of* (referred to as belonging to the class but not exactly the thing spoken of): **divino quodam spiritu**

(*a kind of divine*, etc.); *alia quaedam*, *a somewhat different*.—Often as subst., *a man, something, a thing*, etc.

quidem [unc. case-form of *qui* + *dem* (from *DA*; cf. *tandem*, *idem*)], conj., giving emphasis to a word or strength to an assertion, but with no regular English equivalent, *certainly, most certainly, and certainly, at least, at any rate, assuredly, I'm sure, let me say, I may say, by the way, you know*.—Often only concessive, followed by an adversative, *to be sure, doubtless, no doubt*.—Often emphasizing a single word: *mea quidem sententia, in my opinion; mihi quidem ipsi, for my own part; quae quidem, and these things; nam e lege quidem, for by law*.—Esp.: *si quidem, if really, since; ne . . . quidem, not even, not . . . either*.

quiēs, -ētis [quiē- (stem of *quiesco*, etc.) + *tis* (reduced)], *F.*, *rest, sleep, repose*.

quiēscō, -ēscere, -ēvī, -ētus [†*quie-* (cf. old abl. *quie*) + *sco*; cf. *quies*], 3. v. n., *go to rest, rest, sleep, be quiet, do nothing, keep quiet: quiescens, while at rest, asleep*.—**quiētus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *quiet, at rest, at peace, undisturbed, in quiet, inactive, untroubled, calm*.

quilibet, quae-, quod- [*qui-libet*], indef. pron., *who you please, any one whatever, what you please*, etc.: *alius quilibet, any other you please, any one whatever*.

quīn [*qui* (abl. or instr. of *qui*) + *ne*], conj., interr., *how not! nay, why!* and rel., *by which not: quin etiam, nay even, in fact*.—After negative verbs of hindrance and doubt, *so but what, but what, but that, that, from* (doing a thing), *to* (do a thing): *non dubito quin, I doubt not that*, also rarely, *do not hesitate to; nemo est quin, there is no one but*, etc.; *non fuit recusandum quin, etc., it was not to be avoided that; ne se quidem servare potuit quin (without, etc.); non quin, not that . . . not, not but what; quin sic attendite (come, etc.)*.

quīnam, see *quisnam*.

Quīntilis (**Quīnt-**) [*quintō* + *ilis*], adj. *M.*, *of the fifth (month)*, i.e. *July*.

quīndecim [*quinque-decem*], indecl. num. adj., *fifteen*.

quīngentī, -ae, -a [*quinque-centum*], num. adj., *five hundred*.

quīnquāgintā [*quinque* + unc. stem], indecl. num. adj., *fifty*.

quīnque [?], indecl. num. adj., *five*.

quīntus, -a, -um [*quinque* + *tus*], adj., *fifth, V.*—Esp. as a Roman praenomen (orig. the fifth-born?), *Q.*

Quīntus, -ī, see *quintus*.

quippe [*quid* (?) + *pe*; cf. *nempe*], adv., (prob. *what in truth!*), *truly, of course, no doubt*.—Often ironical, *forsooth*.

Quiris, -ītis [?, perh. *Curi* + *tis*, but in the orig. meaning of the name of the town; cf. *curia*], *M.*, *a Roman citizen*.—Plur., *fellow-citizens* (addressed by a Roman).

quis (quī), quae, quid (quod), cūius [stem quī- and quō], pron.
 a. Interr., *who? which? what?* — As adj. (qui and quod). *what sort of? what?* qui esset ignorabas (*what he was*, etc.). — Esp. neut. nom. and acc., *what, why*: quid est quod, *why is it that* (what is there as to which); quid, quid quod, quid vero, *what! tell me, moreover, and again, then again*; quid tibi obsto (*wherein*); quid oppugnās (*why*); quid ei, *what if, how if*. —
 b. Indef., *one, any one, any thing, some, some one*. — See nequis, num-quis, ecquis.

quisnam (quī-), quae-, quid- (quod-), cūius- [quis-nam], interr. pron., *who, pray? who?* (with emphasis), *what (in the world)? what?*

quispiam, quae-, quid- (quod-), cūius- [quis-piam (pe-iam; cf. quippe, nempe)], indef. pron., *any, any one, any thing, some one* (perhaps).

quisquam, no fem., quid- (quic-), cūius- [quis-quam], indef. pron. used substantively (cf. ullus), only with negatives and words implying a negative, making a universal negative, *any one, any thing, any man*: *tactior quam quisquam*, etc., (*than*, etc., implying a negative idea); *quam diu quisquam*, *as long as any one* (i.e. until nobody); *neque servus quisquam neque liber*, *no one, either slave or freeman*; *neque vir bonus quisquam*, *no honest man*.

quisque, quae-, quid- (quod-), cūius- [quis-que], indef. pron. (distributive universal), *each, each one*,

each man, every, all (individually). — Esp. with superlatives, implying that things are taken in the order of their quality: *nobilissimus quisque*, *all the noblest* (one after the other in the order of their nobility); *primo quoque tempore*, *the very first opportunity*. — With two superlatives, often with *ut* and *ita*, a proportion is indicated, *in proportion as . . . so, the more . . . the more, most . . . the most, the most . . . most*. — Esp. with *unus*, *each one, each*.

quisquis, quaequae, quidquid (quicquid), cūiuscūius [quis, doubled], indef. rel. pron., *whoever, whatever, every one who, all who*: *quoquo modo*, *however, in any case*.

quīvis, quae-, quid- (quod-), cūius- [qui-vis], indef. pron., *who you please, any one, any whatever* (affirmative), *any (whatever), any possible, any man* (no matter who).

¹quō, abl. of degree of difference, see qui.

²quō [abl. of cause, etc.], as conj., *by which, on which account, wherefore*. — Esp. with negatives, *not that, not as if*. — Also, *in order that* (esp. with comparatives), *that*. — Esp.: *quōminus*, *that not, so that not*.

³quō [old dat. of qui], adv.
 a. Interr., *whither? how far?* quo usque, *how long? how far? to what extent?* — b. Rel., *whither, where* (in sense of whither), *into which, as far as* (i.e. to what end): *quo intendit*, *what he is aiming at*; *habere quo*, *have a place to go to* (or the like). — See also quoad

quoad [quo ad], conj., (*up to what point*), *a. far as, until, as long as*; quoad longissime, *just as far as*.

quōcumque (-cunque) [quo-cumque], adv., *whithersoever, wherever, whichever way*.

quod [acc. neut. of qui], conj., (*as to which, because, inasmuch as, in that, as for the fact that, the fact that, that, as for* (with clause expressing the action): *quod si, now if, but if*; *quod sciam, so far as I know*.

quom, see cum.

quōminus, see ¹quo.

quōmodo, see quis and modus.

quondam [quom (cum) -dam (DA; cf. tam)], adv., *once, formerly*.

quoniam [quom (cum) -iam], conj., (*when now, inasmuch as, since, as*).

quoque [?], conj., following the word it affects, (*by all means!*), *also, too, as well, even*. Cf. etiam (usually preceding).

quōrsus (quōrsum) [quo-versus], interr. adv., *to what place? whither?*

quot [quō- + ti (unc. form from TA; cf. tam?)], pron. indecl.

a. Interr., *how many?* — b. Rel., *as many, as many as* (with implied antecedent).

quotannis, often separate [quotannis], adv., (*as many years as there are*), *every year, yearly*.

quotidiānus (cotid-), -a, -um [quotidie (reduced) + anus], adj., *daily*.

quotidiē (cotid-) [quot dies (in unc. form)], adv., *daily*.

quotiēns (quotiēs) [quot + iens; cf. quinquiens], adv. a. Interr., *how often? how many times?* — b. Rel., *as often, as often as* (with implied antecedent).

quotiēnscumque (quotiēscumque) [quotiens-cumque], adv., *how often, just as often as, every time that*.

quotus, -a, -um [quo- (stem of qui) + tus; cf. quintus], interr. adj., *which in number* (cf. fifth)? — Esp., *quotus quisque, how many? (every "how many")*, *what proportion* (of men)?

quousque, see ⁸quo and usque.

quōvis [⁸quo vis], adv., *whither you please, anywhere* (cf. quivis).

R

rādx, radix [?], F., *a root*. — Plur., *the roots* (of a tree), *the foot* (of a mountain). — Fig., *stock, stem*.

Raecius, ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Only *L. Raecius*, a knight in business at Palermo.

raeda, -arius, see rhe-.

rapīna, -ae [†rapi- (stem akin to rapio) + na (fem. of -nus)], F., *plunder, robbery, rapine*.

rapīō, rapere, rapuī, raptus [cf. rapidus, ἀπράξω], 3. v. a. and n., *seize, drag off, drag*. — Less exactly, *hurry on, hurry*. — Pass., *hurry*.

, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [raptō-], *drag away, drag as a captive, maltreat.*

[abl. of rarus], adv., *rarely.*

-ōnis [†rati- (ra, in reor, o)], F., *a reckoning, an account.*

-A mercantile word shadowed in many directions like *business* and *affair*. — Esp.

beo or duco (cf. *account*), *count of, have regard to, consideration.* — Less

ex-calculation, a plan, a design, of action, a method, an

ment, a way, a course, a business, business relations,

eration (a thing to be considered, manner; qua ratione, on

inciples, in what way, how; (plan, hope); crimum

; omni ratione, in every way, every means; eadem ra-

f the same tenor; fori et he business, what is to be

here); ratio pecuniarum, the affairs, state of the finances;

tionones (plans, plan); studi-

course); ratio honorum, the of ambition; commoda ac

plans of life, interests; in ratione, in different direc-

More remotely, science, stem, reason, a course of

g, sound reason, a view, al knowledge: bona ratio,

inciples; facti et consili le, principles).

inor, -ārī, -ātus [†ratio-

tion- + cinus; cf. sermo-

l. v. dep., *reckon, reason,*

re-, red- [abl. of unc. stem, perh. akin to -rus], insep. prep., *back,*

again, away, out, un-. — Esp. im-

plying a giving or taking some-

thing which is due, or which

creates an obligation by the tak-

ing; see recipio.

rea, -ae [fem. of reus], F., *a de-*

fendant (female, or conceived as

such).

Reātinus, -a, -um [Reati- + nus],

adj., *of Reate, a town of the Sa-*

bines about forty miles northeast

of Rome.

recēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessūrus

[re-cedo], 3. v. n., *make way back,*

retire, withdraw: recessum est (re-

cessimus) ab armis, the war ceased,

we laid down our arms.

recēns, -entis [prob. p. of lost

verb †reco (formed from recō-; cf.

recipero)], adj., (? *just coming*

back?), *new, fresh, late, still fresh,*

still recent.

recēnsiō, -ōnis [re-censio; cf.

recenseo], F., *the census (as taken*

and recorded).

receptōr, -ōris [re-captor; cf. re-

cipio], M., *a receiver.* — Fig., *a haunt.*

receptrix, -icis [fem. of preced-

ing], F., *a receiver (female).*

recessus, -ūs [re-†cessus; cf.

recedo], M., *a retreat, a recess (a*

place that withdraws).

recidō, -cidere, -cidī, -cāsūrus

[re-cado], 3. v. n., *fall again, fall*

back, fall upon, fall away, fall, be

reduced.

reciperō, see recupero.

recipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptus

[re-capio], 3. v. a., *take back, get*

back, recover, take in, receive, admit, take upon (one's self), take up, undertake, promise. — With reflexive, *retreat, fly, return, retire, get off, withdraw, resort.*

recitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [re-cito], I. v. a., *read (aloud).*

reclāmitō, -āre, no perf., no p.p. [re-clamito], I. v. n., *cry out against.*

reclāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (impers.) [re-clamo], I. v. n. (and a.), *cry out against (a thing).*

recōgnōscō, -nōscere, -nōvī, -nitus [re-cognosco], 3. v. a., *review, go over again, recognize.*

recolō, -colere, -coluī, -cultus [re-colo], 3. v. a., *cultivate again.* — Less exactly, *renew, review.*

reconciliātiō, -ōnis [reconciliā + tio], f., *reconciliation, renewal (concordiae).*

reconciliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [reconcilio], I. v. a., *reconcile, regain, win anew, restore (gratiam).*

recondō, -dere, -didī, -ditus [re-condo], 3. v. a., *put away again, put away, sheathe (a sword).* — **reconditus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *concealed, laid away, hidden, secret.*

recordātiō, -ōnis [recordā + tio], f., *a recalling to mind, a recollection.*

recordor, -ārī, -ātus [†record- (cf. *concor*)], but perhaps made immediately from *re* and *cor* on analogy of *concor*], I. v. dep., *recall to mind (cor), recollect, remember (of a single act of memory; cf. memini, which is more permanent), recall.*

recreō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [re-creo], I. v. a., *re-create.* — Hence, *revive, restore, refresh, recover* (esp. with reflex. or in pass.).

rēctē [old abl. of *rectus*], adv., *rightly, properly, truly, with justice: recte factum, a right action, a good deed, a noble action.*

rēctus, see *rego*.

recuperō (-ciperō), -āre, -āvī, -ātus [†reciperō, from *recō* (cf. *recens, reciprocus*) + *parus* (cf. *opiparus*)], I. v. a., *get back, recover, regain.*

recurrō, -currere, -curri, no p.p. [re-curro], 3. v. n., *run back.* — Fig., *return, revert.*

recūsātiō, -ōnis [recusā + tio], f., *a refusal.*

recūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [re-†causo; cf. *excuso*], I. v. a. and n., (*give an excuse for drawing back*), *refuse, reject, repudiate, object, object to: de transferendis iudiciis (object to, etc.); quin (refuse to); quominus (refuse to); periculum (refuse to incur); non fuit recusandum, it was to be expected, it was not to be avoided.*

redāctus, -a, -um [p.p. of *redi-go*], as adj., *brought back, reduced.*

redarguō, -uere, -uī, -ūtus [red-arguo], 3. v. a. and n., *disprove.*

reddō, -dere, -didī, -ditus [re-(red-)do], 3. v. a., *give back, restore, repay, pay (something due; cf. re), render, return: bene reddita vita, a life nobly lost.* — Hence (as taking a thing and restoring in another condition), *render, make, cause to be.*

redēptiō, -ōnis [red-emptio; cf. *redimo*], F., *a buying up, a purchase, a bargain for, a contract for*.

redēptus, -a, -um, p.p. of *redimo*.

redeō, -īre, -iī, -itūrus [re-(red-)eo], irr. v. n., *go back, return, come back, be returned, be entered (in a record), be restored*.

redimiō, -īre, -iī (-iī), -ītus [?, prob. denom.], 4. v. a., *bind up, wreath*.

redimō, -imere, -ēmī, -ēptus [re-(red-)emo], 3. v. a., *buy back, redeem, purchase, buy*. — Esp., *contract for, bid for (on contract), farm, lease*.

reditus, -ūs [re-(red-)ītus; cf. *redeo*], M., *a return*.

redoleō, -olēre, -olui, no p.p. [red-oleo], 2. v. a. and n., *smell, smell of, be exhaled (of the odor itself)*.

redūcō, -ducere, -dūxī, -ductus [re-duco], 3. v. a., *lead back, bring back, draw back, escort back*.

redundō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [red-undo], 1. v. n., *flow back, overflow*. — Also, *overflow with, flow (with), reek (with blood): acervis et sanguine (be filled with)*. — Fig., *spring up, flow, cover (as with a flood)*.

reduvia, -ae [red + unc. stem; cf. *exuviae*], F., *a hang-nail*.

redux, -ucis [re-dux], adj., *leading back*. — Also passive, *returning, restored (to one's city, etc.)*.

refellō, -fellere, -felli, no p.p. [re-fallo], 3. v. a., *refute*.

referciō, -fercīre, -fersī, -fertus [re-farcio], 4. v. a., *stuff up, stuff, cram full, cram, crowd full, crowd*.

referō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus [re-fero], irr. v. a., *bring back, return, bring (where something belongs), report, record (as an account), set down (in a record or to an account)*. — Esp.: *ad senatum* (or absolutely), *lay before (the Senate for action), consult (the Senate), propose: de re publica (consult the Senate in regard to, etc.); gratiam (make a return, repay, show one's gratitude)*.

rēfert, -ferre, -tulit, no p.p. [res or rē(?)fert], irr. v. impers. (cf. *e re* and *natura fert*), *it is one's interest, it is important, it makes a difference, it is of account*.

reficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus [re-facio], irr. v. a., *repair, refresh, recruit, relieve, revive*.

reformidō, -āre, no perf., no p.p. [re-formido], 1. v. a. and n., *dread, shrink from: non reformido (be free from alarm)*.

refrigerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [re-frigero], 1. v. a., *chill, cool down*.

refugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, -fugitūrus [re-fugio], 3. v. n. and a., *run away, escape, avoid*. — Fig., *recoil, shrink from*.

refutō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [re-+futo; cf. *confuto*], 1. v. a., *check, repel*. — Hence, *refute, disprove*.

rēgālis, -e [rēg- + alis], adj., *of or like a king: nomen (of king)*.

rēgia, see *regius*.

rēgiē [old abl. of *regius*], adv., *royally, in a regal manner, tyrannically (like a rex)*.

regiō, -ōnis [REG + io, but cf. *ratio*], F., *direction*. — Hence, a *direction, a line, position, place, a part* (of the country, etc.), a *boundary, a region, a country, a district* (esp. in plur.): *regio atque ora maritima, maritime region and coast*. — In plur., *bounds, boundaries, limits, regions, a country, a quarter*.

Rēgium, Rēginī, see Rhē.

rēgius, -a, -um [rēg- + ius], adj., of a *king, regal, royal, of the king*. — Esp.: *rēgia* (sc. *domus*), a *palace, the palace* (the *Regia*, the ancient house of Numa, on the Forum, kept for religious purposes).

rēgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus [rēgnō-], I. v. n., *rule, be in power, be a king, hold a regal power*.

rēgnum, -ī [REG + num (neut. of -nus)], N., a *kingdom, royal power, regal power, a throne, tyranny*. — Plur., *the royal power* (of several cases), *thrones*.

regō, *regere*, **rēxī**, **rēctus** [same root as *rex*], 3. v. a., *direct, manage, rule, have control of, control*. — Esp.: **rēctus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., (*directed*), *straight, right, just: rectā* (*straightway*), *directly*.

regredior, -gredi, -gressus [regradior], 3. v. dep., *go back, return*.

rēiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus [re-iciō], 3. v. a., *throw back, hurl back, drive back, throw off, throw away, drive off, repel, spurn*. — Fig., *repel, reject, put away: iudices* (*challenge*).

rēiectiō, -ōnis [re-lactio; cf. *re-icio*], F., a *throwing away*. — Esp.,

a *challenge* (of jurymen), *empaneling*.

relaxō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [re-laxo], I. v. a., *relax: me relaxare, take a respite*.

relēgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [re-lēgo], I. v. a., *remove, separate, banish, exile*.

relevō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [re-levo], I. v. a., *raise up again, lift up*. — Fig., *relieve*.

religiō, -ōnis [?, re-legio, cf. *relego*], F., (the original meaning uncertain, see Cic. *N. D.*, 2, 28), a *religious scruple, a religious observance, the service of the gods, a superstition, a superstitious terror, religion, sacredness, sanctity* (changing the point of view), *religious reverence, religious duty*. — Esp., *regard for an oath, conscientiousness, the sanctity of an oath*. — Plur., *sacred objects, sanctuaries, affairs of religion, religion* (abstractly).

religiōsē [old abl. of *religiosus*], adv., *scrupulously, conscientiously, with regard to one's oath*.

religiōsus, -a, -um [perh. *religion-* (more prob. †*religiō-*) + *osus*], adj., *religious* (with much *religio* in its several senses), *conscientious* (with regard for an oath). — Also (in the other sense of *religio*), *sacred, holy, revered, held in religious reverence, venerated, venerable*.

relinquō, -linquere, -liquī, -lictus [re-linquo], 3. v. a., *leave behind, leave, abandon, leave out, omit, leave alone, leave undone, leave unavenged, disregard*.

reliquus, -a, -um [re-†liquus (LIQ + us)], adj., *left, remaining, the rest of, the rest, the other, other* (meaning all other), *the others, all other, future* (of time remaining), *subsequent, after, intervening* (before some other time): *res* (which remain for the future, future); *reliquus est* (is left, remains, etc.); *reliqua*, *the future*; *nihil reliqui*, *nothing left*; *nihil reliqui* (reliquum) *facere*, *leave nothing*.

remaneō, -manēre, -mānsī, -mānsūrus [re-maneo], 2. v. n., *remain behind, remain, stay, reside, be, continue, last*.

remānsiō, -ōnis [re-mansio; cf. remaneo], F., *a remaining*.

rēmex, -igis [remō- with unc. term. (perh. †agus)], M., *an oarsman, a rower*.

reminiscor, -minisci [re-†miniscor (MAN, in meminī, + isco)], 3. v. dep., *remember, bear in mind*.

remissiō, -ōnis [re-missio; cf. remitto], F., *a sending back, a relaxation, a diminution, a remission*.

remittō, -mittere, -misī, -missus [re-mitto], 3. v. a., *let go back, send back, throw back*. — Fig., *relax, remit, give up*. — **remissus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *slack, lax, remiss*.

remoror, -ārī, -ātus [re-moror], 1. v. dep., *stay behind, delay* (trans. and intrans.), *retard*: *aliquem poena* (*keep one waiting, give one a respite*).

removeō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtus [re-moveo], 2. v. a., *move back, move away, send away, remove, draw*

away, get out of the way, separate, leave out of the question: *poenam* (*set aside, take off, remove*); *remoto Catilina*, *with C. out of the way*; *remotus*, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *remote, far removed, apart*.

rēmus, -ī [?], M., *an oar*.

renovō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [re-novo], 1. v. a., *renew*.

renūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [renuntio], 1. v. a., *bring back word, bring news, report, proclaim*. — Also, *renounce, abandon*.

repellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsus [re-pello], 3. v. a., *drive back, repel, repulse, ward off, avert*: *te a consulatu* (*foil your attempt to gain, etc.*); *furores a cervicibus* (*defend one's throat from, etc., rescue one's life from, etc.*).

repente [abl. of repens?], adv., (*creeping on so as to appear suddenly?*), *suddenly*.

repentīnō, see *repentinus*.

repentīnus, -a, -um [repent- + inus], adj., *sudden, hasty, unexpected*: *speculator* (*transient, non-resident*); *pecuniae* (*suddenly acquired*). — **repentīnō**, abl. as adv., *suddenly*.

reperiō, reperire, repperī, reperitus [re-(red-)pario], 4. v. a., *find out, discover, find* (by inquiry; cf. *invenio*, accidentally, and *comperio*, in reference to the complete result), *learn*.

repetō, -petere, -petivī (-iī), -petītus [re-peto], 3. v. a., *try to get back, demand back, ask for, try again, look back* (at something past), *claim* (as one's due): *poenam, poenas*

(demand a penalty, inflict punishment, wreak vengeance). — Esp. of money got by extortion, *demand* (restitution). — Hence, *repetundae* (with or without *pecuniae*), *the suit for extortion* (a process used against any official for property unlawfully acquired in his office), *extortion* (where the suit is implied in other words).

repleō, -plēre, -plēvī, -plētus [repleo], 2. v. a., *fill up, supply*. — **replētus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *full, crowded*.

reportō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [reporto], 1. v. a., *carry back, bring back*.

reposcō, -poscere, no perf., no p.p. [re-posco], 3. v. a., *demand back, demand* (something due).

reprehendō, -hendere, -hendī, -hēnsus [re-prehendo], 3. v. a. and n., *drag back, seize hold of, find fault with, blame, censure, find fault, object*.

reprehēnsiō, -ōnis [re-prehensio; cf. reprehendo], F., *a finding fault, censure, criticism*.

repressōr, -ōris [re-pressor; cf. reprimō], M., *a restrainer*.

reprimō, -primere, -pressī, -pressus [re-premo], 3. v. a., *check, thwart, foil*: *reprimi sed non comprimi*, *put back but not put down*.

repudiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [repudiō-], 1. v. a., (*spurn with a stroke*; cf. *tripudium*), *spurn, refuse, reject*.

repugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [repugno], 1. v. n., *resist*. — Fig., *be in opposition*.

reputō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [re-puto], 1. v. a., *reckon up, think over*.

requiēs, -ētis (-ēi) [re-quiet], F., *rest, repose*.

requiēscō, -ēscere, -ēvī, -ētus [requiesco], 3. v. n., *rest, repose*.

requirō, -quīrere, -quīsivī (-iī), -quīsītus [re-quaero], 3. v. a. and n., *search out, enquire for*. — Hence, *ask, ask for, request, require, demand, need, miss, be in want of*.

rēs, **reī** [akin to reor], F., *property* (?), *business, an affair, a matter, a thing* (in the most general sense). — Hence determined by the context, *a fact, an occurrence, an event, a case, an action, an act, a measure, an object* (aimed at), *one's interest, an art, a science, a point, a lawsuit, a case* (at law). — Esp. where no word corresponding to the English idea exists in Latin: *res quae exportantur*, *exports*. — Often where a pronoun is avoided: *qua in re, in what, in which*; *eam in rem, for that*; *ei quoque rei, for this also*.

— Esp. of public matters, with *publica* (also without), see *publicus*: *res maximae*, *power, glory, career*; *novae res*, *revolution, a change of government*; *summa potestas omnium rerum* (*of the whole state*). — Also, *rem, res gerere*, *perform exploits, carry on war, act, operate, conduct affairs*; *res populi Romani* (*deeds, exploits, history, career*); *res gestae*, *exploits, acts*; *ipsa res*, *the case itself, the circumstances of the case, the facts*; *re vera*, *in fact*; *re, by actions* (as opposed to

words), *in fact*; in suam rem convertit (to his own use); haec acta res est, this was the object aimed at, this is what was accomplished; res omnis tecum erit, all my business will be, etc., I shall have only to deal with you, etc.; in rebus iudicandis, in trials; ob rem iudicandam, for deciding a case; res magnae aguntur (great interests, etc.); multarum rerum societas, many associations; res militaria, the art of war, war; privatarum rerum dedecus (private conduct); ita se res habet, the case is such, it is so; e re, to the point, timely, worth while.

rescindō, -scindere, -scidī, -scisus [re-scindo], 3. v. a., cut away, tear down, break down, destroy. — Hence, *rescind*, *annul*.

resecō, -āre, -uī, -tus [re-seco], 1. v. a., cut off, cut away.

reservō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [re-servo], 1. v. a., keep back, reserve, hold in reserve, keep.

resideō, -sidēre, -sēdī, no p.p. [re-sedeo], 2. v. n., sit back, sit down, remain behind, remain, rest, stop.

resignō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [re-signo], 1. v. a., unseal, annul, destroy.

resistō, -sistere, -stitī, no p.p. [re-sisto], 3. v. n., stand back, stop, remain, survive, withstand, make a stand, resist.

respicō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectus [re-+specio], 3. v. a. and n., look back, look back at, look behind one, see behind one, review.

respīrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [re-spiro], 1. v. a. and n., breathe out, exhale, breathe again, breathe, draw one's breath.

respondeō, -spondere, -spondī, -spōnsūrus [re-spondeo], 2. v. n., reply, answer, make an answering argument or reply; esp. of an oracle or seer. — Fig., correspond, match.

respōnsum, -ī [neut. p.p. of respondeo], N., a reply, a response. — Plur., a reply (of several parts), advice.

rēspública, see *res* and *publicus*.

respuō, -spuere, -spuī, no p.p. [re-spuo], 3. v. a., spit out. — Fig., spurn, reject.

restinguō, -stinguere, -stīnxī, -stīnctus [re-stinguo], 3. v. a., extinguish. — Less exactly, destroy, annihilate.

restituō, -stituere, -stituī, -stitūtus [re-statuo], 3. v. a., set up again, replace, restore, make anew, reestablish, revive, recall (one from exile).

restitutor, -ōris [restitu- (as stem of restituo) + tor], M., a restorer.

restō, -stāre, -stitī (in common with resisto), no p.p. [re-sto], 1. v. n., remain, be left.

retardō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [re-tardo], 1. v. a. and n., retard, check, delay, keep back: non sopita sed retardata consuetudo (not put to sleep but dozing, or not lost but relaxed, abandoning the figure of dullness; cf. tardus).

reticentia, -ae [reticent- + ia], F., silence.

reticeō, -ēre, -uī, no p.p. [**re-taceo**], 2. v. n. and a., *keep silence, be silent, say nothing*.

retineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentus [**re-teneo**], 2. v. a., *hold back, restrain (quin, from doing something), detain, retain, preserve, keep, maintain (by not losing): iura (observe, maintain); id memoria (keep, bear in mind)*.

retorqueō, -torquēre, -torsī, -tortus [**re-torqueo**], 2. v. a., *twist back, hurl back, roll back, turn back*.

retractātiō, -ōnis [**retractā** + **tio**], F., *a drawing back: sine ulla retractatione, without any shrinking or hesitation*.

retrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -trāctus [**re-traho**], 3. v. a., *drag back, bring back (a person), draw away*.

retundō, -tundere, -tudī, -tūsus [**re-tundo**], 3. v. a., *beat back, blunt, turn the edge of*.

reus, -ī [rē (as stem of **res**) + **ius**], M., (with a case in court), *a party (to a case)*. — Esp., *a defendant, an accused person, the accused*. — Often to be rendered by a phrase, *under accusation: reum facere, bring to trial*.

revellō, -vellere, -velli, -volsus [**re-vello**], 3. v. a., *tear away, pull away, pull off*.

revertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versus [**re-vertō**], 3. v. n., act. in perf. tenses, *return (turn about and go back; cf. redeo, get back, come back)*. — Pass. as deponent in pres. tenses, *return, go back, revert*.

revincō, -vincere, -vici, -victus [**re-vinco**], 3. v. a. and n., *subdue*.

— Fig., *refute, confute, put in the wrong*.

reviviscō (-ēscō), -viviscere, -vixī, no p.p. [**re-vivisco**], 3. v. n., *come to life again, revive*.

revocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**re-voco**], 1. v. a., *call back (either from or to something), call away, call off, recall, draw back, withdraw, try to withdraw, restore (call back to)*.

rēx, rēgis [REG as stem], M., *a king (esp. in a bad sense, as a tyrant)*.

rhēda (raeda, rēda), -ae [perh. Celtic or Oscan form akin to **rota**], F., *a wagon (with four wheels)*.

rhēdārius (rēd-, raed-), -ī [rhe-da- + **arius**], M., *driver of rheda*.

Rhēgīnī (Rēg-), -ōrum [Rhegio- + **inus**], M. plur., *people of Rhegium*.

Rhēgium (Rēg-), -ī [Ῥήγιον], N., *a city of Bruttium, now Reggio*.

Rhēnus, -ī [?], M., *the Rhine*.

Rhodiū, -a, -um [Rhodō- + **ius**], adj., *of Rhodes*. — Masc. plur. as subst., *the Rhodians, the people of Rhodes*.

Rhodus, -ī [Ῥόδος], F., *Rhodes*, an island off the coast of Asia Minor, famous for its commerce and navigation.

ridiculus, -a, -um [tridō- (whence rideo) + **culus**; cf. molliculus], adj., *laughable, ridiculous, absurd*.

rīpa, -ae [?], F., *a bank*.

rīvus, -ī [akin to **ῥέω**], M., *a brook, a stream (not so large as flumen)*.

rōbur, -oris [?], N., *oak, tough wood*. — Fig., *strength (as resisting; cf. vis), vigor, endurance, vitality*. — Esp., *the flower, the strength*.

rōbustus, -a, -um [robos- (orig. stem of robur) + tus], adj., *endowed with strength, vigorous, strong*.

rogātiō, -ōnis [rogā- + tio], F., *an asking, a request*. — Esp., (*an asking of the people in assembly*), *a bill, a law* (as proposed but not yet enacted).

rogātus, -ūs [rogā- + tus], M., *a request*.

rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [?], I. v. a. and n., *ask, request, ask for*. — Esp., *ask of the people, propose* (a law, etc.), *pass* (a bill, as the result of the asking).

Rōma, -ae [?, perh. akin to *ῥῆμα*, *the river city*], F., *Rome*.

Rōmānus, -a, -um [Roma- + nus], adj., *Roman*. — As subst., *a Roman*: Iudī Romani (also magni? a great festival of the Romans, beginning September 4 and lasting some fifteen days).

Rōmilius (also Rōmuleus), -a, -um [Romulō- + ius], adj., *of Romulus, Romilian*. — Esp.: Rōmilia, -ae, F., as the name of one of the tribes of Rome, *Romilian* (sc. tribe).

Rōmulus, -ī [prob. manufactured from Roma], M., the eponymous hero, the founder of Rome. — Also of a statue of him as an infant.

Rōscius, -ī [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. *Sex. Roscius* of Ameria, killed in the Sullan proscription; 2. Another of the same name, the person defended against the charge of this murder in one of Cicero's orations; 3. *Q. Roscius Gallus*, a famous actor and

friend of Cicero, also defended by him in an extant oration; 4. *T. Roscius Capito*, a kinsman of *Sex. Roscius*; 5. *T. Roscius Magnus*, another kinsman of the same.

rōstrum, -ī [ROD- (in rodo) + trum], N., *a beak*. — Esp. of a ship, *the beak, the ram* (used as in modern naval fighting). — Esp.: *rostra*, plur., *the rostra or rostrum*, a stage in the Forum from which the people were addressed, ornamented with the beaks of ships.

Rudiae, -ārum [?], F. plur., a town of Calabria, where the poet Ennius was born.

Rudīnus, -a, -um [Rudia- + inus], adj., *of Rudia*.

rudis, -e [?], adj., *rude, rough*. — Fig., *uneducated, unpolished, ignorant*.

Rūfiō, -ōnis [†Rufiō- + o], M., a slave's name.

Rūfus, -ī [prob. dialectic form of rubus, *red*], M., a Roman surname. — Esp., *L. Mescinius Rufus*, a friend of Cicero, and one of his quæstors in his Cilician province.

ruīna, -ae [prob. †ruō- (RU in ruo) + na (fem. of -nus); cf. *rues, ruidus*], F., *a falling, an undermining*. — Fig., *a downfall, a crash, a ruin*.

rūmor, -ōris [rum (cf. *rumito*), as if root + or], M., *a rumor, a story* (confused report), *report, reputation* (talk about one).

rumpō, *rumpere*, rūpī, ruptus [RUP (in *rupes*?)], 3. v. a., *break* (as a door; cf. *frango*, as a stick), *burst*.

ruō, ruere, ruī, rūtus (ruitūrus) [RU (cf. ruina)], 3. v. a. and n., *cause to fall, fall, go to ruin, be ruined, go to destruction*.—Also (cf. fall upon), *rush headlong, rush*.

rūsus [for reversus, petrified as adv.; cf. versus], adv., *back again, back, again, on the other hand*.

rūs, rūris [?], N., *the country: ruri, in the country*.

rūsticor, -ārī, -ātus [rusticō-], 1. v. dep., *go to the country*.

rūsticus, -a, -um [rus- + ticus], adj., *rural, rustic, country*.—Masc. as subst., *a countryman, a rustic*.

S

Sabinus, -a, -um [unc. stem (cf. sabulum, sand) + inus], M., *Sabine*.—Masc. plur. as subst., *the Sabines*.

sacer, sacra, sactum [SAC (in sancio) + rus], adj., *sacred*.—Neut. plur. as subst., *sacred rites, sacred objects, things sacred*.

sacerdōs, -dōtis [sacrō-dos (DA + tis)], M. and F., (*arranger of sacred rites?*), *a priest*.

sacrāmentum, -ī [sacrā- + mentum], N., *a deposit (to secure an oath, orig. in a bargain), an oath*.—Hence, *a suit at law (of a peculiar form in use at Rome)*.

sacrārium, -ī [neut. of sacrarius (sacrō- + arius)], N., *a shrine*.

sacrificium, -ī [†sacrificō- (sacrō-†facus; cf. beneficus) + ium], N., *a sacrifice*.

sacrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [sacrō-], 1. v. a., *consecrate*: leges sacrae (*inviolable*).

sacrōsāctus, -a, -um (sometimes separate) [sacrō sanctus], adj., *hallowed by religious rites, sacred, inviolable*.

saeculum (sēculum, saeculum), -ī [prob. secō- (or other stem akin to secus, sex) + lum (cf. Lucr. 4,

1223, no doubt SA in sero)], N., *a generation (orig. a family of offspring), an age*.—Esp. of *future ages*.

saepe [neut. of †saepis (perh. same as saepes)], adv., *often*: minime saepe, *most rarely*.—**saepius**, compar., *many times, repeatedly, again and again, so many times*: semel et saepius, *once and again*; iterum et saepius, *many many times*.

saepiō (sēp-), -īre, -sī (-iī), -tus [saepi- (cf. saepes, saepe)], 4. v. a., *hedge in, enclose, surround, protect*.

saeptum (sēp-), -ī [neut. p.p. of saepio], N., *an enclosure, a railing (esp. of the voting places at Rome)*.

sagātus, -a, -um [sagō- + atus], adj., *clad in the sagum, in the garb of war, in arms*.

sagāx, -ācis [sag (root of sagio) + ax], adj., *keen-scented, acute*.

sagīnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [sagina-], 1. v. a., *fatten, feed*.—Pass., *gorge one's self, fatten (one's self)*.

sagum, -ī [prob. borrowed], N., *a military cloak (of coarse wool): ad saga ire, put on the garb of war (as was done at Rome in times of*

public danger); *sumere saga* (same meaning).

Sal., see *salus*.

Salamīnī, -ōrum [*Salamin-* + *ius*], M. plur., *the people of Salamis* (the island off Attica, famous for the battle with the Persians, B.C. 480).

saltem [?], adv., *at least, at any rate*.

saltō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [as if *saltō*- after analogy of *raptō*, etc.], I. v. n., *dance, leap*.

sal̄tus, -ūs [?, perh. *SAL* (in *salio*) + *tus*], M., *a wooded height, a glade, a pass* (in the mountains), *a pasture*.

salūs, -ūtis [*salvō* (?) + *tis* (cf. *virtus, Carmentis*)], F., *health, well-being, welfare, safety, preservation, relief, deliverance, life* (as saved or lost), *escape* (safety in danger), *acquittal* (on a trial, the regular word), *restoration* (to citizenship): *ratio salutis*, *means of safety, chances of acquittal*. — In the addresses of letters, abbreviated to *SAL.* or *S.*, *greeting, salutation*. — As a divinity, *Health* (implying also deliverance), who had a temple at Rome.

salūtāris, -e [*salut-* + *aris*], adj., *healthful, wholesome, beneficial, salutary, saving*: *civis* (valuable, as aiding the welfare of the state); *salutaribus rebus tuis* (*prosperous, not only for himself, but for the state*).

salūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [*salut-*], I. v. a., *salute* (wishing *salus* to one; cf. *salve*). — Esp., *visit, call upon*, a regular morning custom among the Romans.

salvus, -a, -um [*SAR* (*SAL*) + *rus*, cf. *σλος*], adj., *safe, whole, sound, saved, unharmed, uninjured*. — In many phrases: *nisi te salvo*, etc., *unless all is well with you*; *salvus esse*, *survive, avoid ruin, flourish*; *salva urbe*, *so long as the city stands, in the city still standing*; *salva republica*, *without detriment to*; *salvos praestare*, *guarantee the safety of*.

Samnium, -ī [for *Sabinium*, *Sabinō* + *ium* (neut. of -*ius*)], N., a country of central Italy east of *Latium*.

Samos (-us), -ī [*Σάμος*], F., a famous city on an island of the same name off the coast of *Ionia*.

sancīō, *sancīre*, *sānxī*, *sānctus* (-ītus) [*SAC* (in *sacer*)], 4. v. a., *bind* (in some religious manner), *make sacred, solemnly establish* (by law), *ordain*. — **sānctus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *holy, sacred, solemn, inviolable, pure, venerable, inviolate, revered, conscientious*.

sānctē [old abl. of *sanctus*], adv., *piously, conscientiously*.

sānctitās, -ātis [*sancitō* + *tas*], F., *sacredness, sanctity, inviolability*. — Also, *piety, purity, conscientiousness*.

sānctus, p.p. of *sancio*.

sānē [old abl. of *sanus*], adv., *soundly, discreetly*. — Usually, as weakened particle, *no doubt, without question, certainly*. — Oftener giving a light tone to the idea, *by all means, at any rate, I'm sure, enough, if you like*: *sane ne haec quidem mihi res placebat* (*very much*); *sane benevolo animo* (*I'm*

sure); *Siculi sane liberi* (*pretty independent*); *dicatur sane* (*if he likes*); *sane varius*, *motley enough*; *pereant sane* (*for all me*); *fines exigui sane* (*none too wide*); *quaesierit sane* (*if you like*); *augeamus sane* (*by all means*).

sanguis (-en), -inis [?], *M.*, *blood* (as the vital fluid, generally in the body; cf. *crur*), *the life-blood* (also as just shed). — So also, *bloodshed*, *blood*, *murder*.

sānitās, -ātis [*sanō* + *tas*], *F.*, *soundness*, *sound mind*, *ordinary discretion*.

sānō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [*sanō*], *I. v. a.*, *make sound*, *make good*, *repair*, *cure*, *heal*.

sānus, -a, -um [*sa-* (akin to *salvus*) + *nus*], *adj.*, *sound* (in body or mind), *sane*, *discreet*: *bene sanus*, *really wise*.

sapiēns, -entis [*p.* of *sapio*], as *adj.*, *wise*, *discreet*, *of discretion*. — *Esp.* as *subst.*, *a philosopher*.

sapienter [*sapient-* + *ter*], *adv.*, *wisely*, *with wisdom*.

sapientia, -ae [*sapient-* + *ia*], *F.*, *wisdom*.

sapiō, -ere, -ivī (-iī), *no p.p.* [?, *SAP* (akin to *σῶφς*)], *3. v. a.* and *n.*, *taste* (actively or passively). — Hence, *be wise*, *have intelligence*.

Sapphō, -ūs [*Σαφώ*], *F.*, the famous poetess of Mytilene in Lesbos. — Of a famous statue of her at Syracuse, stolen by Verres.

Sardinia, -ae [?], *F.*, the island still called by that name in the Tuscan Sea.

satelles, -itis [?], *M. or F.*, *an attendant*, *a tool*, *a minister*, *a minion*.

satiētās, -ātis [*†satiō-* (cf. *satiō*) + *tas*; cf. *pietas*], *F.*, *satiety*, *appetite* (as satisfied).

satiō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [*†satiō-* (akin to *satis*); cf. *satietas*], *I. v. a.*, *satiare*, *satisfy*, *sate*, *glut*, *feast*.

satis [?], *adv.*, *enough*, *sufficiently*, *adequately*. — Often with *partitive*, equivalent to a noun or *adj.*, *enough*, *sufficient*: *satis late*, *pretty widely*; *satis habere*, *consider sufficient*, *be satisfied*; *satis facere*, see below.

satisfaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factūrus [*satis facio*], *3. v. n.*, *do enough for*, *satisfy*.

satius [*prob. compar. of satis*], *adj. and adv.*, *better*, *preferable*.

Sāturnālia, -ium and -iōrum [*Saturnō* + *alis*], *N. plur.*, *the Saturnalia*, the great feast of Saturn in December, beginning the 17th, during which the freedom of the golden age was imitated by all classes.

Sāturnīnus, -ī [*prob. Saturniō* + *inus*], *M.*, a Roman family name. — *Esp.*, *L. Appuleius Saturninus*, killed as a demagogue by Marius. *B.C. 100*.

Satyrus, -ī [*Σάτυρος*], *M.*, *a satyr*, a half-human deity of the forests, personating the vital force of nature, a frequent subject for works of art.

saucius, -a, -um [?], *adj.*, *wounded*.

Saxa, -ae [?], *M.*, a Roman family name. — *Esp.*, *L. Decidius Saxa*, a friend of Antony.

saxum, -ī [?], N., a rock.

scaena (scē-), -ae [σκηνή], F., (a bower), a stage (from the arched proscenium and background).

scaenicus (scē-), -a, -um [scaenae- + cus], adj., of the stage, scenic.

Scaevola, -ae [scaevō- + la, sc. manus], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *P. Mucius Scaevola*, consul B.C. 133.

scālae, -ārum [SCAD (in scandō) + la], F. plur., a flight of stairs, stairs, steps.

Scantia, -ae [?], F., a Roman woman of the gens of that name, in some way wronged by Clodius.

Scaurus, -ī [scaurus, "club-foot"], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *M. Aemilius Scaurus*, consul B.C. 116, long famous as *princeps senatus*, consul a second time, and censor. He was father-in-law of M'. Glabrio.

scelerātē [old abl. of *sceleratus*], adv., criminally, wickedly, impiously.

scelerātus, -a, -um [as if (perh. really) p.p. of *scelero* (stain with crime ?)], adj., villainous, accursed. — As subst., a scoundrel, a villain.

scelustus, -a, -um [scelus- + tus], adj., (of acts), criminal, impious, wicked (cf. *sceleratus*, of persons).

scelus, -eris [?, cf. σκῆλος, perh. orig. "crookedness"; cf. *pravus* and *wrong*], N., crime, villainy, wickedness, a heinous crime: *tantum scelus*, such monstrous wickedness.

scēna, see *scaena*.

scēnicus, see *scaenicus*.

Schola, -ae [schola], M., a Roman name, see *Causinius*.

scientia, -ae [scient- + ia], F., knowledge, acquaintance with (thing in the genitive, or clause).

scilicet [prob. *sci* (imperative) *licet*], adv., you may know, of course, that is to say, in fact. — Often ironical, *forsooth*.

sciō, scire, scīvī (-iī), scītus [?], 4. v. a., (separate ?), distinguish, know (a fact; cf. *nosco*), be aware: *certo scio*, I am very sure; *scitote*, you must know, be assured, you may be sure. — **sciēns**, -entis, p. as adj., having knowledge, well-informed, experienced, skilful: *prudens et sciens*, with full knowledge, and with one's eyes open; *nec imperante nec sciente nec praesente domino*, without the order or knowledge or presence of, etc.

Scipiō, -ōnis [scipio, staff], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. See *Africanus*; 2. See *Nasica*; 3. *P. (Cornelius) Scipio (Nasica)*, an influential, but not famous, member of the family, active on the side of Sex. Roscius.

sciāscitor, -ārī, -ātus [as if *sci-scitō*, p.p. of *scisco*], 1. v. dep., learn, ask, examine, make enquiries.

scortum, -ī [?], N., a hide. — Also, a harlot, a debauchee.

scriba, -ae [SCRIB + a], M., a clerk.

scribō, scribere, scripsī, scriptus [?], 3. v. a. and n., write, give an account (in writing), inscribe, set down, draw up (of a law), write

about, compose, record, appoint (in a written instrument), *make* (in writing).

scriptor, -ōris [SCRIB + tor], M., a *writer, an author*.

scriptūra, -ae [SCRIB + tura, but cf. **pictura**], F., a *writing*. — Also (from the registering of the number of cattle pastured on the public lands), the *public pastures, the pasture tax*.

scrūtor, -ārī, -ātus [scruta, *rubish*], I. v. dep., *rummage, search, pry into*.

scūtum, -ī [?], N., a *shield*, of the Roman legion, made of wood, convex, oblong (2½ by 4 ft.), covered with leather.

Scyllaeus, -a, -um [Σκυλλαῖος], adj., of *Scylla* (the famous rock in the Strait of Messina on the Italian side, corresponding to Charybdis on the side of Sicily, dangerous to mariners), *Scylllean*.

sē- (**sēd-**) [same word as **sed** (?)], inseparable prep., *apart, aside, away*, etc.

sēcēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum (impers.) [**se-cedo**], 3. v. n., *withdraw, retire, go away*.

sēcernō, -cernere, -crēvī, -crētus [**se-cerno**], 3. v. a., *separate*. — Less exactly, *distinguish*. — Also, *set aside, reject*.

sēcessiō, -ōnis [**se-cessio**; cf. **se-cedo**], F., a *withdrawal, a secession* (a withdrawal for political reasons).

sēcīus, see **secus**.

secō, **secāre**, **secuī**, **sectus** [prob. causative of **SEC**], I. v. a., *cut, reap*. — There is possibly another meaning, *follow*.

sector, -ōris [SEC (*follow or cut?* possibly two words) + tor], M., a *cutter*. — Also, a *purchaser of confiscated estates* (or of booty taken in war): **de manibus sectorum** (of the confiscation, *harpies*); **sectores ac sicarii** (*sharpers and cut-throats*).

sector, -ārī, -ātus [prob. **secta** (**SEQU** + **ta**; cf. **moneta**)], I. v. dep., *pursue, chase after, be in one's train*.

secundum, see **secundus**.

secundus, -a, -um [p. in **-dus**, of **sequor**], adj., *following*. — Hence, *second*. — Also (as not opposing), *favorable, successful*: **res secundae, prosperity**. — **secundum**, neut. acc. as prep. with acc., *along, in the direction of, in accordance with, after*.

secūris, -is [SEC + unc. term.], F., an *axe*. — Esp., the *axe of the lictor* (as a symbol of the power of life and death): **duodecim secures** (i.e. two praetors).

secus [**SEQ** (in **sequor**) + unc. term.], adv., (*inferior*), *otherwise, less*. — Compar., **sēcīus** (**sētius**), *less*: **nihilo secius**, *none the less, nevertheless*.

sed [abl. of unc. stem; cf. **re**], conj., (*apart*) (cf. **seditio** and **securus**), *but* (stronger than **autem** or **at**).

sedeō, **sedēre**, **sēdī**, **sessum** (supine) [†**sedō-** (**SED** + **us**; cf. **domisēda** and **sedo**)], 2. v. n., *sit, sit still, remain seated, sit* (here, there, etc.), *sit by*: **ad portas imperator** (*be in arms, be*).

sēdēs, -is [**SED** + **es** (masc. and fem. term. corresponding to neut.

-us)], F., *a seat*. — Hence, *an abode* (both in sing. and plur.), *an abiding-place, a place of abode, a home, a seat* (fig.).

sēditiō, -ōnis [sed-titio (i + tio)], F., *a secession, a mutiny, an uprising, a civil disturbance, an insurrection, a riot*.

sēditiōs [old abl. of *seditionus*], adv., *treasonably, with seditious purpose, to excite a riot*.

sēditiōsus, -a, -um [sedition- + osus (poss. as if *†seditiō* + osus; cf. *initium*)], adj., *seditious, factious*.

sēdō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [causative of SED, or perhaps denominative of *sēdō*; cf. *domiseda*], I. v. a., *settle, quiet, allay, appease, repress, check, stop*.

sēdulitās, -ātis [sedulō- + tas], F., *assiduity, diligent attention, zeal, earnest endeavor, painstaking*.

seges, -etis [unc. stem (cf. *aeco*?) + tis], F., *a crop of grain* (growing), *a field* (of grain): *segetem ac materiam gloriae* (the fertile source and raw material).

sēgnis, -e [?], adj., *slow, inactive*. — Compar., **sēgnior** (less active).

sēgniter [segni- + ter], adv., *slowly, sluggishly*: *nihilō seignius, no less energetically*.

sēgregō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [segreg- (*se-groz*, apart from the herd)], I. v. a., *separate, exclude*.

sēiungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, -iūnc-tus [se-iungo], 3. v. a., *disjoin, separate*.

sella, -ae [SED + la; cf. *ἔδρα*], F., *a seat, a bench, a stool, a work-bench* (probably only a stool);

curulis (the curule chair, a camp-stool with ivory legs, used by magistrates).

semel [prob. neut. of adj., akin to *similis*], adv., *once, once only*: **semel et saepius**, *more than once, again and again*; **ut semel**, *when once, as soon as*.

sēmen, -inis [SE (in sero) + men], N., *seed*. — Also figuratively.

sēminārium, -ī [semin- + arius], N. (of adj.), *a nursery*. — Also figuratively.

sēmismōnus, -a, -um [semi-somnus, decl. as adj.], adj., *half asleep, drowsy, listless*.

sēmiūstilātus (semūs-), -a, -um [p.p. of *semiustilo*], as adj., *half-burned*.

semper [†semō- (?) (in *semel*) -per (cf. *parumper*)], adv., *through all time, all the time, always, every time*.

sempiternus, -a, -um [semper (weakened, for a stem) + ternus; cf. *hesternus*], adj., *eternal, forever*.

Semprōnius, -a, -um [?], adj., *of the gens Sempronia* (itself the fem. of the adj.). — Esp. of *C. Sempronius Gracchus* (see *Gracchus*): *lex Sempronia, Sempronian law* (of Gracchus, securing the rights of Roman citizens).

senātor, -ōris [†senā- (as if verb-stem akin to *senex*, perh. really so; cf. *senatus*) + tor], M., (*an elder*). — Hence, *a senator* (esp. of Rome), *a member of the Senate*.

senātōrius, -a, -um [senator- + ius], adj., *of the senators, of the Senate, of a senator, senatorial*.

senātus, -ūs [†senā- (as if, perh. really, verb-stem akin to **senex**)], M., a *Senate* (council of old men).—Esp., the *Senate* (of Rome, the great body of nobles acting as an administrative council). The word expresses the body as an order in the state, or as a council, and also a meeting of the body.

senectūs, -ūtis [senec- (as stem of **senex**) + tus; cf. **virtus**], F., age (advanced), *old age*, *riper years* (not necessarily age in Eng. sense).

• **senex** [seni- (stem of oblique cases) + cus (reduced)], gen. **senis** [?, cf. *seneschal*], adj. (only masc.), *old*.—Esp. as subst., *an old man* (above forty-five), *the elder* (of two of the same name), *senior*.

senilis, -e [seni- (see **senex**) + lis (or -ilis)], adj., of *an old man*: **corpus** (*aged*).

senium, -ī [seni- (see **senex**) + ium], N., age (as a decline), *senility*.—Less exactly, *weakness*, *sadness*, *torpor*.

sēnsim [as if acc. of †**sensus**, verbal of **sentio**; cf. **partim**], adv., (*perceptibly*).—Hence (cf. **subito** and **repente**, its opposites), *gradually*, *by degrees*.

sēnsus, -ūs [sent- (as root of **sentio**) + tus], M., *feeling* (as belonging to humanity, etc.), *sensation*, a *feeling*, *feelings* (in both sing. and plur.), *the senses* (in both sing. and plur.), *consciousness*, *the power of sense*, a *sentiment* (a way of feeling).—Hence, a *sense*, a *meaning*.

sententia, -ae [†sentent- (p. of simpler pres. of **sentio**) + ia], F., (*feeling*, *thinking*).—Hence, a *way of thinking*, an *opinion*, a *view*, a *determination*, a *sentiment*, a *feeling*, a *purpose*, a *design*.—Esp., officially, a *judgment*, an *opinion*, a *sentence*, a *vote*, a *decision*, an *expression of opinion*, a *ballot* (a written expression of opinion).—Esp.: **verba atque sententiae**, *words and ideas or expressions*; **divisa est sententia**, *the vote was divided*; in **eandem sententiam**, *to the same purport*; **de sententia amicorum** (*by the advice*, etc.); in **eadem sententia**, *of the same mind*.—**sententiae**, plur., a *verdict*, *votes of a jury*.

sentīna, -ae [?], F., *bilge water*.—Fig., *the dregs*, a *cesspool*.

sentīō, **sentīre**, **sēnsī**, **sēnsus** [?], 4. v. a., *perceive* (by the senses), *feel*, *know*, *see*, *think* (of an opinion made up), *learn about*, *learn*, *find* (by experience).—Hence, *hold an opinion*, *take sides*, *side*, *hold a view* (of some kind): cf. **sententia**.—Also absolutely, *possess sensation*, *feel*.

sēparō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [se- (sed-) paro], 1. v. a., (*get apart*?), *separate*.—Esp.: **sēparātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *separate*.

sepeliō, -īre, -īvi (-īi), **sepultus** [?], 4. v. a., *bury*.—Less exactly and fig., *put to rest*, *destroy*, *end*, *ruin*, *bury in ruins*.

sēpēs, see **saepes**.

sēpiō, see **saepio**.

Sēplāsia, -ae [?], F., a place in Capua where ointments (i.e. perfumes) were sold.

septem [?, cf. *seven*], indecl. num. adj., *seven*.

Septimius, -ī [septimō- + ius], M., a Roman gentile name; cf. **Octavius**. — Esp., *P. Septimius*, an obscure senator, condemned for extortion.

septimus, -a, -um [septem + mus; cf. *primus*], num. adj., *the seventh*.

sēptum, see **saeptum**.

sepulcrum (**sepulchrum**), -ī [tsepul (as if root of *sepelio*, or a kindred stem) + crum (cf. *lavacrum*)], N., *a tomb, a grave, a burial place*.

sepultūra, -ae [tsepultu (*sepel*, in *sepelio*, prob. compound, + *tua*) + ra (fem. of -rus)], F., *burial, burying, burial rites, funeral rites* (even in cremation).

sequester, -tris [akin to *sequor*, prob. tsequit- (cf. *comes, eques*) + tris (cf. *equester*)], M., (a depositary in a suit at law of the property in dispute). — Less exactly, *a depository* (of money for bribery).

sequor, sequi, secūtus [SEQU], 3. v. dep., *follow, accompany*. — Fig., *follow the dictates of, obey, be guided by, follow, adopt* (an opinion), *side with, aim at*.

Ser., abbreviation for **Servius**.

Sergius, -ī [perh. Sabine], M., a Roman gentile name, see **Catiline**. — Also, *T. Sergius Gallus* (perh. **Sextius** or **Sestius**), an unknown person who had an estate at Bovillæ.

sermō, -ōnis [SER (in *sero*, *twine*) + mo (prob. -mō + o)], M., (*series*?). — Hence, *conversation*

(continuous series of speech), *talk, intercourse, conversation with, common talk, speech*. — Also, *language*.

sērō [abl. of *serus*], adv., *too late*.

— Compar. **sērius**, *later, too late*.

serpō, *serpere*, *serpsī*, no p.p. [SERP; cf. *ἑρπω*], 3. v. n., *creep*. — Fig., *wind its way, spread*.

Sertōriānus, -a, -um [Sertorio- + anus], adj., *of Sertorius*, esp. the one mentioned below.

Sertōrius, -ī [sertor (?) + ius], M., (*garland-maker*?), a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Q. Sertorius*, a partisan of Marius, who held a command in Spain against the party of Sulla from B.C. 80 to B.C. 72.

sertum, -ī [p.p. of *sero*, *twine*] N., *a garland, a wreath*.

sērus, -a, -um [perh. akin to *sero*], adj., *late, long delayed*.

servilis, -e [servi (as if stem of *servus* or akin; cf. *servio*) + lis], adj., *of slaves, of a slave, servile*: in *servilem modum*, *like slaves*; *bellum* (*the servile war*, the revolt of the slaves under Spartacus in B.C. 73).

Servilius, -ī [servili- + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *P. Servilius Vatia Isanicus*, consul B.C. 79; 2. *C. Servilius Ahala*, see **Ahala**; 3. *C. Servilius Glaucia*, see **Glaucia**; 4. *P. Servilius Vatia*, son of No. 1, consul B.C. 48 with Cæsar; 5. *P. Servilius Casca*, one of Cæsar's assassins.

serviō, -īre, -īvi (-iī), -ītūrus [servi- (as if stem of *servus* or akin; cf. *servilis*)], 4. v. n., *be a*

slave (to some one or something), *be in subjection*.—Less exactly, *devote one's self to, cater to, be influenced by, consult for, be subservient to, do a service to*.

servitium, -ī [servō- + tium (cf. *amicitia*)], N., (*slavery*).—Hence (cf. *iuventus*), *a body of slaves, slaves* (esp. in plural).

servitūs, -ūtis [as if †servitū- (servō + tus) + tis; cf. *iuventus, sementis*; perh. immediately servō + tus, -tutis], F., *slavery, servitude*.

Servius, -ī [servō- + ius], M., a Roman prænomen.

servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [servō-], I. v. a., *watch, guard, keep, preserve, maintain*.—Esp. in language of augury, *watch* (for omens): *de caelo* (see *an omen*, a process used to stop proceedings by one colleague against another).

servolus (-ulus), -ī [servō- + lus], M., *a little slave, a slave* (with a suggestion of disparagement).

servus, -ī [unc. root (SER, bind?) + vus], M., *a slave*.

sēscētī (sex-), -ae, -a [sex-centum], num. adj., *six hundred*.

sēsē, see *sui*.

sēstertius, -ī [semis-tertius (two whole ones and) *the third a half?*], M. of adj., (with *nummus*), *two and a half asses, a sesterce* (a sum of money, about five cents).

Sestius (Sext-), -ī, M., a Roman gentile name.—Esp., *P. Sestius*, a Roman defended by Cicero in an oration still extant.

sētius, see *secus*.

seu, see *sive*.

sevērē [old abl. of *severus*], adv., *with strictness, with severity, harshly*.

sevēritās, -ātis [severō- + tas], F., *strictness, harshness, severity*.

sevērus, -a, -um [?], adj., *stern, strict, severe, harsh*.—Also, *serious, sober, grave*.

Sex., abbreviation for *Sextus*.

sexāgintā [sex + unc. term.; cf. *ἑξήκοντα*], indecl. num. adj., *sixty*.

sextilis, -e [sextō- + ilis], adj., (*of the sixth*).—Hence, *of August*.

Sextius, see *Sestius*.

sextus, -a, -um [sex + tus], num. adj., *sixth*.

Sextus, -ī [preceding word as proper name (orig. *the sixth born*)], M., a Roman prænomen.

sī [locative, prob. akin to *sē*], conj., (*in this way, in this case, so*; cf. *sic*), *if, in case, on condition that, supposing*; **sī quāndō**, *if ever, whenever*; **sī quidem**, *if at least, in so far as, since*; **sī quis**, *if any*.—Esp., *to see if, whether*.

sībilus, -ī (plur. -a, -ōrum) [perh. imitative], M. and N., *a hissing, a hiss*.

Sibyllīnus, -a, -um [Sibylla- + inus], adj., *of the Sibyl, Sibylline*: *fata* (*the Sibylline books*, a collection of prophecies held in great veneration at Rome).

sīc [si-ce; cf. *hic*], adv., *so, in this manner, in such a manner, in this way, thus*: **sic . . . ut**, *so . . . that, so well . . . that*; **sic accēpimus** (*this*).—**sīcuti, sīcut**, as conj., *just as, just as if, as*.

sica, -ae [prob. akin to *seco*], F., a dagger.

sicārius, -ī [sica- + *arius*], M., an assassin, a cut-throat, a hired ruffian (one who commits murder for money).

Sicilia, -ae [Σικελία], F., Sicily.

Siciliēnsis, -e [Sicilia- + *ensis*], adj., of Sicily, Sicilian. — Masc. as subst., a Sicilian.

Siculus, -a, -um [Σικελός], adj., Sicilian, of Sicily. — Masc. plur. as subst., the Sicilians.

sicut (*sicuti*), see *sic*.

Sicyōnius, -a, -um [Σικυώνιος], adj., of Sicyon (a city of Peloponnesus), Sicyonian. — Masc. as subst., a Sicyonian.

Sidicīnus, -a, -um [?], adj., Sidi-cinian, of the Sidicini, a people of Campania.

Sigēum, -ī [Σίγειον], N., a promontory near Troy, where was the supposed tomb of Achilles.

signifer, -erī [signo-fer (FER + *us*)], M., a standard-bearer.

significātiō, -ōnis [significā- + *tio*], F., a making of signs, a signal, a sign, an intimation, a warning, an indication, signal.

significō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [†significō- (signō- + *ficus*)], 1. v. n. and a., make signs, indicate, make known, spread news, give an intimation, give information, intimate, hint at, give an indication, show signs of.

signum, -ī [unc. root + *num* (neut. of -*nus*)], N., (orig. a cut tally-mark? a device), a sign, a mark, a signal. — Esp., a standard (for military purposes, carried by each body

of men, consisting of some device in metal on a pole). — So often, *signa militaria* (to distinguish this meaning). — In phrases: *conlatis signis*, in a regular battle; *signis inferendis*, in battle array, with an armed force; see military expressions in Vocab. to Cæsar. — Also, a statue, a seal, a constellation.

Silaniōn (-iō), -ōnis [?], M., a famous Greek sculptor of the time of Alexander the Great.

Silānus, -ī [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *D. Junius Silanus*, consul B.C. 62, who voted in the Senate for the death of the Catilinarian conspirators.

silentium, -ī [silent- + *ium*], N., silence, quiet. — *silentiō*, abl. as adv., in silence, silently.

sileō, -ēre, -uī, no p.p. [?], 2. v. n. and a., be silent, say nothing, be silent about, pass over in silence.

silva, -ae [?], F., a forest, woods, forests. — Plur. in same sense.

Silvānus, -ī [silva- + *nus*], M., (of the woods). — A Roman family name. — Esp., *M. Plautius Silvanus*, tribune B.C. 89, author of the Plautian Papirian law, see Plotius.

silvester (-tris), -tris, -tre [silva- (as if *silves*-; cf. *palustris*) + *tris*], adj., woody, wooded.

similis, -e [†simō- (cf. *simplex*, *semper*, *simitu*) + *lis*], adj., like, similar, almost equal.

similiter [simili- + *ter*], adv., in like manner, likewise, in like degree, in the same way.

similitūdō, -inis [simili- + *tudo*], F., likeness, resemblance (to, genitive)

simplex, -icis [sim- (in *similis*, etc.), -plex (PLIC, as stem)], adj., *simple*, without complication.

simpliciter [simplici- (as stem of *simplex*) + ter], adv., *simply*, with simplicity.

simul [neut. of *similis*; cf. *facul*], adv., at the same time, as soon as: *simul atque*, as soon as.

simulācrum, -ī [simulā- + crum], N., an image, a statue, a representation, a likeness.

simulātiō, -ōnis [simulā- + tio], F., a pretence, a show.

simulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [simili- (as if, perh. orig., †simulō)], I. v. a., pretend, make a show of (something).

simultās, -ātis [simili- (cf. *simul*) + tas], F., (likeness? equality?), rivalry. — Hence, a grudge, a quarrel, an enmity.

sīn [si-ne], conj., (if not), but if.

sincērus, -a, -um [?], adj., pure, unmixed, unadulterated, uncontaminated.

sine [?], prep. with abl., without, free from.

singulāris, -e [singulō- + aris], adj., solitary, single. — Hence, unique, peculiar, special, extraordinary, unparalleled, marvellous.

singulī, -ae, -a [sim- (in *similis*) + unc. term.], adj., one at a time, single, each, one by one, several (severally), every, individually, separately.

sinō, sinere, sīvī, situs [SI (of unc. meaning)], 3. v. a., (lay down; cf. *pono*), leave. — Hence, permit, allow, suffer. — In orig. meaning,

situs, lying: *quantum est situm in nobis*, so far as in me lies.

Sinōpē, -ēs [Σινώπη], F., a city in Paphlagonia.

sinus, -ūs [?], M., a fold. — Hence, a bay, an inlet. — Esp., a fold (of the toga across the bosom), the bosom.

sīs [si vis], phrase, if you please, will you: *cave sis*, look out now.

sistō, sistere, stitī, status [STA, reduplicated], 3. v. a. and n., place, set, stand, stop. — **status**, -a, -um, p.p., set, appointed.

sitis, -is [?], F., thirst.

situs, -ūs [SI (in *sino*) + tus], M., (a laying, a leaving), situation, position.

sive, seu [si-ve], conj., if either, or if: *sive . . . sive*, either . . . or, whether . . . or.

Smyrnaeus, -a, -um [Σμυρναῖος], adj., of Smyrna (a city of Ionia in Asia Minor). — Masc. plur. as subst., the people of Smyrna.

sōbrius, -a, -um [?, cf. *ebrius*], adj., sober.

socer, -erī [?], M., a father-in-law.

socia, -ae [fem. of *socius*], F., a sharer, an associate.

societās, -ātis [sociō- + tas], F., a sharing, an alliance, an association, a partnership. — Esp., a joint-stock company (for great enterprises, as in modern times), a company: *multarum rerum societas* (many associations); *in societatem venire*, se offerre (to share, etc.). — Also, fellowship.

socius, -ī [SEQU + ius], M., a companion, an ally, a sharer, an associate, a partner.

sodālis, -is [?], M. and F., a companion, a comrade, a crony, a boon companion.

sōl, **sōlis** [?], M., the sun. — See also *oriens*, *occidens*, and *ortus*.

sōlācium, see *solatium*.

sōlātium (**sōlāc-**), -ī [*solatō* + *ium*], N., a consolation, a solace.

sōlennis, see *sollemnis*.

soleō, **solēre**, **solitus sum** [?], 2. v. n., be wont, be accustomed, do commonly (with Eng. verb, as in context), be in the habit, etc., use (to, etc.): *sic fieri solet*, is commonly the case; *sicut poetae solent*, as is the habit of poets.

sōlitūdō, -inis [*solō* + *tudo*], F., loneliness. — Hence, a wilderness, a desert, solitude, seclusion, a lonely place.

sollemnis (**sōlen-**, **sollen-**), -e [*solleus* (every) *annus*], adj., annual, yearly, stated, established. — Hence, (established by religious sanction), solemn, religious, sacred.

sollicitātiō, -ōnis [*sollicitā* + *tiō*], F., (actively), a tampering with. — Also (passively), anxiety.

sollicitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [*sollicitō*], 1. v. a. and n., stir up, rouse, instigate, make overtures to, tamper with, approach (with money, etc.), offer bribes to. — Also, disturb, make anxious, trouble.

sollicitūdō, -inis [as if, perh. really, *sollicitu-* (stem akin to *sollicitus*) + *do*], F., anxiety, solicitude.

sollicitus, -a, -um [*sollicitus*], wholly roused], adj., agitated, anxious, uneasy, troubled.

solum, see *solus*.

solum, -ī [?], N., the soil, the foundation.

sōlus, -a, -um, gen. -ūs [?], adj., alone, only, the only. — **solum**, neut. acc. as adv., alone, only.

sōlutiō, -ōnis [*solvi* (as stem of *solvo*) + *tiō*; cf. *solutus*], F., a setting free. — Esp. (cf. *solvo*), a payment, payment.

sōlūtus, -a, -um, p.p. of *solvo*.

solvō, **solvere**, **solvi**, **solutus** [prob. *se-luo*], 3. v. a., unbind, loose. — Fig., set free, exempt, acquit, absolve. — Also, pay (release an obligation), perform (a due). — Esp.: **solutus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., set free, unrestrained, unembarrassed, remiss.

somnus, -ī [*somp-* (as if root of *sopio*, etc., with intrusive n, as in *pingo*) + *nus*], M., sleep, slumber.

sonō, -āre, -uī, -āturus [partly *sonō*, partly root verb], 1. v. n. and a., sound. — With cognate acc., sound with, have a sound (of a certain character), sound: *pingue quiddam* (sound somewhat coarse).

sonus, -ī [*SON* + *us*], M., a sound.

sōpiō, -īre, -īvī (-īī), -ītus [causative of *sop* (cf. *somnus*), or denominative of kindred stem], 4. v. a., put to sleep: *sopita consuetudo* (put to sleep, asleep).

sordēs, -is [*SORD-* (cf. *swart*) + *es*], F., dirt, filth. — Fig., meanness, dirty tricks, mean dishonesty. — Also, wretchedness (of apparel in mourning), dust and ashes (?).

sordidatus, -a, -um [*sordidō* + *atus*; cf. *candidatus*, perh. real

p.p.], adj., *filthy*. — Esp. of clothes (in mourning and otherwise), *clad in mourning* (cf. "in sackcloth and ashes").

soror, -ōris [?, cf. *sister*], F., a *sister*: **soror ex matre**, a *half-sister*.

sors, sortis [perh. SER (in *sero*) + *tis*, but the orig. sense is unc.], F., a *lot* (for divination), a *designation by lot*, a *choice by lot*, a *drawing* (of a jury), an *allotment*.

sortior, -īrī, -ītus [sorti-], 4. v. dep., *cast lots*, *draw lots*, *draw a jury* (by lot). — Hence, *obtain by lot*.

sortitiō, -ōnis [sorti- + tio], F., a *drawing by lot*, an *allotment*, a *division by lot*, a *drawing* (of a jury by lot).

sortītus, -ūs [sorti- + tus], M., an *allotment*, an *assignment* (by lot).

Sp., abbreviation for *Spurius*.

spargō, spargere, sparsī, sparsus [SPARG], 3. v. a., *scatter*, *fling about*. — Fig., *spread*, *extend*.

Spartacus, -ī [?], M., a famous gladiator, who roused a servile war in Italy, B.C. 73.

spatium, -ī [?], N., *space*, *extent*, a *space*, a *distance*. — Transf., *time*, *space of time*, *lapse of time*, a *period*.

speciēs, -ēī [SPEC + ies (akin to -ia)], F., (a *sight*, prob. both act. and pass.). — Passively, a *sight*, a *show*, an *appearance*, a *spectacle*, (a *splendid action*).

spectāculum, -ī [spectā- + culum], N., a *sight*, a *show*, a *spectacle*.

spectātiō, -ōnis [spectā- + tio], F., a *looking*, a *sight*, a *view*, a *contemplation*.

spectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [spectō-], 1. v. a. and n., *look at*, *regard*, *gaze upon*, *have regard to*, *look towards*, *aim at*, *be aimed at*, *tend*. — **spectātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *tried*, *proved*, *esteemed*, *estimable*.

specula, -ae [†specā- (SPEC + a; cf. *conspicor*) + la], F., a *watch-tower*, a *lookout*: **in speculis**, on the *lookout*.

speculātor, -ōris [speculā- + tor], M., a *spy*, a *scout*.

speculor, -ārī, -ātus [speculō-], 1. v. dep., *spy*, *reconnoitre*, *watch*: **speculandi causa**, as a *spy*.

spērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [spes- (prob. orig. stem of *spes*) with r for s], 1. v. a. and n., *hope*, *hope for*, *expect*, *have hope for*: **bene sperare**, *have good hope*.

spēs, -ēī [?], F., *hope*, *expectation*, *hopes*.

spiritus, -ūs [spiri- (as stem of *spiro*) + tus], M., *breath*, *the air we breathe*. — Also, *spirit*, *inspiration*. — Hence in plur., *pride*, *arrogance*.

spīrō, -āre, -āvī, -āturus [?], 1. v. n. and a., *breathe*, *blow*: **spirante republica** (*still breathing*). — **spirans**, -antis, p. as adj., *alive*.

splendidus, -a, -um [prob. †splendō- + dus; cf. *splendeo*, *splendico*], adj., *bright*, *shining*, *brilliant*: **causa splendidior fiet** (*gain in lustre*). — Esp. as epithet of the middle class, *distinguished* (by wealth and character; cf. *amplus*), *conspicuous*, *prominent*.

splendor, -ōris [splend (as if root of *splendeo*) + or (for -os)],

m., brilliancy, lustre. — Hence, *prominence, brilliant position, brilliant character.*

spoliātiō, -ōnis [spoliā- + tio], *f., a despoiling, a robbery, spoliation, unlawful deprivation.*

spoliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [spoliō-], *1. v. a. and n., despoil, strip.* — *Fig., rob., deprive, despoil, plunder.* — Absolutely, *despoil one's enemy, take the spoil.*

spolium, -ī [unc.; cf. σπῦλον], *N., (hide f.).* — Hence, *spoil (of a slain enemy, also fig.).*

spondēō, spondēre, spondēdī, spōnsus [prob. formed from borrowed σπονδή, *league*], *2. v. a. and n., promise (solemnly), pledge one's self.*

spongia, -ae [σπογγία], *F., a sponge (used, as now, for cleaning).*

spontis (gen.), **sponte** (abl.) [prob. akin to spondeo], *F., only with pers. pron. or (poetic) gen., of one's own accord, voluntarily.*

spurcō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [spurcō-], *1. v. a., defile.*

Spurius, -ī [spurius, *bastard*], *M., a Roman prænomen.*

squāleō, -ēre, -uī, no p.p. [taquale-; cf. *squales, squalidus*], *2. v. n., be filthy.* — *Esp., of mourning (cf. sordidus), be in mourning, be in sorrow (in the garb of sorrow).*

squālor, -ōris [equal- (as root of *squaleo*) + or (for -os)], *M., squalor.* — *Esp., for mourning, mourning, wretched apparel.*

Stabianus, -a, -um [Stabia + anus], *adj., of Stabiae, a town of Campania.* — *Esp. neut. as subst., a villa at Stabiae, a Stabian villa.*

stabiliō, -ire, -ivī (-iī), -ītus [stabilī-], *4. v. a., make firm, establish, secure, firmly establish.*

stabilis, -e [STA + bilis, perh. through intermediate stem], *adj., standing firmly, stable, enduring.* — *Fig., constant, consistent, unwavering.*

stabilitās, -ātis [stabilī- + tas], *F., steadiness, firmness, firm foundations.*

Statilius, -ī [akin to sto], *M., a Roman gentile name.* — *Esp., L. Statilius, one of the Catilinarian conspirators.*

statim [acc. of statatis (sta- + tis)], *adv., (as one stands, on the spot), at once, forthwith, immediately.*

Stator, -ōris [STA + tor], *M., the Stayer, a name of Jove as stayer of flight; also, the Stay, Supporter.*

statua, -ae [statu- + a (or -va)], *F., a statue (usually of men; cf. signum, effigies of gods as well).*

statuō, -uere, -uī, -ūtus [statu-], *3. v. a., set up.* — Hence, *establish, resolve upon, determine, decide, consider, make up one's mind, take measures, set up as, regard as: modum (set a limit); aliquid severe (take any severe measures); in aliquem (deal with one).*

status, -ūs [STA + tus], *M., (a standing or setting up), a position, a condition, a state.*

status, -a, -um, see *sisto*.

sternō, sternere, strāvī, strātus [STER; cf. *strages*], *3. v. a., scatter, strew.* — Hence, *lay low, prostrate.* — **strātus**, -a, -um, p.p. as *adj., prostrate, lying low, grovelling.*

stimulus, -ī [†stigmō- (STIG + *mus*) + *lus*], M., a goad, a spur. — Fig., a stimulus, a spur, an incentive.

stipendiārius, -a, -um [stipendiō- + *arius*], adj., tributary, under tribute, subject to tribute (paying a fixed sum; cf. *vectigalis*).

stipendium, -ī [stipi- and stem akin to *pendo* (perh. †*pendus*; cf. *pendulus*) + *ium*], N., a tribute. — Also, pay (for military service), service, a campaign (as served and paid for).

stipō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [†stipō- (cf. *obstipus*), akin to *stipes*], I. v. a., crowd. — Hence, surround with a crowd, surround.

stirps, stirpis [?], M. and F., a stock. — Fig., a race, a stock, the root (*malorum*).

stō, stāre, stetī, statūrus [STA], I. v. n., (active meanings usually referred to *sisto*, the reduplicated form), stand, stand up: stans (standing, not overthrown).

stomachus, -ī [στόμαχος], M., the stomach. — Fig., taste, liking.

strepitus, -ūs [strepī- (as stem of *strepo*) + *tus*], M., a noise, a rattling, a murmur (of approval or otherwise), a din.

studeō, studēre, studiū, no p.p. [†studō- (or †studa-); cf. *studium*], 2. v. n., be eager for or to, be devoted to, pay attention to, attend to, desire, be bent on (doing something), aim at, be anxious (to, etc.).

studiōsē [old abl. of *studiosus*], adv., eagerly, with care, with pains.

studiōsus, -a, -um [studīō- + *osus*], adj., zealous, fond of, devoted.

studium, -ī [prob. †studō- + *ium*; cf. *studeo*], N., eagerness, zeal, interest, desire, devotion, fondness (for a thing), enthusiasm. — Hence, a pursuit (to which one is devoted), a profession, an occupation, a taste (for anything), a study. — Esp., a party, partisan zeal, party feeling, partisan favor: in eo studio partium, in favor of that party; consilia studia, measures and party spirit; studiis prosequemur (acclamations).

stultē [old abl. of *stultus*], adv., foolishly.

stultitia, -ae [stultō- + *tia*], F., folly, stupidity.

stultus, -a, -um [stul (in *stolidus*) + *tus*], adj., (stupefied?), foolish, stupid, silly. — Often rendered by a noun, a fool, utter folly, etc.

stuprum, -ī [perh. akin to *stupro*], N., rape, lewdness, debauchery.

suādēō, suādēre, suāsī, suāsus [causative of SVAD (cf. *suavis*), but perh. partly denominative; cf. *suadus*], 2. v. n. and a., (make agreeable to?), advise, persuade (without effect; cf. *persuadeo*), convince. — Esp., of laws, favor, support.

suāvis, -e [SVAD + *us*; cf. *levis*], adj., sweet, agreeable, pleasant.

sub (in comp. *subs*) [unc. case, prob. abl. (cf. *subs*), akin to *super*], adv. (in comp.), and prep. a. With abl. (of rest in a place), under. — Also, just by. — b. With acc. (of

motion towards a place), *under*, *close to*. — Of time, *just at*, *just before*. — *e*. In comp., *under*, *up* (from under), *away* (from beneath), *secretly* (underhand), *in succession*, *a little*, *slightly*.

subāctus, -a, -um, p.p. of **subigo**.

subc-, see **succ-**.

subeo, -īre, -īī, -itus [sub-*eo*], irr. v. a., *go under*, *undergo*, *encounter*.

subf-, see **suff-**.

subhorridus, -a, -um [sub-*horridus*], adj., *rather rough*.

subiciō, -icere, -iēci, -iectus [sub-*iacio*], 3. v. a., *throw under*, *place below*, *place under*, *subject*, *expose to*. — Esp. of fire, *set*, *use to light*. — Also, *palm off upon*, *forge* (of will). — Also, *throw up*, *hand up*.

subiector, -ōris [as if sub-*tiactor*; cf. **subicio**], m., *a forger*.

subigō, -igere, -ēgi, -āctus [sub-*ago*], 3. v. a., *bring under*, *subject*, *subdue*, *crush*.

subinvidē, -ēre, no perf., no p.p. [sub-*invideo*], 2. v. n., *envy slightly*, *be a little envious of*.

subinvitō, -āre, -āvī, no p.p. [sub-*invito*], 1. v. a., *suggest*, *hint*.

subitō, see **subitus**.

subitus, -a, -um [p.p. of **subeo**], adj., (*coming up secretly from under*), *sudden*, *suddenly* (as if adv. taken with the verb), *quick*, *hasty*. — **subitō**, abl. as adv., *suddenly*, *of a sudden*, *all at once*.

sublātus, -a, -um [sub-*(t)latus*], p.p. of **tollo**.

sublevō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [sub-*levo*], 1. v. a., *lighten up*, *lighten*,

relieve, *raise*, *raise up*, *assist*, *render assistance*.

subolēs (sub-), -is [sub-*foles* (OL + *es*; cf. *olesco*)], f., *offspring*.

subp-, see **supp-**.

subscribō, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptus [sub-*scribo*], 3. v. a., *write underneath*, *write down*.

subsellium, -ī [sub-*†sellium* (*sella* + *ium*)], n., *a bench*, *a seat* (esp. in the senate house or court).

subsidiū, -ī [sub-*†sedium* (SED + *ium*)], n., (*a sitting in reserve*), *a reserve*, *a reinforcement*, *help*, *relief*, *support*, *assistance*, *means*, *resources*, *a source of supplies* (of any kind): **patriae** (*stay*).

subsidiō, -sidere, -sēdī, -sessūrus [sub-*sido*], 3. v. n., *sit down*, *remain behind*, *stop*, *stay*.

subsortior, -īrī, -itus [sub-*sor-tior*], 4. v. dep., *draw in place of some one*, *have a substitute* (drawn by lot).

substrūctiō, -ōnis [sub-*structio*; cf. **substruo**], f., *a foundation*, *a substruction*.

subsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus [sub-*sum*], irr. v. n., *be under*, *be underneath*, *be near*, *be close by* (a certain distance off), *be near at hand*, *approach*.

subterfugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, no p.p. [subter-*fugio*], 3. v. n. and a., *escape* (from under something that impends).

subtilis, -e [akin to **sub** and **tela**], adj., *fine*, *subtle*.

subtilliter [subtili- + *ter*], adv., *finely*, *acutely*, *minutely*, *in detail*: **iudicare** (*be a shrewd judge*).

suburbānus, -a, -um [sub-urbe + anus], adj., *suburban*. — Esp. neut. as subst., *a suburban estate, a villa*.

succēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessūrus [sub-cedo], 3. v. n., *come up, advance, come in place of, succeed to, take the place of, come next*. — Also, *be successful, prosper*.

succēnseō, see **suscenseo**.

succurrō, -currere, -curri, -cursūrus [sub-curro], 3. v. n., *rush to support, rush to one's rescue, relieve, succor*.

sufferō, sufferre, sustulī, sublātus (referred to **tollo**) [sub-fero], irr. v. a., *bear, suffer*.

suffragātiō, -ōnis [suffragā + tio], F., *a support* (for an office). — Less exactly, *a recommendation, a supporter*.

suffragātor, -ōris [suffragā + tor], M., *a supporter* (for an office).

suffrāgium, -ī [sub-†fragium, i.e. prob. suffragō + ium (cf. **suffragor** and **suffringo**)], N., (*a pastern bone*, cf. **suffrago**; or *a potsherd*, cf. **σάρπакov**; either used as a ballot), *a ballot, vote*.

sui (prop. gen. neut. of **suus**), sibi, sē [sva], reflex. pron., *himself*, etc. — Often to be translated by the personal, *he, she, it*, etc., also *each other*. — Esp.: **inter se**, *from, with, by, etc., each other*; **per se**, *of himself*, etc. (without outside influence or excitement); **ipse per se**, *in and of himself*.

Sulla, -ae [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., **Lucius Cornelius Sulla**, the great partisan of the nobility, and opponent of Marius, called the Dictator Sulla.

Sulpicius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. **P. Sulpicius Galba**, prob. aedile B.C. 69, one of the jury against Verres; 2. **C. Sulpicius Galba**, praetor B.C. 63; 3. **P. Sulpicius Rufus**, tribune B.C. 88, a partisan of Marius; 4. **Ser. Sulpicius Rufus**, consul B.C. 51, a celebrated jurist, contemporary and friend of Cicero.

sum, esse, fui, futūrus [AS; cf. *am, is*], irr. v. n., *be* (exist). — Also, with weakened force, *be* (as a mere copula). — With many renderings according to the context: **est de proscriptione** (*relates to*); **est in lege** (*is prescribed*); **est alicui**, *one has*; **quid alicui cum aliquo est?** (*what has one to do with?* etc.); **quid de aliquo futurum est?** (*what will become of?*); **qui nunc sunt** (*now living*); **quae est civium** (*consists of*); **est alicuius**, *it is one's part, it is one's place, it belongs to one*, and the like; **meliore esse sensu** (*to have, etc.*); **esse veste mutata**, *to put on mourning*; **esse cum telo**, *to go armed*; **fuerat ille annus** (*had passed*); **esto**, *be it so, well*; **fore uti**, *that the result will be*.

summa, -ae [fem. of **summus** as noun], F., (*the top*), *the highest place, the sum, the total, the main part*: **belli** (*the general management, the chief control*): **ad unam summam referri**, *be set down to one account*; **ad summam**, *on the whole, in short, in a word*.

summus, see **superus**.

sūmō, sūmere, sūmpsi, sūmptus [sub-emo (*take*)], 3. v. a., *take away*,

take, get, assume: supplicium (inflict; cf. capere); laborem (spend); arma (take up); mihi (take upon); exempla (draw); suscepto bello, when the war was begun; saga (put on); nullis armis sumptis, when there was no war.

sūmptuosē [old abl. of **sumptuosus**], adv., *expensively, extravagantly: sumptuosius, with too much magnificence.*

sūmptuosus, -a, -um [sumptu- + osus], adj., *expensive, costly.*

sūmptus, -ūs [sub-temptus; cf. sumo], M., (a taking out of the stock on hand), *expense: sumptibus, extravagant expenditure, extravagance.*

superbē [old abl. of **superbus**], adv., *haughtily, arrogantly, with arrogance, with insolence.*

superbia [superbo- + ia], -ae, F., *pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence.*

superbus, -a, -um [super + bus; cf. morbus], adj., *arrogant, haughty, proud, insolent.*

supercilium, -ī [super-cilium (eyelid)], N., *eyebrow, brow (as expressing emotions).*

superior, see **superus**.

superō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [superō-], I. v. a. and n., *overtop. — Hence, get the upper hand of, overcome, conquer, defeat, be superior to, prevail, overmatch, survive (vita), surpass.*

supersum, -esse, -fui, -futūrus [super-sum], irr. v. n., *be over and above, remain, survive: satietati (remain in excess of).*

superus, -a, -um [†supe- (stem akin to sub, perh. same) + rus; cf. inferus], adj., *higher, being above. — Compar., superior, -ius, higher, upper, preceding (of time), past, before, superior, earlier, former, elder: superiora illa, those former acts; superior esse, have the advantage. — Superl., suprēmus, -a, -um [supra-(?) + imus(?)], highest, last: dies (last, of a funeral). — Also, summus [sup + mus], highest, the highest part of, the top of. — Fig., greatest, most important, very great, most perfect, perfect, supreme, most violent, pre-eminent, in the highest degree, most severe, of the utmost importance: summa omnia, all the highest qualities; summa hieme, the depth of winter; tempus (most critical); vir (very superior); quattuor aut summum quinque (at the most); summa res publica, the highest interests of the state, the general welfare of the state.*

suppeditō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [?, cf. suppeto], I. v. n. and a., *suffice. — Also, supply.*

suppetō, -petere, -petivi (-ii), -petitūrus [sub-peto], 3. v. n., (? but cf. sufficio and subvenio), *be on hand, be supplied, be to be found: suppetit nobis, we have a store.*

supplex, -icis [sub-†plex (PLIC as stem; cf. duplex)], M. and F., *a suppliant.*

supplicātiō, -ōnis [supplicā- + tio], F., *a supplication. — Esp., a thanksgiving (prayer to the gods upon any signal success, decreed by the Senate).*

supplicium, -ī [supplic- (stem of **supplex**) + ium], N., (*a kneeling*). — Hence, *a supplication*. — Also, *a punishment* (usually of death).

supplicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [supplic-], I. v. a. and n., *supplicate, entreat, pray for mercy*.

suppōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positus [sub-pono], 3. v. a., *put under, fraudulently introduce, introduce under cover of something*.

suprā [instr. (?) of **superus**], adv., and prep. with acc., *above, before*. See **possum**.

suprēmus, see **superus**.

surgō, surgere, surrēxī, surrēctus [sub-rego], 3. v. a. and n., *raise*. — Also, *rise*.

surripīō (subr-), -ripere, -ripuī, -reptus [sub-rapio], 3. v. a. (and n.), *snatch privately, steal, take by treachery*.

suscēnsēō (succ-), -cēnsēre, -cēnsuī, -cēnsūrus [subs-(sub-)censeo], 2. v. n., *be incensed, be slightly angry, be offended*.

suscipīō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptus [subs-capio], 3. v. a., *take up, take upon one's self* (voluntarily; cf. **recipio**, as a duty), *engage in, adopt, take in hand, undertake*. — Also, *undergo, suffer, experience* (of feelings), *bring upon one's self*.

suspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectus [sub-†specio], 3. v. a. and n., *look up, look up at, look askance at*. — Hence, *suspect*: **suspectus**, an object of suspicion.

suspiciō (-spitiō), -ōnis [sub-†specio; cf. **suspicio**, -ere], F., *suspicion*.

suspiciōsē (suspīt-) [old abl. of **suspiciosus**], adv., *in a way to excite suspicion*.

suspiciōsus (suspīt-), -a, -um [prob. †suspiciō- (sub-†specium; cf. **extispiciūm**) + osus], adj., *suspicious*.

suspīcor, -ārī, -ātus [†suspīc- (cf. **auspex**)], I. v. dep., *suspect, have a suspicion*.

suspīrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [sub-spiro], I. v. n., *sigh*.

sustentō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [sub-tento (cf. **sustineo**)], I. v. a. and n., *maintain, sustain, hold out, endure, support*: **sustentando**, by patience.

sustineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentus [subs-teneo], 2. v. a. and n., *hold up under, withstand, endure, hold out, sustain, support, bear, stop*.

suus, -a, -um [SVA (in se) + ius], poss. pron. (referring back to subject), *his, hers, its, theirs*, etc. — Sometimes emphatic, *his own*, etc. — Often without subst., **suī**, M. plur., *his (their) men, countrymen, friends*, etc.; **sua**, neut. plur., *his (their) possessions, property*, etc.: **omnia sua**, *all he had*.

symphōniacus, -a, -um [συμφωνικός], adj., *musical*: **pueri** (*musicians*).

Syrācūsae, -ārum [Συράκουσαι], F. plur., *Syracuse*, the famous city in Sicily.

Syrācūsānus, -a, -um [Syracusa + anus], adj., *of Syracuse, Syracusan*. — Masc. plur. as subst., *the people of Syracuse, the Syracusans*.

Syria, -ae [Συρία], F., the country lying at the eastern end of the Mediterranean.

T

T., abbreviation for Titus.

tabella, -ae [tabula- + la], F., (*a little board*), a tablet, a ballot. — In plur., tablets (as two were used together), a document, a letter, a writing.

tabellārius, -ī [tabella- + arius], M., a letter-carrier, a messenger.

taberna, -ae [?, cf. tabella], F., a hut (of boards), a booth, a shop, an inn. — Esp.: Tres Tabernae, the Three Taverns, a station on the Appian Way in Latium.

tābēscō, -bēscere, -buī, no p.p. [tabē- (in tabeo) + scō], 3. v. n., waste away, pine.

tabula, -ae [†tabbō- (TA + bus? cf. taberna) + la], F., a board. — Hence, a record (written on a board covered with wax), a list, a document. — Also, a panel (on which pictures were painted), a picture, a painting: novae tabulae, a reduction of debts, a settlement of debts (by legislation); duodecim tabulae, the laws of the Twelve Tables (the earliest collection of Roman laws).

tabulārius, -a, -um [tabula- + arius (-rius?)], adj., (of records, etc.; see tabula). — Esp., neut. as subst., a record office, a registry, archives.

taceō, tacēre, tacui, tacitus [†tacō- (TA + cō- + uis) 2. v. a. and n., be silent, be silent about, keep secret, keep silence, conceal, say nothing (about). — tacitus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., silent, silently, in

silence: illis tacentibus, with their connivance.

tacitē [old abl. of tacitus], adv., silently, in silence.

taciturnitās, -ātis [taciturnō- + tas], F., silence.

taciturnus, -a, -um [tacitō- + urnus; cf. diurnus], adj., silent (as a personal quality), taciturn.

taedet, -ēre, -uit (pertaesum est) [†taedō- (cf. taedium, taedulum)], 2. v. impers., it disgusts: aliquem (one is disgusted).

taeter (tēter), -tra, -trum [akin to taedet?], adj., disgusting, horrible, loathsome, foul, abominable, shameful.

tālāris, -e [talō- + aris], adj., of the ankles. — Esp., with tunica, reaching to the heels (a sign of dandyism; cf. the modern "box-coat").

tālis, -e [TA + alis], adj. pron., such, so great.

tam [unc. case of TA (cf. quam, nam)], adv., so (as indicated in the context), so much. — Often equal to this, that, etc.

tamen [unc. case-form of TA (locat?, cf. Sk. tasmin?)], adv., (introducing a thought opposed to some preceding concession expressed or implied), yet, nevertheless, still, however, for all that, notwithstanding, after all, at least.

tametsi [tam? (but cf. tamen-etsi) -etsi], adv., (still although, anticipating the thought to which tam properly belongs), although, though, after all.

tamquam (**tanquam**) [**tamquam**], adv., *as much as, as, just as, like, just like*.—Also, *just as if, as if*.

tandem [**tam-dem**; cf. **idem**], adv., (*just so, even so?*), *at last, finally*.—In questions, to add emphasis, *pray, tell me*, or translated only by emphasis: **quo tandem?** *where in the world?*

tangō, **tangere**, **tetigī**, **tāctus** [**TAG**], 3. v. a., *touch, border on, be close to, reach, find*.—Esp. of lightning: **tactus** (*de caelo*), *struck (by lightning)*.

tanquam, see **tamquam**.

tantō, see **tantus**.

tantopere, see **opus**.

tantulus, -a, -um [**tantō-** + **lus**], adj., *so small, so little, so trifling*: **tantulo**, *at so small a price*.

tantum, see **tantus**.

tantummodo [**tantum modo**], adv., (*so much only*), *only, merely, only just*.

tantus, -a, -um [prob. **TA** + **VANT** + **us**], adj., *so much, so great, so important, so large, this great, that great, great, like this, like that, such (of magnitude): tanti est, is of so much importance, is of so much weight, it is worth the price, it is worth while; tanta gratulatio (so warm); tantum civium, so many citizens; in tantum aes alienum, so deeply in debt; pro tantis rebus, for such important, etc.*—Also, *so much (and no more), only so much*.—**tantum**, neut. acc. as adv., *only, merely*.—**tantō**, abl. as adv., *so much*.

tantusdem, **tantadem**, **tantumdem** (**tantundem**) [**tantus-dem**; cf. **idem**], adj., *just so great, just as great*.—Neut. as subst., *just so much, just as much*.

tardē [old abl. of **tardus**], adv., *slowly, tardily, with delay, late*.

tarditās, -ātis [**tardō-** + **tas**], f., *slowness, delay*.

tardō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [**tardō**], 1. v. a., *retard, check, hinder, delay*.

tardus, -a, -um [?], adj., *slow*.

Tarentīnī, -ōrum [**Tarento-** + **inus**], m. plur., *the people of Tarentum* (an old Greek city on the Gulf of Tarentum), *the Tarentines*.

Tarracinēnsis, -e [**Tarracina-** + **ensis**], adj., *of Tarracina* (a city of the Volsci on the borders of Latium).—Masc. as subst., *a man of Tarracina*.

Tauromenītānus, -a, -um [**Tauromeniō-** + **tanus** (i.e. **Tauromenī-** + **anus**)], adj., *of Tauromenium* (a city on the eastern coast of Sicily, now *Taormina*).

taurus, -ī [perh. **STAV-** + **rus**, akin to **steer**], m., *a bull*.

Teānum, -ī [?], n., the name of two towns in Italy.—Esp.: **Teānum Sidicinum**, a town in Campania, now *Teano*.

tēctum, -ī [p.p. of **tego**], n., *a roof, a house, a dwelling*.

tegō, **tegere**, **tēxī**, **tēctus** [**TEG**], 3. v. a., *cover, thatch, hide, protect: nocte tectus, under cover of night*.

tēlum, -ī [?], n., *a weapon (of offence), a missile, a javelin*.—Also, *a weapon (generally), a deadly weapon: cum telo, armed*.

Temenitēs, -is [Τεμενίτης], M., an epithet of Apollo at Syracuse.

temerārius, -a, -um [†temerō- + arius], adj., *reckless, rash, hasty*.

temerē [old abl. of †temerus], adv., *blindly, without reason, without cause*.—Hence, *recklessly, hastily*.

temeritās, -ātis [†temerō- (perh. akin to temulentus) + tas], F., *blindness, thoughtlessness, recklessness, heedlessness, hasty temper*.

temperantia, -ae [temperant- + ia], F., *self-control, prudence*.

temperō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [temper- (stem of tempus)], I. v. a. and n., *(divide), mix properly*.—Hence, *control, control one's self, refrain, moderate*.

tempestās, -ātis [tempes- (stem of tempus) + tas], F., *a season, weather*.—Esp., *bad weather, a storm, a tempest*.—Also fig., *a storm, a blast*.

tempestivus, -a, -um [tempestō- (cf. intempestus) + ivus], adj., *early, timely, seasonable, suitable: convivium (a daylight banquet)*.

templum, -ī [akin to tempus, prob. †temō- (TEM + us) + lum, cf. τέμενος], N., (in augury), *a consecrated spot, a temple*.

temptō (tentō), -āre, -āvi, -ātus [tentō-, p.p. of teneo], I. v. a., *handle*.—Hence, *try, make attempts upon, attack, assail, sound (try a man's sentiments), attempt*.

tempus, -oris [TEM (cut, with root determinative or accidental p) + us], N., *(a cutting)*.—Esp., *a division of time, a time, the times, time*

(in general), *a season, an occasion, an exigency, an emergency, a crisis, circumstances, a necessity (of the time), needs, the times, the circumstances of the time: omni tempore, at all times; ante tempus, before the time, prematurely; meum tempus, my appointed time; summo tempore reipublicae (the most important crisis); procella temporis, the storm of the times; O tempora! what a time! ex tempore, on the spur of the moment; cederem tempori (to the exigencies of the time); motus communium temporum, the general disturbance of the times; uno tempore, at one and the same time, at once*.

tēmulentus, -a, -um [†temō- (? cf. abstemius) + lentus], adj., *drunken, in a tipsy state*.

tendō, tendere, tetendī, tēsus (tentus) [TEN + do (of unc. origin)], 3. v. a., *stretch, stretch out*.

tenebrae, -ārum [?, perh. akin to temere], F. plur., *darkness, obscurity*.

Tenedos (-us), -ī [Τένεδος], F., an island in the Aegean, near Troy.

teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentus [†tenō- (TEN + us)], 2. v. a., *hold, hold fast, hold on to, retain, keep, possess, occupy, hold bound, bind: circuitus milia (occupy, extend)*.—Also, *restrain, detain, understand, get at: legibus (bind); lacrimas (keep back)*.—Pass., *be caught, be in custody, be detected, be possessed (by a feeling)*.

tener, -era, -erum [TEN + rus], adj., *(stretched, thin), delicate tender, young, sensitive*.

tentō, see temptō.

tenuis, -e [TEN + us, with accidental i; cf. gravis], adj., *thin, delicate, feeble, meagre, poor, slight, humble* (in position), *insignificant*.

tenuiter [tenui- + ter], adv., *thinly, slightly*.

ter [prob. mutilated case of tres], num. adv., *three times*.

Terentia, -ae [fem. of Terentius], F., Cicero's wife.

tergiversatiō, -ōnis [tergiversā- + tiō], F., *shuffling, a subterfuge, a false pretence*.

tergum, -ī [?], N., *the back: a tergo, in the rear, behind one*.

terminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [terminō-], 1. v. a., *bound, limit, end, finish, set* (limits).

terminus, -ī [TER (?), cf. trans] + minus (cf. -μενος), M., *a boundary, a limit*.

terra, -ae [TERS (?) + a; cf. torreo], F., *(the dry land), the earth, the land*. — Also, *a land, a region*. — Also, *the ground*. — Plur., *the world: orbis terrarum, the whole world; terra marique, on land and sea*.

terreō, terrēre, terruī, territus [†terrō- (?)], 2. v. a., *frighten, alarm, terrify*.

terrestris, -e [terra- (as if terret-; cf. equestris) + tris], adj., *of the land, earthly* (as opposed to heavenly).

terribilis, -e [terri- (as if stem of terreō) + bilis], adj., *dreadful, terrible*.

terror, -is [ter (as if root of terreō) + or], M., *fright, alarm, terror, dread, panic*.

tertius, -a, -um [prob. tri- + tius], num. adj., *third* (in order).

testāmentum, -ī [testā- + mentum], N., *a will*.

testimōnium, -ī [testi- + monium], N., *proof, evidence, testimony, a testimonial*.

testis, -is [?], C., *a witness*.

testor, -ārī, -ātus [testi-], 1. v. dep., *call to witness, appeal to, assert* (solemnly). — testātus, -a, -um, p.p. in pass. sense, *proved, substantiated*.

tetrarchēs, -ae [τετράρχης], M., *a tetrarch, a prince*.

Teutones, -um (Teutonī, -ōrum) [Teutonic], M. plur., *a great German people in Jutland who, along with the Cimbri, overran Gaul in B.C. 113. They were defeated by Marius in B.C. 102 at Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix)*.

theātrum, -ī [θεάτρον], N., *a theatre*.

Themistoclēs, -ī (-is) [Θεμιστοκλῆς], M., *a famous Athenian commander in the time of the Persian war, the founder of the Athenian naval power*.

Theophanēs, -is [Θεοφανῆς], M., *a Greek historian of Mytilene, who wrote the exploits of Pompey*.

Thespiæ, -ārum [Θεσπιάς], F. plur., *a city of Bœotia*.

Thespiēnsis, -e [Thespiæ + ensis], adj., *of Thespiæ*. — Plur., *the people of Thespiæ*.

Thraex (Thrēx, Thrāx), -cis [Θρᾶξ], adj., *Thracian*. — Masc. as subst., *a Thracian*.

Ti., abbreviation for Tiberius.

Tiberīnus, -a, -um [Tiberi- + *inus*], adj., of *the Tiber*.

Tiberis, -is [?], M., *the Tiber*.

Tigrānēs, -is [Persian, through Greek], M., king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithridates.

timeō, -ēre, -uī, no p.p. [†timō- (cf. *timidus*)], 2. v. a. and n., *be afraid, fear, be alarmed*.—With dat., *be anxious for, be anxious about*: *nihil timēre, have nothing to fear, be in no danger*; *non timere, be free from fear, be without fear*.

timidē [old abl. of **timidus*], adv., *with timidity*: *non timide, fearlessly*.

timiditās, -ātis [timidō- + *tas*], F., *timidity, faint-heartedness*.—Plur. same (of several cases).

timidus, -a, -um [†timō- (cf. *timeo*)], adj., *cowardly, timid*.

timor, -ōris [tim- (as root of *timeo*) + *or*], M., *alarm, fear, apprehension*.

tirō, -ōnis [?], M., *a raw recruit, a beginner, a tiro*.

Tirō, -ōnis, M., a Roman family name.—Esp., (*M. Tullius*) *Tiro*, the freedman and literary assistant of Cicero.

Titus, -ī [?], M., a Roman praenomen.

toga, -ae [TEG + *a*], F., *a toga* (the voluminous wrap worn by the Romans in their civil life): *ad togas redire, resume the toga, as in peace*; *virilis (the virile toga, the garb of manhood)*; *praetexta (the toga praetexta, the garb of childhood, the robe of office*; see *praetextus*).—Hence, *civil life* (as opposed to war).

togātus, -a, -um [toga- + *tus*], adj., *clad in the toga* (as an emblem of citizenship or of peace).—Hence, *unarmed, in the garb of peace, in peace*: *mihi togato contigit (a civil magistrate)*; *togati, peaceable citizens*.

tolerābilis, -e [tolerā- + *bilis*], adj., *endurable, tolerable*.

tolerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [†toler- (TOL + *us*)], 1. v. a. and n., (*raise u^s*). *bear, endure, hold out*.—**tolerandus**, -a, -um, gerundive as adj., *endurable, tolerable*.

tollō, tollere, sustulī, sublātus [TOL (with *YA*)], 3. v. a., *raise, carry, elevate, extol*: *in crucem (hang, nail)*.—Hence, *carry off, remove, take away, destroy, put an end to, abolish, banish, get out of the way, put to death*.

Tongilius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name.—Only an obscure friend of Catiline.

tortmentum, -ī [TORQU + *mentum*], N., (*means of twisting*), *torture, the rack*.—Also, *an engine* (for throwing missiles by twisted ropes).—Hence, *a shot from an engine, a missile*.

Torquātus, -ī [torqui- + *atus*], M., (*wearing a collar*), a Roman family name.—Esp., *L. Manlius Torquatus*, consul B.C. 70.

tortor, -ōris [TORQ (in *torqueo*) + *tor*], M., *a torturer*.

tot [TA (in *tam*, etc.) + *ti*], indecl. adj., *so many*.

totiēns (*totiēs*) [tot + *iens*], adv., *so many times, so often*.

tōtus, -a, -um, gen. -īus [TA + tus], adj., *the whole, the whole of, all* (as *entire*), *entire*. — Often translated by an adverb, *entirely, throughout, wholly*.

tractō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [tractō-], I. v. a., *handle, treat, conduct, manage*: in *periculis tractatus* (*engaged in, exercised in, drawn into*).

trādō, -dere, -didī, -ditus [trans-do], 3. v. a., *hand over, give up, give over, deliver up, surrender*. — Also, *pass along, hand down, teach, communicate*.

trādūcō, see *transduco*.

trāductiō (trans-), -ōnis [trans-ductio; cf. *transduco*], F., *a transfer*.

tragoedia, -ae [τραγῳδία], F., *tragedy*. — Fig. (in plur.), *a commotion, a "to-do"*.

trahō, trahere, trāxī, trāctus [TRAH (for †TRAGH)], 3. v. a., *drag, drag along, drag in, draw*. — Fig., *captive, drag out, protract*.

tranquillitās, -ātis [tranquillō + tas], F., *stillness, calm, fair weather, a quiet state, a peaceable condition, tranquillity, peace*.

tranquillus, -a, -um [prob. akin to *trans* and connected with navigation], adj., *calm, quiet, peaceable, undisturbed*.

trāns [?, akin to *terminus, te-rebra*], adv. (in comp.), and prep. with acc., *across, over*. — Hence, *on the other side of*: *ripam* (*on the bank opposite*). — In comp., *over, across, through*.

Trānsalpīnus, -a, -um [trans-Alpes + inus], adj., *Transalpine* (*beyond the Alps from Rome*).

trānscendō, -scendere, -scendi, -scēnsūrus [trans-scando], 3. v. a., *climb across, cross* (mountains).

trānsdūcō (trādūcō), -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductus [trans-duco], 3. v. a., *lead over* (with two accusatives), *lead across, bring over, lead through, transport, draw over, win over, transfer*.

trānseō, -īre, -iī, -itus [trans-eo], irr. v. a. and n., *go across, cross, pass over, go over, pass through, pass, migrate, pass by*.

trānsferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus [trans-fero], irr. v. a., *carry over, transfer, change the place of, take* (and put somewhere else): *sese in proximum annum* (*transfer his canvass, etc.*).

trānsfundō, -fundere, -fūdī, no p.p. [trans-fundo], 3. v. a., *pour out from one vessel to another*. — Hence, fig., *transfer*.

trānsigō, -igere, -ēgī, -āctus [trans-ago], 3. v. a., *carry through, accomplish, manage, do, finish, carry out*.

trānsitus, -ūs [trans-itus; cf. *transeō*], M., *a going over, a passage, a passing away* (*tempestatis*).

trānsmarīnus, -a, -um [trans-mare + inus], adj., *across the sea, foreign*.

trānsmittō, -mittere, -misi, -missus [trans-mitto], 3. v. a., *send over, send across*. — Fig., *transfer, devote, give over, hand over, entrust*.

trānsverberō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [trāns-verberō], I. v. a., *strike through, pierce through, transfix*.

transversus (-vorsus), -a, -um [p.p. of *transverto*], as adj., *across, athwart, transverse, cross*.

Tremellius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *Cn. Tremellius*, one of the jury against Verres.

tremō, -ere, -uī, no p.p. [TREM?], cf. *τρέμω*, 3. v. n., *tremble, waver*.

trēs, tria [stem *tri-*], num. adj., *three*.

tribūnāl, -ālis [tribunō- + *alis*], N., (*place of a tribune*, in some early sense of the word), a *tribunal* (a raised platform where magistrates sat or generals addressed their troops).

tribūnātus, -ūs [tribunō- + *atus*; cf. *consulatus*], M., a *tribuneship*, the office of tribune.

tribūnicus (-itius), -a, -um [tribunō- + *cus* (-tius)], adj., of a tribune, of the tribunes (esp. of the people), *tribunical*.

tribūnus, -ī [tribu- + *nus*], M., (*a chief of a tribe*). — With or without *plebis*, a *tribune* (one of several magistrates elected in the assembly of the *plebs* voting by tribes, to watch over the interests of the commons). — With *militum* or *militaris*, a *tribune of the soldiers*, a *military tribune* (one of six officers of each legion who had charge of the internal administration of the legion, and were also employed in various staff duties by the commander). — With *aerarius*, a *dean of a tribe* (? one of certain officers of the treasury, orig. no doubt presiding officers of

the tribes at Rome), a *treasury warden* (?), a *tribunus aerarius*.

tribuō, -uere, -uī, -ūtus [tribu-], 3. v. a., (*distribute by tribes*), *distribute*. — Hence, *grant, render, pay, assign, attribute, pay a tribute* (of respect, etc.), *confer, give, bestow*.

tribus, -ūs [tri (cf. *tres*) + unc. term. (perh. akin to *fui*?)], F., (a third part?), a *tribe* (a division, originally local, of the Roman people), a *ward* (?).

tribūtum, -ī [neut. p.p. of *tribuo*], N., *tribute* (a stated sum; cf. *vectigal*).

trīcēsimus (-ēsīmus), -a, -um [trīginta + *ensimus*], num. adj., *thirtieth*.

trīciēns (-iēs) [trīginta + *iens*], num. adv., *thirty times*: H. S. *triciens* (sc. *centena milia*), *three million sesterces*.

trīdūm, -ī [tri- + stem akin to *dies*; cf. *biduum*], N., *three days' time, three days*.

triennium, -ī [trienni- (*triannus*) + *ium*], N., *three years' time, three years*.

tripudiō, -āre, -āvī, no p.p. [tripudiō-], 1. v. n., *dance* (in a solemn rite). — Less exactly, *dance for joy*.

trīstis, -e [unc. root + *tis*], adj., *sad, gloomy, dejected, stern*. — Also as bringing sadness, *melancholy, unfortunate, sad* (as in Eng.): *litera* (*dismal, cruel*, of the vote for conviction).

trīumphō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [trīumphō-], 1. v. n. and a., *have a triumph, enjoy a triumph, triumph* (also fig.): *trīumphans*, in a *trīumphal procession, in triumph*.

triumphus, -ī [prob. *θρίαμβος*, a hymn in honor of Bacchus, perh. a name of the god], M., a *triumph* (the entry of a general returning after a victory, celebrated with sacred rites). — Also, less exactly, almost as in Eng. even, but with a livelier figure.

Troiānus, -a, -um [Troia- + anus], adj., of *Troy, Trojan*. See *equus*.

tropaeum (troph-), -ī [τροπαιον], N., a *trophy*.

trucidō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [?, akin to *trux*], I. v. a., *butcher, slaughter in cold blood, massacre, cut down without mercy, slay without mercy*.

truculentus, -a, -um [truc- (as if *trucu-*) + *lentus*], adj., *grim, savage, morose, churlish*.

tū, tuī [TVA], plur. **vōs** [VA], pron. 2d person, *you* (sing.), *you* (plur.), *yourself*. — Esp., *tibi*, in a loose connection with the sentence, *for you* (as in Eng.), often untranslatable. — **tūte**, *you yourself, you*.

tuba, -ae [?], F., a *trumpet* (a straight instrument for infantry).

Tūberō, -ōnis [tuber- + o], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. *L. Aelius Tuberō*, a distinguished jurist, a *legatus* of Q. Cicero in Asia; 2. *Q. Aelius Tuberō*, son of No. 1, complainant against Ligarius.

tueor, tuērī, tūtus (tuitus) [?], 2. v. dep., *watch, guard, protect, defend*. — Also, *preserve, maintain, keep, care for*.

Tulliola, -ae [Tullia- + ola], F., *little Tullia*, Cicero's pet name for his daughter.

Tullius, -ī [Tullō- + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *M. Tullius Cicero*, see *Cicero*.

Tullus, -ī [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., *L. Volcatius Tullus*, consul B.C. 66.

tum [prob. acc. of TA], adv., *then* (at a time indicated by the context), *at that time, in that case*: cum . . . **tum**, see *cum*; **tum vero**, *then* (with emphasis, of the decisive point of a narrative or of an important condition); **tum maxime**, *just then, but especially*; **tum . . . cum**, *at a time when, when*: **quid tum?** *what then?*

tumultus, -ūs [tumulō- (perh. reduced) + tus], M., (*a swelling, an uprising?*), *an uproar, confusion, a commotion*. — Esp., *an uprising, a commotion* (of a revolt, or a war not regularly declared): **servilis** (*the servile war*; see *servilis*).

tumulus, -ī [†tumō- (whence *tumēo*) + lus], M., (*a swelling?*), *a hill, a mound*. — Hence, *a tomb*.

tunc [tum-ce; cf. *hic*], adv., *just then, then, by and by* (with cum), *in that case*.

tunica, -ae [?], F., a *tunic* (the Roman undergarment, like a loose shirt, but usually of wool).

turba, -ae [TUR (cf. *turma* and *θόρυβος*) + ba (cf. *morbus* and *τύβη*)], F., a *throng* (as in confused motion; cf. *turbo*, -inis), *a crowd, a mob, a riot*.

turbulentus, -a, -um [turba- (as if *turbō*-, perh. really) + *lentus*], adj., *disorderly, disorganized, boisterous, stormy*.

turma, -ae [TUR (cf. turba, turbo) + *ma*], F., (*a throng?*), *a squadron* (of horse, consisting of thirty men), *a troop of cavalry*.

turpis, -e [?], adj., *ugly* (in appearance). — Hence, *unbecoming, disgraceful, base, scandalous, vile*.

turpiter [turpi- + *ter*], adv., *dishonorably, with dishonor*.

turpitūdō, -inis [turpi- + *tudo*], F., *baseness, base conduct, turpitude*. — Hence, *disgrace, dishonor, infamy*.

Tusculānus, -a, -um [Tusculō- + *anus*], adj., *of Tusculum* (a town of Latium). — Esp. neut. as subst., *villa at Tusculum, a Tusculan villa*.

uber, -eris [perh. orig. subst.; cf. *oðap* and *vetus*], adj., *fertile, rich, productive*.

ūber, -eris [?, cf. *oðap*], N., *a pap, a dug, a breast*.

ūbertās, -ātis [uber- + *tas*], F., *fertility, productiveness*.

ubi [supposed to be *quo-* + *bi*, dat. of *quō-*], adv., interr. and rel., *where, in which, wherein*: *ibi ubi, in the place where*. — Also, of time, *when*: *ubi primum, as soon as*. — Without antecedent, *a place where*.

ubinam [ubi-nam], interr. adv., *where in the world? where?* (emphatic).

tūte, see *tu*.

tūtō, see *tutus*.

tūtōr, -ārī, -ātus [tutō-], I. v. dep., *guard, defend, protect*.

tūtus, -a, -um [p.p. of *tueor*], as adj., *protected, safe, secure, well fortified*: *victis nihil tutum, no safety for the conquered*; *in tuto, in safety, safe*. — **tūtō**, abl. as adv., *in safety, safely*.

tuus, -a, -um [TVA + *ius*], poss. adj. pron., *your, yours, of yours*: *omnes tui, all your friends*.

Tycha, -ae [Τύχη], F., a part of the city of Syracuse, so called from a temple of Fortune in the neighborhood.

tyrannus, -ī [τύραννος], M., *a tyrant* (a usurping king), *a tyrant* (generally, in the modern sense).

U

ubique [ubi-que; cf. *quisque*], adv., *everywhere*.

ulciscor, *ulciscī*, ultus [?], 3. v. dep., *punish* (an injury, or the doer), *avenge* (an injury or the person wronged).

ūllus, -a, -um, gen. -īus [unō- + *lus*], adj., *a single* (with negatives), *any*. — As subst. (less common), *anybody*.

ulterior, -ius [compar. of *ulterō*; cf. *ultra*], adj., *further*. — Superl., **ultimus**, -a, -um [ul (cf. *uls*) + *timus* (cf. *intimus*)], *farthest, most remote, last*.

ultor, -ōris [ULC (in *ulciscor*) + *tor*], M., *an avenger*.

ultrā [unc. case, perh. instr., of **ŭlter**], adv. and prep., *beyond*.

ultrō [dat. of **ŭlter(us)**], adv., *to the farther side, beyond*: **ultrō citroque**, *this way and that, back and forth*. — Esp. beyond what is expected or required, *voluntarily, without provocation*: **bellum inferre** (*make an offensive war, make war without provocation*).

Umbrenus, -ī [?, akin to **Umbria**], m., a Roman family name. — Only *P. Umbrenus*, a freedman in the Catilinarian conspiracy.

umerus (**humerus**), -ī [?, cf. ὤμος], m., *the shoulder*.

umquam (**un-**) [supposed to be for **cum-quam** (cf. **quisquam**)], adv., (with negatives; cf. **quando**, **aliquando**), *ever*: **neque . . . umquam**, *and never*.

ūnā [instr. (or abl.?) of **unus**], adv., *together, along, along with one, with* (any one), *also*.

unde [supposed to be for **†cunde** (**cum**, cf. **umquam**, + **de**, cf. **inde**)], rel. and interr. adv., *whence, from which, where*: **unde dare** (*through whom, as a banker from whom money is drawn*).

ūndecimus, -a, -um [**unus-deci-mus**], num. adj., *eleventh*.

ūndēquīnquāgēsīmus, -a, -um [**undequinquaginta** + **esimus**], num. adj., *the forty-ninth*.

undique [**unde-que**; cf. **quisque**], adv., *from every side, from all quarters*. — Also (cf. **ab**), *on every side*.

unguentum, -ī [akin to **ungo**, exact form unc.], n., *an ointment*,

a perfume (as the perfumes were used in oils instead of spirits).

unguiculus, -ī [**ungui-** + **culus**], m., *a finger nail*: **a teneris unguiculis**, *from infancy*.

ūnicē [old abl. of **unicus**], adv., *especially*.

ūnicus, -a, -um [**unō-** + **cus**], adj., *sole, only, unique*.

ūniversus, -a, -um [**unō-versus**], adj., *all together, all* (in a mass), *entire, in a body, in general, united, taken together*.

unquam, see **umquam**.

ūnus, -a, -um, gen. -īus [?, old **oenus**], adj., *one, a single, the same, one only, only, alone*: **unus quisque**, *each one*.

urbānus, -a, -um [**urbi-** (reduced) + **anus**], adj., *of a city*. — Esp., *of the city (Rome), in the city*: **praetor** (the officer who had jurisdiction of suits between citizens); **praetura** (*city praetorship*, the office of this magistrate); **praedo iuris urbani**, *the plunderer of the rights of citizens* (of malfeasance in the above office); **quaestor** (*city*, as opposed to those who were on the staff of some commander); **opes** (*domestic, in the city*, as opposed to provinces); **lites** (*quarrels between citizens*, settled in courts of law).

urbs, **urbis** [?], f., *a city*. — Esp., *the city (Rome)*: **ad urbem**, *near the city*.

urgeō (**urgueō**), **urgere**, **ursi**, no p.p. [**VARG**; cf. **volgus**], 2. v. a. and n., *press, press hard, urge, press closely, beset, burden, be urgent*.

ūſitor, -āri, -ātus [†usitō- (as if p.p. of ſuso), freq. of utor; cf. dictio], 1. v. dep., *practise*. — **ūſitātus**, -a, -um, p.p. in pass. sense, *used, practised, customary, much practised, usual*.

usquam [unc. case of quō- (cf. usque)-quam], adv., *anywhere* (with negatives).

usque [unc. case of quō (cf. ubi and usquam) -que (cf. quisque)], adv., *(everywhere), all the way, even to, all the time, till, even till, even to that degree, to that degree: usque ad eum finem (even up to, etc.); quo usque? to what point? how far? usque eo, to that degree, so*.

ūstor, -ōris [us (of uro) + tor], m., *(a burner)*. — Esp., *an attendant at a funeral pile*.

ūsūra, -ae [usu- + ra; cf. pictura], f., *use, enjoyment*. — Esp., *use (of money)*. — Hence, *interest, interest on a debt*.

ūsūrpātiō, -ōnis [usurpā- + tio], f., *a taking by use, a using: civitatis (claim)*.

ūsūrpō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [†usurpō- (usu- + rapus, RAP + us, cf. bustirapus)], 1. v. a., *(appropriate), make use of, employ, use, practise, speak of, talk of*.

ūsus, -ūs [UT (in utor) + tus], m., *use, experience, exercise, practice, intimacy*. — Hence, *advantage, service*. — Esp.: *usus est, it is necessary, there is need*.

ut (utī) [supposed to be for quoti (quo + ti ?)], adv. and conj. a. Interr., *how? videre ut, see*

how. — b. Rel., *as, so as, when, whenever, inasmuch as: ut primum, when first, as soon as*. — Esp. with subj. (expressing purpose or result), *that, in order that, to, so that, so as to, as to*. — Often with object clause, compressed in Eng. into some other form of speech. — Esp.: *id facere ut, do this (to wit, without "that")*, *see to it that, take care that; faciam hoc ut utar (I will do this, use, etc.)*; *committere ut mutetur (allow to be)*; *ut non trahant (so but what they, etc., without dragging)*; *vereri ut, fear that not*. — Also, *though, although*.

uter, -tra, -trum, gen. -trius [quō (cf. ubi) + terus (reduced); cf. alter], adj. a. Interr., *which (of two): uter utri, which to the other*. — b. Rel., *whichever (of two), the one who (of two)*. — **utrum**, neut. as adv., *(which of the two), whether*.

uterque, **utra**, **utrum**, -utrius [uter-que, cf. quisque], adj., *both, each (of two): utrumque laetor, I am glad on both accounts*. — Plur., of sets: *utraque castra, both camps; utrique, both classes, both parties*.

utervīs, **utra**, **utrum** - [uter vis], adj., *which you please (of two), either of the two, either*.

utī, see ut.

Utica, -ae [?], f., a town in Africa near Carthage, capital of the Roman province.

ūtilis, -e [†uti- (stem akin to utor) + lis], adj., *useful, of use, advantageous, of advantage: utile est, it is a benefit*.

ūtilitās, -ātis [utili- + tas], F., *advantage, profit, expediency, advantages* (things valuable, both in sing. and plur.): *utilitatem adferre, do a service.*

utinam [uti-nam; cf. quisnam], adv., (*how, pray?*), *would that! O that! I wish.*

ūtor, ūtī, ūsus [?, old octor (akin to aveo?)], 3. v. dep., *avail one's self of, use, exercise, practise, enjoy, adopt, employ, have* (in sense

of enjoy), *possess, show* (qualities which one exercises), *occupy* (a town), *navigate* (a sea), *be intimate with: testibus (present); proeliis (fight); studiis (pursue);* *qua usus erat plurimum, whose especial friendship he had enjoyed.* — Esp. with two nouns, or a noun and adj., *employ as, find in one, find one.*

utrum, see *uter*.

uxor, -ōris [?], F., *a wife.*

V

vacillō, -āre, -āvī, no p.p. [?], 1. v. n., *totter, waver, stagger.*

vacō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus [prob. †vacō- (cf. *vacuus* and *Vacūna*)], 1. v. n., *be vacant, be free from, be unoccupied, lie waste.*

vacuēfaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factus [†vacue- (-tem akin to *vacuus*) -facio], 3. v. a., *make vacant, vacate.*

vacuus, -a, -ua [prob. *VAC* (cf. *vaco*) + *vus*], adj., *free, unoccupied, vacant, destitute of (ab or abl.), free from: gladius vagina (stripped of, out of).*

vadimōnium, -ī [vad- (as if vadi) + monium; cf. *testimonium*], N., *bail, security, a surety.*

vāgīna, -ae [?], F., *a sheath, a scabbard.*

vāgor, -ārī, -ātus [vagō-], 1. v. dep., *vam about, wander, nomen (spread abroad).*

vagus, -a, -um [VAG (?) + us], adj., *roving, fickle.*

valdē [Blabl of *validus*], adv., *strongly, thoroughly, much.*

valeō, valēre, valuī, valitūrus [?, prob. denominative; cf. *validus*], 2. v. n., *be strong, be in good health, have weight, have influence, be powerful, assail.* — Often with neut. pron. or adj. as cognate acc.: *plurimum valet, be strong, have great weight, have very great influence: valere ad, be strong enough to, have power to, amount to; mihi valet ad gloriam (count to me for, etc.); ad laudem doctrinae valuit (be sufficient for); poeta natura valet (has his power from nature); auspicia (be in force, have effect).* — Esp. or imp. or subj.) as a parting wish, *farewell, prosper* (so also *fac valeas*). — *valens*, -entis, p. as adj. *strong, vigorous, stout.*

Valerius, -ī [akin to *valeo*], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. *L. Valerius Flaccus*, consul B.C. 100; 2. Another of the same name, interrex, B.C. 82, by whom the law was brought forward which made Sulla perpetual dictator.

Valerius, -a, -um [same word as preceding], adj., of *Valerius* (esp. No. 2), *Valerian*.

valētūdō, -inis [valetu- (vale + tus) + dō], F., *health* (good or bad). — Esp., *ill health*.

vallō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [vallō-], I. v. a., *intrench, fortify*.

valva, -ae [?], F., *a fold of a door*. — Usually plur., *folding-doors, doors*.

vānus, -a, -um [VAC (in vaco) + nus], adj., *empty*. — Hence, *unfounded, false*.

varietās, -ātis [variō- + tas], F., *diversity, variety, variation*.

variō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [variō-], I. v. a. and n., *vary, change*. — **variātus**, -a, -um, p.p. a.s. adj., *varied, varying, diverse*.

variūs, -a, -um [prob. akin to vārus], adj., *various, diverse*.

Varrō, -ōnis [?], M., *a Roman family name*. — Esp., *M. Terentius Varro*, a celebrated Roman writer, contemporary and friend of Cicero.

Vārus, -ī [varus, *knock-kneed*], M., *a Roman family name*. — Esp., *P. Attius Varus*, proprætor in Africa B.C. 50 (?).

vās, vadis [VADH, cf. wedding], M., (*a pledge*), *security* (a person going bail), *a voucher, bail*.

vās, vāsis, plur. -a, -ōrum [?], N., *a vessel*. — Hence, *a utensil* (of any kind, for household or camp use).

vāstātiō, -ōnis [vastā- + tio], F., *devastation* (the act), *laying waste*.

vāstitās, -ātis [vastō- + tas], F., *desolation* (the state), *devastation*.

vāstō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [vastō-], I. v. a., *lay waste, devastate, ravage*.

vāstus, -a, -um [?], adj., *waste, desolate, vacant*.

vātēs, -is [?], M. or F., *a sooth-sayer, a seer*.

vāticinor, -ārī, -ātus [vaticinō- (vati- + cinus; cf. ratiocinor)], I. v. dep., *prophecy*. — Hence, *rave* (from the wildness of prophecy).

-ve [?, cf. Sk. va], conj. enclitic, or (less exclusive than aut).

vectigal, -ālis [neut. of vectigalis], N., *a tax* (in kind, or depending on products; cf. tributum), *a revenue*.

vectigālis, -e [†vectigō- (vecti + igus, cf. castigo) + alis], adj., (*of a toll-gatherer*, †vectigus, perh. orig. of tolls for transportation), *of the revenue*. — Esp., *paying taxes, a tax-payer, tributary*.

vector, -ōris [VAGH + tor], M., *a carrier*. — Also (cf. vehor), *a passenger*.

vehemēns, -entis [?, prob. akin to veho], adj., *violent, impetuous, forcible, active*.

vehementer [vehement- + ter], adv., *violently, severely, strongly, hotly, exceedingly, very much, urgently, earnestly*.

vehiculum, -ī [perh. vehi (as stem of veho) + culum, but as if †vehicō + lum], N., *a vehicle, a carriage*.

vehō, vehere, vēxī, vectus [VAGH], 3. v. a., *carry*. — Pass., *ride*.

vel [prob. imperative of volo], conj., or (less exclusive than aut):

vel . . . vel, *either . . . or*. — Also, *even (if you like ?)*, often emphasizing superlatives (*the very*).

vēlōx, -ōcis [stem akin to volo (cf. colonus) + cus (reduced ?)], adj., *swift*.

vēlum, -ī [?, cf. vexillum], N., *a curtain, a veil*. — Also, *a sail*.

velut (velutī) [vel-ut], adv., (*even as*), *just as*: velut si, *just as if*.

vēna, -ae [?], F., *a vein, an artery* (also fig.).

vēnābulum, -ī [venā- + bulum], N., *a hunting spear*.

vēnātiō, -ōnis [venā- + tio], F., *hunting, the chase*. — Plur., *hunting excursions, hunting spectacles*.

vēnditiō, -ōnis [venum-datio; cf. vendo], F., *a sale*.

vēnditō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ven-ditō], I. v. a., *try to sell, offer for sale, offer to sell, recommend*.

vēndō, -dere, -didī, -ditus [venum dō], 3. v. a., *put to sale, sell*.

venēficus, -a, -um [†vene- (stem akin to venenum) -ficus], adj., *poisonous*. — Masc. assubst., *a poisoner*.

venēnum, -ī [†venē- (of unc. origin) + num (cf. egenus)], N., *a drug*. — Esp., *a poison*.

vēneō, -īre, -īvī (-iī), -itūrus [venum eo], 4. v. n., *go to sale* (cf. pereō), *be sold*.

veneror, -ārī, -ātus [vener- (stem of Venus)], I. v. dep., (sometimes venero, active), (*seek favor ?*), *worship, reverence, supplicate*.

venia, -ae [?], F., *indulgence, favor, pardon, a privilege* (as accorded or asked).

veniō, venīre, venī, ventūrus [for gvenio, GAM], 4. v. n., *come, go, fall* (into the hands of); *in discrimen venire, incur the danger*; *tibi legis in mentem veniat* (*call to mind, remember*).

Ventidius, -ī [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., *P. Ventidius Bassus*, an officer and partisan of Antony.

ventus, -ī [?], M., *the wind*.

Vēnus, -eris [VAN (?) + us; cf. venustas, veneror], F., (perh. orig. neut.), *grace (?)*. — Esp., personified, *Venus*, as goddess of love, identified with the Greek Aphrodite.

venustās, -ātis [venus- + tas], F., *grace*.

vēr, vēris [prob. VAS, for †vasar; cf. ēap], N., *the spring*.

†verber, -eris [?], N. (usually plur.), *stripes, blows, lashes, flogging*.

verberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [verber-], I. v. a., *whip, scourge, beat, flog*.

verbum, -ī [?, cf. morbus], N., *a word, an expression*. — Esp.: *verbum, verba facere, say much or little, say anything, speak*; *his verbis, in these words, in this form*; *verbis amplissimis, in the strongest terms*; *verbo, in words, in form*; *verbi causa, for example*.

vērē [old abl. of verus], adv., *with truth* (cf. vero, *in truth*, etc.), *truly, rightly, justly, honestly, really, with justice*.

verēcundia, -ae [verecundō- + ia], F., *modesty*.

vereor, -ērī, -itus [prob. †verō- (akin to wary)], 2. v. dep., *fear*,

be afraid, respect. — **veritus**, -a, -um, p.p. in pres. sense, *fearing*.

vērīsimilis (often separate), -e, [**verī similis**], adj., (*like the truth*), *probable, likely*.

vērītās, -ātis [**verō** + **tas**], f., *truth*.

vērō [abl. of **vērus**], adv., *in truth, in fact*. — With weakened force, *but, however, on the other hand, now, and*. — Often untranslatable, expressing an intensive (emphatic) opposition, or pointing to the main time, circumstance, fact, or agent in a narrative; **tum vero**, *then*; **nunc vero**, *but now, and now, now*; **quasi vero**, *as if, forsooth*; **an vero**, *or is it possible that? or tell me*; **iam vero**, *now finally, but further*; **immo vero**, *nay in fact*; **deum vero nullum violavit** (*and as to divinities, etc.*); **quid vero?** *and then finally, and further*; **est vero**, *it is, you see, it is, in fact*; **ego vero**, *why, I, in fact, for my part, I*; **at vero**, *but then, but on the other hand, but*; **minime vero**, *no, not in the least*; **si vero**, *if however, if now*.

Verrēs, -is [**verres**, *boar*], m., a Roman family name. — Only C. Cornelius Verres, proprætor in Sicily in B.C. 73 and after, accused of extortion in the famous orations against Verres.

versiculus, -ī [**versu**- + **culus**], m., *a short line, a verse*.

versō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**versō**], r. v. a., *turn* (this way and that), *deal with* (some one or some thing). — Esp. in pass. as dep., *turn one's*

self, engage in, be busy, be, live, exist, be employed, show itself, appear, conduct one's self, be found, find itself, be used, be engaged, be at work, be concerned: in **severitate** (*show, exhibit, act with*); **versatus**, *experienced, practised*; **bellum in multa varietate versatum**, *war carried on in a great variety of circumstances*; in **laude versatus** (*accustomed to*).

versus, -a, -um, p.p. of **verto**.

versus (**versum**) [orig. p.p. of **verto**], adv., and prep. after acc., *towards, in the direction of*.

versus, -ūs [**VERT** + **tus**], m., *a turning*. — Esp., *a verse* (of poetry, where the rhythm turns and begins anew), *a line*. — Plur., *poetry, verse*.

vertō, *vertere*, **vertī**, **versus** [**VERT**], 3. v. a. and n., *turn*. — Pass. and with reflex., *turn, revolve, depend*.

vērūm [neut. of **verus**], adv., *but*.

vērūmtamen [**verum tamen**], adv., *but still*.

vērus, -a, -um [?, **VER** (in **vereor**) + **us**], adj., (?, *seen, visible*), *true, real, well grounded*. — Neut. as subst., *the truth*: **repperit esse vera**, *found the truth to be*. — Also, *just, right*. — See also **vero** and **verum**. — **verius**, neut. compar., *nearer the truth*; **re vera**, *in fact, in reality, in truth*; **sententia** (*sound*).

vesper, -erī (-eris) [?, cf. *Ἑσπερος*], m., *the evening*: **vesperi** (loc.), *in the evening*.

vespera, -ae [?, cf. **vesper**], f., *the evening*: **ad vesperam**, *at evening, by evening*.

vilitās, -ātis [vili- + tas], F., cheapness, low price.

villa, -ae [?], F., a farm-house, a country house, a villa.

vinciō, vincire, vinxi, victus [perh. akin to vinco], 4. v. a., bind, fetter, put in chains, restrain.

vinculum, see vinculum.

vincō, vincere, vici, victus [VIC], 3. v. a. and n., conquer, defeat, prevail, be victorious, prevail over, overcome, surpass, outdo.

vinculum (vinculum), -i [†vincō- (stem akin to vincio, perh. primitive of it) + lum (neut. of -lus)], n., a chain. — Plur., chains, imprisonment, prison. — Fig., a bond, a connection.

vindex, -icis [some forms of vis and dico, perh. wrongly formed like iudex], m. and f., a claimant. — Hence, from technical use in law, a protector, a defender, an avenger.

vindicāe, -ārum [vindic- + ia], f. plur., a claim (technical in law), an action (of a peculiar sort).

vindicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [vindic-], 1. v. a., claim, claim one's rights against, defend (cf. Galliam in libertatem, establish the liberty of, a phrase derived from the formal defence of freedom in a Roman court), rescue. — Also, punish, avenge, seek redress for, seek redress.

vinum, -i [?, cf. olvos], n., wine.

violō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [?], 1. v. a., abuse, violate (a sacred object), profane, injure (a thing held sacred), outrage: si quid violatum est (any profanation done).

vir, viri [?], m., a man, a husband.

virēs, see vis.

virga, -ae, f., a twig, a rod. — Plur., flogging, stripes.

virgō, -inis [?], f., a maiden, a maid, a virgin, a girl. — Esp., a vestal virgin (see Vestalis).

virilis, -e [virō- + ilis], adj., manly, of a man: toga (the garb of manhood, the pure white toga assumed by Romans as a sign of manhood and citizenship).

virtūs, -ūtis [virō- (reduced) + tus], f., manliness, valor, prowess, courage. — Also, merit (generally), noble conduct, virtue. — Plur., virtues, merits, good qualities. — Also, a sense of virtue, a love of virtue.

vis, vis (?) [?], f., force, might, power, violence, energy, vigor, severity, a quantity, a supply: vim et manus, violent hands. — Also, force, effect, validity. — Technically, breach of the peace, violence (for which a special remedy at law was established). — Plur., strength, force, powers, bodily vigor.

viscus, -eris, also plur. viscera, -um [?], n., the soft parts of the body, the flesh, the entrails. — Fig., the vitals, the bowels, the entrails.

visō, visere, visi, visus [prob. old desiderative of video], 3. v. a. and n., (desire to see), go to see, visit, see (in reference to a sight or spectacle).

vita, -ae [root of vivo + ta], f., life, the course of life.

vitium, -i [?], n., a flaw, a blemish, a defect, a fault, a vice.

vītō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [?, *vita*], I. v. a., (*escape with life, live through?*), *escape, avoid, dodge, shun*.

vituperātiō, -ōnis [*vituperā* + *tio*], F., *abuse, fault-finding, an accusation, a charge*.

vituperō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [†*vituperō* (*vitiō* + †*parus*; cf. *opiparus*)], I. v. a., *censure, find fault with*.

vīvō, *vīvere*, *vīxī*, *vīctus* [*VIG* (*vigor?*); cf. *victus*], 3. v. n., *live, pass one's life*.

vīvus, -a, -um [*VIG* (?) + *us*], adj., *alive, living*.

vix [poss. *VIC* (in *vinco*)], adv., *with difficulty, hardly, hardly ever*. — Also, of time, *hardly* (... *when*): *vixdum coetu dimisso* (*when ... scarcely yet, almost before, etc.*).

vocō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [*voc*- (stem of *vox*)], I. v. a., *call by name, call, summon, invite*. — With *in*, *ad*, *summon to, invite to, bring (into), attempt to bring (into)*: *in integritatem spe* (*attribute virtue to one in hope*).

Volāterrae, -ārum [?], F. plur., a town of Etruria, now *Volterra*.

volgāris (*vulg-*), -e [*volgō* + *aris*], adj., *common, ordinary*.

volgō, see *volgus*.

volgus (*vulgus*), -ī [*VOLG* + *us*], N., *the crowd, the common people, the mass*: *in volgus emanare*, *get abroad, spread abroad*. — *volgō*, abl. as adv., *commonly, generally, ordinarily, everywhere*.

volitō, -āre, -āvi, no p.p. [as if *volitō*, p.p. of *volo*; cf. *agito*], I. v. n., *flit about, hover about*.

volnerō (*vul-*), -āre, -āvi, -ātus [*volner-*], I. v. a., *wound, inflict a wound*. — Also fig., *wound, harm, offend*.

volnus (*vulnus*), -eris [prob. akin to *vello*], N., *a wound*.

volō, *velle*, *voluī* [*VOL*], irr. v. a. and n., *wish, be willing, want, desire, choose to have, choose, would like, mean, signify*. — With perf. partic., *desire to have, desire to*.

Volturcius (*Vult-*), -ī [?], M., one of the conspirators with Catiline.

voltus (*vul-*), -ūs [*VOL* + *tus*], M., *expression* (of countenance), *the countenance, the look, the face, the expression of countenance, the mien*.

volūbilis, -e [prob. *volvi-* (as stem of *volvo*) + *bilis*], adj., *whirling*. — Fig., *changeable, inconstant*.

voluntārius, -a, -um [*volent-* + *arius*], adj., *voluntary*. — Masc. as subst., *a volunteer*.

voluntās, -ātis [*volent-* + *tas*], F., *willingness, will, good-will, desire, approval, consent, an inclination, a wish, a purpose, plans, desires, a disposition*.

voluptās, -ātis [*volup-* (akin to *volo*) + *tas*], F., *sensual pleasure, pleasure, (a sensation of pleasure), enjoyment, satisfaction*.

† **Volusēnus**, -ī [?, cf. *Volusius*], M., a tribune of the soldiers in Cæsar's army in Gaul. In Phil. xiv. 7, the reading is uncertain, and the passage is obscure.

volūtō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [**volutō-**],
I. v. a. and n., *roll, grovel*.

vomō, -ere, -uī, -itus [VOM, akin
to ἐμέω, Sk. VAM], 3. v. a. and n.,
*vomit, throw up, belch forth, send
forth, emit*.

vōsmet [vos-met (akin to me)],
intensive of **vos**, *you yourselves,*
you (emphatic).

vōtīvus, -a, -um [votō- + ivus
(cf. **captivus**)], adj., *votive*: ludi
(a festival held in pursuance of
some vow).

vōtum, -ī [N. p.p. of **voveo**], N.,
a vow, a prayer.

voveō, vovēre, vōvī, vōtus [?],
2. v. a. and n., *vow, make a vow*.

vōx, vōcis [VOC as stem], F., *a
voice, a word, an expression, a shout*.
— Collectively, *cries, words, talk*.

vulgāris, see **volgaris**.

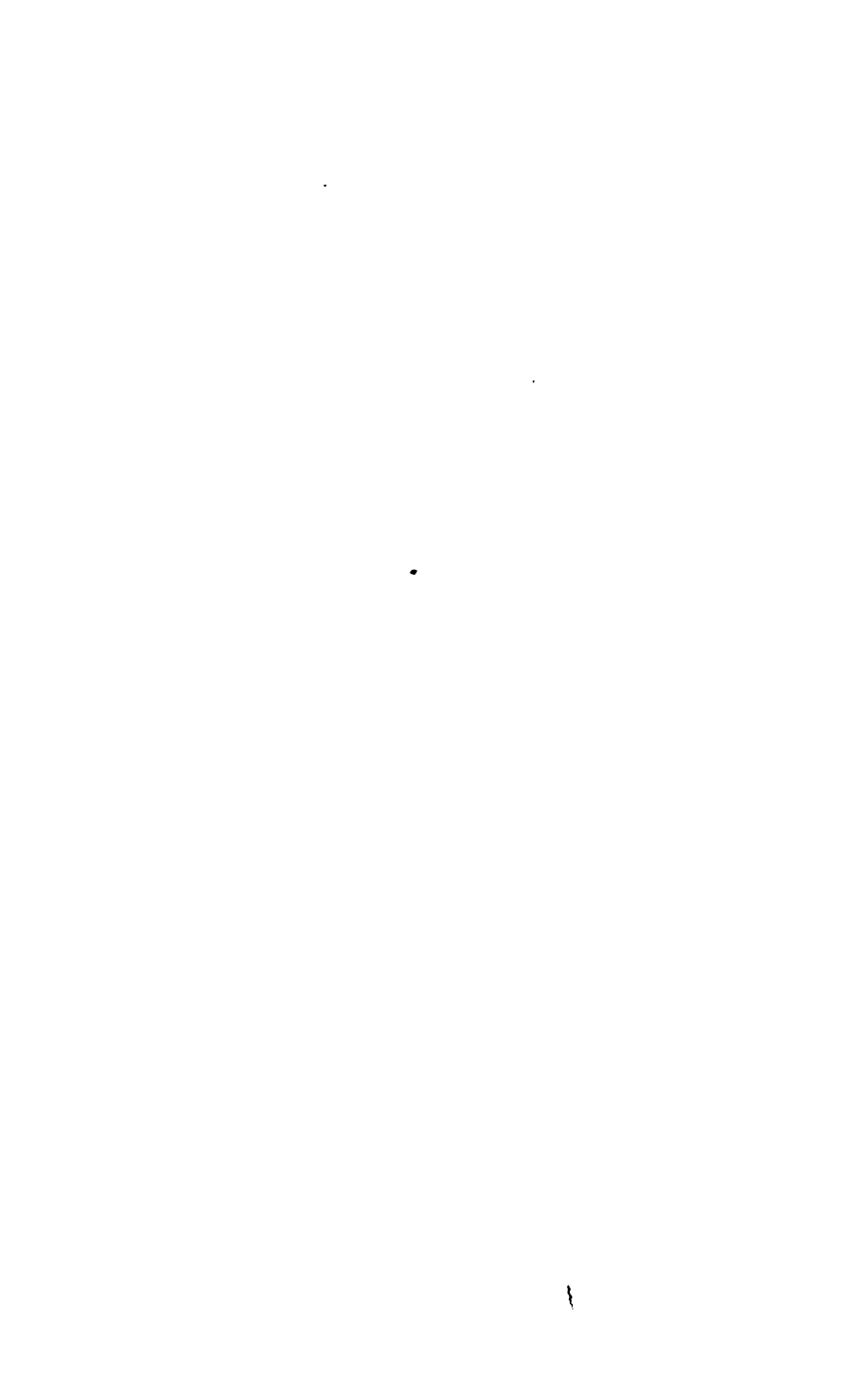
vulgō, see **volgo**.

vulgus, see **volgus**.

vulnerō, see **volnero**.

vulnus, see **volnus**.

vultus, see **voltus**.





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